SENATE BILL NO. 197–SENATOR WIENER

FEBRUARY 24, 2003

Referred to Committee on Judiciary

- SUMMARY—Repeals, reenacts, reorganizes and revises certain provisions relating to juvenile justice. (BDR 5-633)
- FISCAL NOTE: Effect on Local Government: No. Effect on the State: No.

EXPLANATION - Matter in *bolded italics* is new; matter between brackets [omitted material] is material to be omitted.

AN ACT relating to juvenile justice; repealing, reenacting, reorganizing and revising certain provisions relating to juvenile justice; reenacting certain penalties; and providing other matters properly relating thereto.

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

1 Section 1. Title 5 of NRS is hereby amended by adding 2 thereto a new chapter to consist of the provisions set forth as 3 sections 2 to 39, inclusive, of this act.

4 Sec. 2. As used in this title, unless the context otherwise 5 requires, the words and terms defined in sections 3 to 36, 6 inclusive, of this act have the meanings ascribed to them in those 7 sections.

8 Sec. 3. "Central Repository" means the Central Repository 9 for Nevada Records of Criminal History.

10 Sec. 4. 1. "Child" means:

11 (a) A person who is less than 18 years of age;

12 (b) A person who is less than 21 years of age and subject to the 13 jurisdiction of the juvenile court for an unlawful act that was 14 committed before the person reached 18 years of age; or

15 (c) A person who is otherwise subject to the jurisdiction of the 16 juvenile court as a juvenile sex offender pursuant to the provisions

17 of sections 186 to 192, inclusive, of this act.



1 2. The term does not include a person who is excluded from 2 the jurisdiction of the juvenile court pursuant to section 47 of this 3 act or a person who is certified for criminal proceedings as an 4 adult pursuant to section 53 or 54 of this act.

5 **Sec. 5.** *"Child in need of supervision" means a child who is* 6 *adjudicated to be in need of supervision pursuant to the provisions* 7 *of this title.*

8 Sec. 6. "Community notification" means notification of a 9 community pursuant to the guidelines and procedures established 10 by the Attorney General for juvenile sex offenders pursuant to 11 NRS 179D.800.

12 Sec. 7. 1. "Community service" means community service 13 performed in accordance with section 93 of this act.

14 2. The term includes, but is not limited to, public service, 15 work on public projects, supervised work for the benefit of the 16 community or any other work required by the juvenile court.

17 Sec. 8. "Delinquent child" means a child who is adjudicated 18 delinquent pursuant to the provisions of this title.

19 Sec. 9. "Director of juvenile services" means:

In a judicial district that does not include a county whose
 population is 100,000 or more, the chief probation officer who is
 appointed pursuant to section 63 of this act;

23 2. In a judicial district that includes a county whose 24 population is 100,000 or more but less than 400,000, the director 25 of juvenile services who is appointed pursuant to section 69 of this 26 act; or

27 3. In a judicial district that includes a county whose 28 population is 400,000 or more, the director of the department of 29 juvenile justice services who is appointed pursuant to section 77 of 30 this act or who is appointed pursuant to sections 82 to 87,

31 *inclusive*, of this act.

32 Sec. 10. "Division of Child and Family Services" means the 33 Division of Child and Family Services of the Department of 34 Human Resources.

35 Sec. 11. "Division of Parole and Probation" means the 36 Division of Parole and Probation of the Department of Public 37 Safety.

38 Sec. 12. "Evaluation center" means a facility which is 39 approved by the Health Division of the Department of Human 40 Resources to provide an evaluation of an offender to a court to 41 determine if the offender is an abuser of alcohol or another drug. 42 The term includes a facility operated by a court or other

43 governmental agency.

44 Sec. 13. "Family division" means the family division of the 45 district court.



Sec. 14. "Firearm" means any device designed to be used as 1 2 a weapon from which a projectile may be expelled through the barrel by the force of any explosion or other form of combustion. 3 Sec. 15. "Guardian" means a person, other than a parent or 4 5 a state or local agency, who is legally responsible for the care, custody or support of a child. 6 Sec. 16. "Highway" means a street, road, alley or 7 8 thoroughfare of any kind used by the public. 9 "Indian child" has the meaning ascribed to it in 25 Sec. 17. 10 U.S.C. § 1903. Sec. 18. "Indian Child Welfare Act" means the Indian Child 11 Welfare Act of 1978, 25 U.S.C. §§ 1901 et seq. 12 Sec. 19. 1. "Juvenile court" means each district judge who 13 14 is assigned to serve as a judge of the juvenile court pursuant to 15 section 42 of this act or court rule. 16 2. The term includes a master who is performing an act on behalf of the juvenile court if: 17 (a) The juvenile court delegates authority to the master to 18 19 perform the act in accordance with the Constitution of the State of 20 Nevada: and 21 (b) The master performs the act within the limits of the 22 authority delegated to the master. Sec. 20. "Local facility for the detention of children" means 23 24 a local facility for the detention or commitment of children which 25 is administered by a county. Sec. 21. "Local law enforcement agency" means: 26 1. The sheriff's office of a county; 27 28 2. A metropolitan police department; or 29 3. A police department of an incorporated city. 30 Sec. 22. "Master of the juvenile court" means a person who 31 is appointed to act as a master of the juvenile court pursuant to section 43 of this act. 32 Sec. 23. "Minor traffic offense" means a violation of any 33 state or local law or ordinance governing the operation of a motor 34 35 vehicle upon any highway within this state other than: 1. A violation of chapter 484 or 706 of NRS that causes the 36 37 death of a person; 38 2. A violation of NRS 484.379; or 39 3. A violation declared to be a felony. 40 Sec. 24. "Parent" means a natural parent, adoptive parent or 41 stepparent. "Private school" includes private elementary and 42 Sec. 25. 43 secondary educational institutions. The term does not include a 44 home in which instruction is provided to a child who is excused 45 from compulsory attendance pursuant to subsection 1 of NRS

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392.070 or a school or educational program that is conducted 1 exclusively for children who have been adjudicated delinguent. 2 Sec. 26. "Property" includes real or personal property. 3 Sec. 27. "Public school" includes all kindergartens and 4 5 elementary schools, junior high schools and middle schools, high schools, charter schools and any other schools, classes and 6 7 educational programs which receive their support through public taxation and, except for charter schools, whose textbooks and 8 courses of study are under the control of the State Board of 9 Education. The term does not include a school or educational 10 program that is conducted exclusively for children who have been 11 12 adjudicated delinguent. 13 Sec. 28. "Qualified professional" means: 14 1. A psychiatrist licensed to practice medicine in this state 15 and certified by the American Board of Psychiatry and Neurology, Inc.; 16 17 A psychologist licensed to practice in this state; 2. 3. A social worker holding a master's degree in social work 18 19 and licensed in this state as a clinical social worker: 20 4. A registered nurse holding a master's degree in the field of psychiatric nursing and licensed to practice professional nursing 21 22 in this state; or 23 5. A marriage and family therapist licensed in this state 24 pursuant to chapter 641A of NRS. Sec. 29. 1. "Regional facility for the detention of children" 25 means a regional facility for the detention or commitment of 26 27 children which is administered by or for the benefit of more than 28 one governmental entity. 29 2. The term includes, but is not limited to: 30 (a) The institution in Clark County known as Spring 31 Mountain Youth Camp: (b) The institution in Douglas County known as China Spring 32 33 Youth Camp: and (c) The institution in Lyon County known as Western Nevada 34 35 **Regional Youth Facility.** 3. The term does not include: 36 37 (a) Any local facility for the detention of children; or 38 (b) The Nevada Youth Training Center, the Caliente Youth 39 Center or any state facility for the detention of children. Sec. 30. "Restitution" means restitution ordered by the 40 41 juvenile court pursuant to sections 165 to 169, inclusive, of this 42 act. 43 Sec. 31. "School bus" includes every motor vehicle owned by 44 or under the control of a public or governmental agency or a

45 private school and regularly operated for the transportation of



children to or from school or a school activity or privately owned 1 2 and regularly operated for compensation for the transportation of children to or from school or a school activity. The term does not 3 include a passenger car operated under a contract to transport 4 children to and from school, a common carrier or commercial 5 vehicle under the jurisdiction of the Surface Transportation Board 6 7 or the Transportation Services Authority when such a vehicle is operated in the regular conduct of its business in interstate or 8 9 intrastate commerce within the State of Nevada. 10 Sec. 32. "Seal" means to place the records in a separate file

or other repository not accessible to the public.
 Sec. 33. "Sexually motivated act" means an unlawful act

that is determined to be sexually motivated pursuant to section 179
of this act.

Sec. 34. 1. "State facility for the detention of children"
means a state facility for the detention or commitment of children
which is administered by the State of Nevada.

18 2. The term includes, but is not limited to, the Nevada Youth
 19 Training Center and the Caliente Youth Center.

20 Sec. 35. "Treatment facility" means a facility for the 21 treatment of abuse of alcohol or drugs that is certified by the 22 Health Division of the Department of Human Resources.

23 Sec. 36. "Youth Parole Bureau" means the Youth Parole 24 Bureau of the Division of Child and Family Services.

Sec. 37. The Legislature hereby declares that:

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1. This title must be liberally construed to the end that:

(a) Each child who is subject to the jurisdiction of the juvenile
court must receive such care, guidance and control, preferably in
the child's own home, as will be conducive to the child's welfare
and the best interests of this state; and

(b) When a child is removed from the control of the parent or
guardian of the child, the juvenile court shall secure for the child
a level of care which is equivalent as nearly as possible to the care
that should have been given to the child by the parent or guardian.
2. One of the purposes of this title is to promote the
establishment, supervision and implementation of preventive

36 establishment, supervision and implementation of preventive
37 programs that are designed to prevent a child from becoming
38 subject to the jurisdiction of the juvenile court.

39 Sec. 38. Each public officer and agency shall, to the extent 40 of the jurisdictional power of the public officer or agency, render 41 all assistance and cooperation that may further the objects of this 42 title.

43 Sec. 39. 1. In carrying out the objects and purposes of this 44 title, the juvenile court may use the services and facilities of the 45 agency which provides child welfare services.



2. The agency which provides child welfare services shall 1 2 determine the plans, placements and services to be provided to any child pursuant to the provisions of this title, chapter 432 of NRS 3 and NRS 432B.010 to 432B.400, inclusive. 4 5 3. As used in this section, "agency which provides child welfare services" means: 6 7 (a) In a county whose population is less than 100,000, the 8 local office of the Division of Child and Family Services; or 9 (b) In a county whose population is 100,000 or more, the 10 agency of the county, which provides or arranges for necessary child welfare services. 11 Sec. 40. Title 5 of NRS is hereby amended by adding thereto a 12 13 new chapter to consist of the provisions set forth as sections 41 to 14 56, inclusive, of this act. 15 Sec. 41. *The district courts:* 1. To the extent specified in this title, shall have and exercise 16 jurisdiction in all proceedings conducted pursuant to this title; and 17 2. When exercising jurisdiction pursuant to the provisions of 18 19 this title, shall be termed juvenile courts. 20 Sec. 42. 1. In any judicial district in which there are two or 21 three district judges, the district judges, by mutual consent, shall: 22 (a) Assign one district judge to serve as the judge of the 23 juvenile court for a period set by the district judges; or 24 (b) Divide the powers and duties set forth in this title among 25 the district judges as they see fit. 2. In a judicial district which does not include a county whose 26 27 population is 100,000 or more and in which there are four or more 28 district judges: 29 (a) The district judges, by mutual consent, shall assign one 30 district judge to serve as the judge of the juvenile court for a 31 period of 2 years; or 32 (b) If the district judges cannot agree, the Chief Justice of the 33 Supreme Court shall assign one district judge to serve as the judge 34 of the juvenile court for a period of 2 years. 3. If, for any reason, a district judge who is assigned to serve 35 as a judge of the juvenile court pursuant to this section is unable 36 to act, any other district judge of the judicial district may act 37 temporarily as a judge of the juvenile court during the period that 38 39 the district judge who is regularly assigned is unable to act. 40 4. Each district judge who is assigned to serve as a judge of the juvenile court has all the powers and duties set forth in this 41 42 title, and the primary duty of the district judge is to administer 43 the provisions of this title. 44 Sec. 43. 1. Except as otherwise provided in this section, the juvenile court or the chief judge of the judicial district may 45



appoint any person to act as a master of the juvenile court if the 1 person is qualified by previous experience, training and 2 demonstrated interest in the welfare of children to act as a master 3 of the juvenile court. 4 2. A probation officer shall not act as a master of the juvenile 5 court unless the proceeding concerns: 6 7 (a) A minor traffic offense; or 8 (b) A child who is alleged to be a habitual truant. 9 3. If a person is appointed to act as a master of the juvenile

court, the person shall attend instruction at the National College
of Juvenile and Family Law in Reno, Nevada, in a course
designed for the training of new judges of the juvenile court on the
first occasion when such instruction is offered after the person is
appointed.

15 4. If, for any reason, a master of the juvenile court is unable 16 to act, the juvenile court or the chief judge of the judicial district 17 may appoint another qualified person to act temporarily as a 18 master of the juvenile court during the period that the master who 19 is regularly appointed is unable to act.

5. The compensation of a master of the juvenile court:

(a) May not be taxed against the parties.

(b) Must be paid out of appropriations made for the expenses
 of the district court, if the compensation is fixed by the juvenile
 court.

25 Sec. 44. 1. The juvenile court may order a master of the 26 juvenile court to:

27 (a) Swear witnesses.

28 (b) Take evidence.

(c) Make findings of fact and recommendations.

30 (d) Conduct all proceedings before the master of the juvenile 31 court in the same manner as a district judge conducts proceedings

32 *in a district court.*

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2. Not later than 10 days after the evidence before a master of
the juvenile court is closed, the master shall file with the juvenile
court:

36 (a) All papers relating to the case;

37 (b) Written findings of fact; and

38 (c) Written recommendations.

39 3. A master of the juvenile court shall provide to the parent or 40 guardian of the child, the attorney for the child, the district 41 attorney, and any other person concerned, written notice of:

42 (a) The master's findings of fact;

43 (b) The master's recommendations;

44 (c) The right to object to the master's recommendations; and



1 (d) The right to request a hearing de novo before the juvenile 2 court as provided in subsection 4.

4. After reviewing the recommendations of a master of the 3 juvenile court and any objection to the master's recommendations, 4 5 the juvenile court shall:

(a) Approve the master's recommendations, in whole or in 6 7 part, and order the recommended disposition;

8 (b) Reject the master's recommendations, in whole or in part, 9 and order such relief as may be appropriate; or

10 (c) Direct a hearing de novo before the juvenile court if, not later than 5 days after the master provides notice of the master's 11 recommendations, a person who is entitled to such notice files 12 13 with the juvenile court a request for a hearing de novo before the 14 juvenile court.

15 5. A recommendation of a master of the juvenile court is not effective until expressly approved by the juvenile court as 16 evidenced by the signature of a judge of the juvenile court. 17

Sec. 45. The juvenile court does not have jurisdiction over a 18 19 child who is subject to the exclusive jurisdiction of an Indian tribe.

20 Sec. 46. 1. Except as otherwise provided in this title, the juvenile court has exclusive original jurisdiction in proceedings 21 concerning any child living or found within the county who is 22 23 alleged or adjudicated to be in need of supervision because the 24 child:

25 (a) Is subject to compulsory school attendance and is a habitual truant from school; 26

(b) Habitually disobeys the reasonable and lawful demands of 27 28 the parent or guardian of the child and is unmanageable; or

29 (c) Deserts, abandons or runs away from the home or usual 30 place of abode of the child and is in need of care or rehabilitation.

31 2. A child who is subject to the jurisdiction of the juvenile court pursuant to this section must not be considered a delinquent 32 33 child.

34 Sec. 47. 1. Except as otherwise provided in this title, the 35 juvenile court has exclusive original jurisdiction over a child 36 living or found within the county who is alleged or adjudicated to 37 have committed a delinquent act.

38 2. For the purposes of this section, a child commits a 39 delinguent act if the child: 40

(a) Violates a county or municipal ordinance;

41 (b) Violates any rule or regulation having the force of law; or

42 (c) Commits an act designated a criminal offense pursuant to 43 the laws of the State of Nevada.

44 3. For the purposes of this section, each of the following acts 45 shall be deemed not to be a delinquent act, and the juvenile court



1 does not have jurisdiction over a person who is charged with 2 committing such an act:

(a) Murder or attempted murder and any other related offense
arising out of the same facts as the murder or attempted murder,
regardless of the nature of the related offense.

6 (b) Sexual assault or attempted sexual assault involving the 7 use or threatened use of force or violence against the victim 8 and any other related offense arising out of the same facts as 9 the sexual assault or attempted sexual assault, regardless of the 10 nature of the related offense, if:

11 (1) The person was 16 years of age or older when the 12 sexual assault or attempted sexual assault was committed; and

13 (2) Before the sexual assault or attempted sexual assault 14 was committed, the person previously had been adjudicated 15 delinquent for an act that would have been a felony if committed 16 by an adult.

17 (c) An offense or attempted offense involving the use or 18 threatened use of a firearm and any other related offense arising 19 out of the same facts as the offense or attempted offense involving 20 the use or threatened use of a firearm, regardless of the nature of 21 the related offense, if:

22 (1) The person was 16 years of age or older when the 23 offense or attempted offense involving the use or threatened use of 24 a firearm was committed; and

(2) Before the offense or attempted offense involving the
use or threatened use of a firearm was committed, the person
previously had been adjudicated delinquent for an act that would
have been a felony if committed by an adult.

(d) A felony resulting in death or substantial bodily harm to
the victim and any other related offense arising out of the same
facts as the felony, regardless of the nature of the related offense,
if:

(1) The felony was committed on the property of a public or
private school when pupils or employees of the school were
present or may have been present, at an activity sponsored by a
public or private school or on a school bus while the bus was
engaged in its official duties; and

(2) The person intended to create a great risk of death or
substantial bodily harm to more than one person by means of a
weapon, device or course of action that would normally be
hazardous to the lives of more than one person.

42 (e) Any other offense if, before the offense was committed, the 43 person previously had been convicted of a criminal offense.

44 Sec. 48. The juvenile court has exclusive original 45 jurisdiction over any child who is:



1. On probation: or

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2 2. Released on parole from a state facility for the detention of 3 children and who violates any condition of the child's parole.

Sec. 49. 1. If the juvenile court exercises jurisdiction over a 4 5 child regarding any matter within the purview of this title, another court may not exercise jurisdiction over the child regarding that 6

7 *matter, unless the juvenile court:*

8 (a) Certifies the child for proper criminal proceedings as an 9 adult pursuant to the provisions of this title; or

10 (b) Transfers the case to another court pursuant to the provisions of this title. 11

2. The provisions of this title do not deprive another court of 12 13 the right to determine:

(a) The custody of the child upon a writ of habeas corpus; or

(b) The custody or guardianship of the child in a case 15 involving divorce or problems of domestic relations. 16

17 Sec. 50. Except as otherwise provided in sections 181 and 188 of this act, if a child is subject to the jurisdiction of the 18 19 *juvenile court, the juvenile court:*

20 1. May terminate its jurisdiction concerning the child at any time, either on its own volition or for good cause shown; or 21

22 2. May retain jurisdiction over the child until the child reaches 21 years of age. 23

Sec. 51. 1. Except as otherwise provided in this title, a 24 court shall transfer a case and record to the juvenile court if. 25 during the pendency of a proceeding involving a criminal offense, 26 27 it is ascertained that the person who is charged with the offense 28 was less than 18 years of age when the person allegedly committed 29 the offense.

30 2. A court shall not transfer a case and record to the juvenile court if the proceeding involves a criminal offense excluded from 31 the original jurisdiction of the juvenile court pursuant to section 32 33 47 of this act. 34

3. A court making a transfer pursuant to this section shall:

(a) Order the child to be taken immediately to the place of 35 detention designated by the juvenile court; 36

(b) Order the child to be taken immediately to appear before 37 the juvenile court; or 38

39 (c) Release the child to the custody of a suitable person and 40 order the child to be brought before the juvenile court at a time 41 designated by the juvenile court.

42 Sec. 52. 1. If a child is charged with a minor traffic

43 offense, the juvenile court may transfer the case and record to a

44 justice's court or municipal court if the juvenile court determines

that the transfer is in the best interests of the child. 45



2. If a case is transferred pursuant to this section:

2 (a) The restrictions set forth in section 113 of this act are 3 applicable in those proceedings; and

4 (b) A parent or guardian must accompany the child at all 5 proceedings.

6 3. If the juvenile court transfers a case and record to a 7 justice's court or municipal court pursuant to this section, the 8 justice's court or municipal court may transfer the case and 9 record back to the juvenile court with the consent of the juvenile 10 court.

11 Sec. 53. 1. Except as otherwise provided in subsection 2 21 and section 54 of this act, upon a motion by the district attorney 21 and after a full investigation, the juvenile court may certify a child 22 for proper criminal proceedings as an adult to any court that 23 would have jurisdiction to try the offense if committed by an adult, 24 if the child:

(a) Is charged with an offense that would have been a felony if
committed by an adult; and

19 (b) Was 14 years of age or older at the time the child allegedly 20 committed the offense.

21 2. Except as otherwise provided in subsection 3, upon a 22 motion by the district attorney and after a full investigation, the 23 juvenile court shall certify a child for proper criminal proceedings 24 as an adult to any court that would have jurisdiction to try the 25 offense if committed by an adult, if the child:

26 (a) Is charged with:

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27 (1) A sexual assault involving the use or threatened use of 28 force or violence against the victim; or

(2) An offense or attempted offense involving the use or
 threatened use of a firearm; and

31 (b) Was 14 years of age or older at the time the child allegedly 32 committed the offense.

33 3. The juvenile court shall not certify a child for criminal 34 proceedings as an adult pursuant to subsection 2 if the juvenile 35 court specifically finds by clear and convincing evidence that:

(a) The actions of the child were substantially the result of the
substance abuse or emotional or behavioral problems of the child;
and

39 (b) The substance abuse or emotional or behavioral problems 40 may be appropriately treated through the jurisdiction of the 41 juvenile court.

42 **4.** If a child is certified for criminal proceedings as an adult 43 pursuant to subsection 1 or 2, the juvenile court shall also certify 44 the child for criminal proceedings as an adult for any other

45 related offense arising out of the same facts as the offense for



1 which the child was certified, regardless of the nature of the 2 related offense.

5. If a child has been certified for criminal proceedings as an
adult pursuant to subsection 1 or 2 and the child's case has been
transferred out of the juvenile court:

6 (a) The court to which the case has been transferred has 7 original jurisdiction over the child;

8 (b) The child may petition for transfer of the case back to the 9 juvenile court only upon a showing of exceptional circumstances; 10 and

(c) If the child's case is transferred back to the juvenile court,
the juvenile court shall determine whether the exceptional
circumstances warrant accepting jurisdiction.

14 Sec. 54. 1. A child shall be deemed to be a prisoner who 15 has escaped or attempted to escape from lawful custody in 16 violation of NRS 212.090, and proceedings may be brought 17 against the child pursuant to the provisions of this section, if the 18 child:

(a) Is committed to or otherwise is placed in a public or private
facility for the detention or correctional care of children,
including, but not limited to, all state, regional and local facilities
for the detention of children; and

(b) Escapes or attempts to escape from such a facility.

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24 2. Upon a motion by the district attorney and after a full 25 investigation, the juvenile court may certify the child for criminal 26 proceedings as an adult pursuant to subsection 1 of section 53 of 27 this act if the child was 14 years of age or older at the time of the 28 escape or attempted escape and:

(a) The child was committed to or placed in the facility from
which the child escaped or attempted to escape because the child
had been charged with or had been adjudicated delinquent for an
unlawful act that would have been a felony if committed by an
adult; or

(b) The child or another person aiding the child used a
 dangerous weapon to facilitate the escape or attempted escape.

36 3. If the child is certified for criminal proceedings as an adult 37 pursuant to subsection 2, the juvenile court shall also certify the 38 child for criminal proceedings as an adult for any other related 39 offense arising out of the same facts as the escape or attempted 40 escape, regardless of the nature of the related offense.

41 **4.** If the child is not certified for criminal proceedings as an 42 adult pursuant to subsection 2 or otherwise is not subject to the 43 provisions of subsection 2, the escape or attempted escape shall be 44 deemed to be a delinquent act, and proceedings may be brought 45 against the child pursuant to the provisions of this title.



1 Sec. 55. 1. The juvenile court has jurisdiction over adults 2 to the extent that such jurisdiction is incidental and necessary to its jurisdiction over children. 3 2. A stepparent of a child is subject to the same court orders 4 5 as a natural parent or adoptive parent of the child. 3. An adult who is subject to the jurisdiction of the juvenile 6 7 court: 8 (a) Is subject to the provisions of section 56 of this act; and 9 (b) Has available to him all the rights, remedies and writs guaranteed by the Constitution of the United States and the 10 Constitution and the laws of this state to a defendant who is 11 charged with having committed a criminal offense in this state. 12 13 Sec. 56. 1. Any person, except a child, who willfully 14 violates, neglects or refuses to obey the terms of any order of 15 disposition made by the juvenile court under the provisions of this title is guilty of a misdemeanor and may be punished for contempt. 16 2. Except as otherwise provided in this section, if the juvenile 17 court determines that a person is guilty of contempt, the person 18 19 may be punished by: 20 (a) A fine, not to exceed \$500; or 21 (b) Imprisonment, not to exceed 25 days, 22 or both. 23 3. The juvenile court may punish a person who is guilty of 24 contempt by imprisonment for more than 25 days if: 25 (a) The person is guilty of contempt for refusing to perform an 26 act and the person has the power to perform the act; and 27 (b) The juvenile court specifies the act the person must 28 perform in the warrant of commitment. 29 4. A person punished pursuant to subsection 3 may be 30 imprisoned until the person performs the act specified in the 31 warrant of commitment. **Sec. 57.** Title 5 of NRS is hereby amended by adding thereto a 32 33 new chapter to consist of the provisions set forth as sections 58 to 34 94, inclusive, of this act. 35 Sec. 58. 1. In any county where it is deemed advisable, the juvenile court may establish a youth services commission. 36 2. Each youth services commission must consist of five 37 persons appointed by the juvenile court. 38

39 3. In conjunction with the Division of Child and Family 40 Services, the youth services commission shall advise the juvenile 41 court, the Legislature, the Governor and the governing bodies of 42 each city and the county to:

43 (a) Determine the extent to which various departments, 44 agencies and organizations may wish to cooperate in a common



1 effort to coordinate their existing programs and develop new 2 programs to reduce the incidence of juvenile delinquency; (b) Develop necessary formal agreements among those 3 departments, agencies and organizations, including agreements 4 involving the joint exercise of power; 5 (c) Initiate, where feasible, other special projects for the 6 7 prevention of delinquency through the use and coordination of 8 existing resources within the community; and 9 (d) Seek and secure money and resources to carry out the 10 purposes of the youth services commission. Sec. 59. The provisions of sections 59 to 65, inclusive, of this 11 act apply to a judicial district which does not include a county 12 13 whose population is 100,000 or more. 14 Sec. 60. 1. By an order entered in the minutes, the juvenile 15 court shall: 16 (a) Appoint five representative citizens of good moral character to be known as the probation committee; and 17 (b) If any member of the probation committee vacates or is 18 19 removed from his position before the end of his term, appoint a 20 person to fill the vacancy not later than 30 days after the date on 21 which the vacancy occurs. 22 2. The clerk of the court shall notify each person who is 23 appointed to the probation committee. The notice of appointment 24 must instruct the person to appear before the juvenile court not 25 later than 10 days after the date the notice is sent. 26 3. Each person who is appointed to the probation committee 27 shall: 28 (a) Appear before the juvenile court not later than the time 29 specified by the notice of appointment; and (b) Qualify by taking an oath to perform faithfully the duties 30 31 of a member of the probation committee. The taking of the oath must be entered in the records of the juvenile court. 32 33 4. Except as otherwise provided in this section, the juvenile court shall appoint persons to the probation committee for the 34 35 following terms: (a) For the initial terms of the members: 36 37 (1) One member must be appointed for a term of 1 year; (2) Two members must be appointed for terms of 2 years; 38 39 and 40 (3) Two members must be appointed for terms of 3 years. (b) For the terms following the initial terms, each member 41 42 *must be appointed for a term of 3 years.* 43 5. If a person is appointed to fill a vacancy before the end of 44 a term, the juvenile court shall appoint the person for the 45 remainder of the unexpired term.



6. The juvenile court may at any time remove for cause any 1 2 *member of the probation committee.*

7. Members of the probation committee shall:

(a) Serve without compensation; and

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(b) Choose from among their members a chairman and a 5 6 secretary. 7

Sec. 61. 1. The probation committee shall:

(a) Advise the juvenile court upon its request.

9 (b) In conjunction with the juvenile court and the chief 10 probation officer, advise on any matter concerning the control and management of any local facility for the detention of children. 11

(c) Upon the request of the juvenile court, investigate the 12 facilities, resources and management of any person or entity, 13 14 other than a state agency, that applies to receive or receives children under this title and report its findings, conclusions and 15 recommendations to the juvenile court. 16

(d) Prepare an annual report of its activities, investigations, 17 findings and recommendations and file the annual report with the 18 19 juvenile court and with the clerk of the court as a public 20 document.

(e) Advise the juvenile court and make recommendations 21 22 concerning:

(1) The appointment of employees that the probation 23 24 committee deems necessary for the operation and management of 25 the probation department and each local facility for the detention 26 of children.

27 (2) The establishment of policies, procedures and standards 28 for the proper performance of the duties and responsibilities of 29 probation officers, the employees of the probation department and 30 the employees of each local facility for the detention of children.

2. The probation committee may:

32 (a) If it deems necessary or proper, investigate any local facility for the detention of children and report its findings, 33 34 conclusions and recommendations to the juvenile court.

(b) Upon a majority vote of its members, recommend the 35 removal or discharge of any probation officer. 36

Sec. 62. 1. The juvenile court shall appoint: 37

38 (a) One or more probation officers.

(b) Other employees as may be required to carry on the work 39 40 of the probation department and each local facility for the 41 detention of children.

42 2. The appointment of the probation officers, the employees 43 of the probation department and the employees of each local 44 facility for the detention of children must be made from lists of

eligible persons established through competitive examinations. 45



With the advice of the probation committee, the juvenile 1 *3*. 2 court shall establish policies, procedures and standards for the proper performance of the duties and responsibilities of the 3 probation officers, the employees of the probation department and 4 5 the employees of each local facility for the detention of children.

4. With the advice of the probation committee and consent of 6 7 the board or boards of county commissioners, the juvenile court shall determine the salaries of the probation officers, the 8 employees of the probation department and the employees of each 9 10 local facility for the detention of children.

5. If the juvenile court serves two or more counties, the 11 12 *iuvenile court:*

(a) May appoint the probation officers to serve the counties 13 14 jointly; and

(b) Shall allocate the salaries and expenses of the probation 15 officers between the counties. 16

17 6. The board or boards of county commissioners shall make every reasonable effort to provide sufficient personnel and support 18 19 for the probation department to uphold the concept of separation of powers in the court process. 20

Sec. 63. 1. The juvenile court shall appoint one probation 21 22 officer as the chief probation officer.

2. Under the general supervision of the juvenile court and 23 with the advice of the probation committee, the chief probation 24 25 officer shall:

26 (a) Organize, direct and develop the administrative work, 27 including, but not limited to, the social, financial and clerical 28 work, of the probation department and each local facility for the 29 detention of children; and

30 (b) Perform such other duties as the juvenile court directs.

31 Sec. 64. 1. Pursuant to the provisions of this section, the juvenile court may demote or discharge any probation officer, 32 employee of the probation department or employee of a local 33 facility for the detention of children. 34

35 2. Before the juvenile court may demote or discharge a probation officer or employee, the juvenile court shall provide to 36 37 the probation officer or employee:

38 (a) A written statement of the reasons for the demotion or 39 discharge; and

40 (b) An opportunity to be heard before the juvenile court 41 regarding the demotion or discharge.

42 Sec. 65. All information obtained in the discharge of an 43 official duty by an officer or employee of the juvenile court is

privileged and must not be disclosed other than to the juvenile 44

45 court or any person who is authorized to receive that information



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pursuant to the provisions of this title, unless otherwise ordered by 1 2 the iuvenile court.

Sec. 66. The provisions of sections 66 to 73, inclusive, of this 3 act apply to a judicial district which includes a county whose 4 5 population is 100,000 or more but less than 400,000.

Sec. 67. 1. By an order entered in the minutes, the juvenile 6 7 court shall:

8 (a) Appoint not less than five nor more than seven 9 representative citizens of good moral character to be known as the committee for juvenile services; and 10

(b) If any member of the committee for juvenile services 11 vacates or is removed from his position before the end of his term, 12 13 appoint a person to fill the vacancy not later than 30 days after the 14 date on which the vacancy occurs.

15 2. The clerk of the court shall notify each person who is 16 appointed to the committee for juvenile services. The notice of appointment must instruct the person to appear before the juvenile 17 court not later than 10 days after the date the notice is sent. 18

19 3. Each person who is appointed to the committee for juvenile 20 services shall:

21 (a) Appear before the juvenile court not later than the time 22 specified by the notice of appointment; and

23 (b) Qualify by taking an oath to perform faithfully the duties 24 of a member of the committee for juvenile services. The taking of 25 the oath must be entered in the records of the juvenile court.

4. Except as otherwise provided in this section, the juvenile 26 27 court shall appoint persons to the committee for juvenile services 28 for a term of 3 years.

29 5. If a person is appointed to fill a vacancy before the end of 30 a term, the juvenile court shall appoint the person for the 31 remainder of the unexpired term.

32 6. The juvenile court may at any time remove for cause any 33 *member of the committee for juvenile services.*

34 7. Any member who is absent from three consecutive meetings of the committee for juvenile services without permission 35 of the chairman: 36

37 (a) Forfeits his office; and

38 (b) Must be replaced as provided in this section for the filling 39 of a vacancy before the end of a term.

40 8. Members of the committee for juvenile services shall:

41 (a) Serve without compensation; and

42 (b) Choose from among their members a chairman and a 43 secretary.

44 Sec. 68. 1. The committee for juvenile services shall:

45 (a) Advise the juvenile court upon its request.



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1 (b) In conjunction with the director of juvenile services and 2 the chief probation officer, advise on any matter concerning the 3 control and management of any local facility for the detention of 4 children.

5 (c) Upon the request of the director of juvenile services, 6 investigate the facilities, resources and management of any person 7 or entity, other than a state agency, that applies to receive or 8 receives children under this title and report its findings, 9 conclusions and recommendations to the director of juvenile 10 services.

(d) Prepare an annual report of its activities, investigations,
findings and recommendations and file the annual report with the
juvenile court and with the clerk of the court as a public
document.

15 (e) Advise the director of juvenile services and make 16 recommendations concerning:

17 (1) The appointment of employees that the committee for 18 juvenile services deems necessary for the operation and 19 management of the department of juvenile services and each local 20 facility for the detention of children.

(2) The establishment of policies, procedures and standards
 for the proper performance of the duties and responsibilities of
 probation officers, the employees of the department of juvenile
 services and the employees of each local facility for the detention
 of children.

(f) Act as a hearing board pursuant to the provisions of section
72 of this act.

28 2. The committee for juvenile services may, if it deems 29 necessary or proper, investigate any local facility for the detention 30 of children and report its findings, conclusions and 31 recommendations to the director of juvenile services.

32 Sec. 69. 1. From a list of candidates recommended by the 33 committee for juvenile services, the juvenile court shall appoint a 34 director of juvenile services.

2. The director of juvenile services:

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(a) Is directly responsible to the juvenile court and shall
 administer the functions of the juvenile court.

(b) Shall coordinate the services of and serve as liaison
between the juvenile court and all agencies in the judicial district
dealing with children, including, but not limited to:

41 (1) The Division of Child and Family Services;

42 (2) The public schools of the judicial district;

43 (3) All law enforcement agencies of the judicial district;

44 (4) The committee for juvenile services of the judicial 45 district;



(5) The department of juvenile services of the judicial 1 district; and 2

(6) All local facilities for the detention of children within 3 the judicial district. 4

5 (c) May carry out preventive programs relating to juvenile delinquency. 6

3. The director of juvenile services serves at the pleasure of 7 8 the juvenile court and is subject to removal or discharge by the 9 juvenile court. Before the juvenile court may remove or discharge the director of juvenile services, the juvenile court shall provide to 10 11 the director:

(a) A written statement of the reasons for the removal or 12 13 discharge; and

14 (b) An opportunity to be heard before the juvenile court 15 regarding the removal or discharge.

4. The director of juvenile services is entitled to such staff or 16 employees to assist in the performance of the duties of the director 17 as is advised by the committee for juvenile services, approved by 18 19 the juvenile court, and consented to by the board or boards of 20 county commissioners.

5. With the advice of the committee for juvenile services and 21 22 the consent of the board or boards of county commissioners, the 23 juvenile court shall determine the salary of the director of juvenile 24 services.

Sec. 70. 1. With the advice of the committee for juvenile 25 26 services, the director of juvenile services shall appoint: 27

(a) One or more probation officers.

28 (b) Other employees as may be required to carry on the work of the department of juvenile services and each local facility for 29 30 the detention of children.

2. The appointment of the probation officers, the employees 31 32 of the department of juvenile services and the employees of each local facility for the detention of children must be made from lists 33 of eligible persons established through competitive examinations. 34

3. With the advice of the committee for juvenile services, the 35 director of juvenile services shall establish policies, procedures 36 37 and standards for the proper performance of the duties and 38 responsibilities of the probation officers, the employees of the department of juvenile services and the employees of each local 39 40 facility for the detention of children.

41 4. With the advice of the committee for juvenile services, 42 approval of the juvenile court and consent of the board or boards 43 of county commissioners, the director of juvenile services shall 44 determine the salaries of the probation officers, the employees of



the department of juvenile services and the employees of each
 local facility for the detention of children.

3 5. If the director of juvenile services serves two or more 4 counties, the director:

5 (a) May appoint the probation officers to serve the counties 6 jointly; and

7 (b) Shall allocate the salaries and expenses of the probation 8 officers between the counties.

9 Sec. 71. 1. The director of juvenile services shall appoint 10 one probation officer as the chief probation officer.

2. Under the general supervision of the director of juvenile
 services and with the advice of the committee for juvenile services,
 the chief probation officer shall:

(a) Organize, direct and develop the administrative work,
including, but not limited to, the social, financial and clerical
work, of the department of juvenile services and each local facility
for the detention of children; and

18 (b) Perform such other duties as the director of juvenile 19 services directs.

20 Sec. 72. 1. Pursuant to the provisions of this section, the 21 director of juvenile services may demote or dismiss, only for cause, 22 any probation officer, employee of the department of juvenile 23 services or employee of a local facility for the detention of 24 children.

25 2. Before the director of juvenile services may demote a 26 probation officer or employee, the director shall provide to the 27 probation officer or employee:

(a) A written statement of the reasons for the demotion; and

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(b) An opportunity to be heard before the director regarding
 the demotion.

31 3. Before the director of juvenile services may dismiss a 32 probation officer or employee with less than 12 months of service, 33 the director shall provide to the probation officer or employee:

(a) A written statement of the reasons for the dismissal; and

35 (b) An opportunity to be heard before the director regarding 36 the dismissal.

4. If a probation officer or employee with 12 months or more
of service is dismissed pursuant to this section:

(a) Not later than 15 days after his dismissal, the probation
officer or employee may request a written statement from the
director of juvenile services specifically setting forth the reasons
for the dismissal. The director shall provide the written statement
to the probation officer or employee not later than 15 days after
the date of the request.



1 (b) Not later than 30 days after receipt of the written statement 2 from the director, the probation officer or employee may make a 3 written request for a public hearing before the committee for 4 juvenile services. The committee for juvenile services shall adopt 5 rules for the conduct of such public hearings.

6 (c) The probation officer or employee may appeal the decision 7 of the committee for juvenile services to the board or boards of 8 county commissioners.

9 Sec. 73. All information obtained in the discharge of an 10 official duty by an officer or employee of the juvenile court is 11 privileged and must not be disclosed other than to the juvenile 12 court, the director of juvenile services or any person who is 13 authorized to receive that information pursuant to the provisions 14 of this title, unless otherwise ordered by the juvenile court or 15 permitted by the director.

16 Sec. 74. The provisions of sections 74 to 81, inclusive, of this 17 act apply to a judicial district which includes a county whose 18 population is 400,000 or more, if a department of juvenile justice 19 services has not been established by ordinance pursuant to 20 sections 82 to 87, inclusive, of this act.

21 Sec. 75. 1. By an order entered in the minutes, the juvenile 22 court shall:

(a) Appoint not less than five nor more than seven
 representative citizens of good moral character to be known as the
 probation committee; and

(b) If any member of the probation committee vacates or is
removed from his position before the end of his term, appoint a
person to fill the vacancy not later than 30 days after the date on
which the vacancy occurs.

30 2. The clerk of the court shall notify each person who is 31 appointed to the probation committee. The notice of appointment 32 must instruct the person to appear before the juvenile court not 33 later than 10 days after the date the notice is sent.

34 3. Each person who is appointed to the probation committee 35 shall:

(a) Appear before the juvenile court not later than the time
 specified by the notice of appointment; and

(b) Qualify by taking an oath to perform faithfully the duties
of a member of the probation committee. The taking of the oath
must be entered in the records of the juvenile court.

41 **4.** Except as otherwise provided in this section, the juvenile 42 court shall appoint persons to the probation committee for the 43 following terms:

44 (a) For the initial terms of the members:

45 (1) One member must be appointed for a term of 1 year;



(2) Two members must be appointed for terms of 2 years; 1 2 and (3) Two members must be appointed for terms of 3 years. 3 4 (b) For the terms following the initial terms, each member

5 must be appointed for a term of 3 years. 5. If a person is appointed to fill a vacancy before the end of 6

7 a term, the juvenile court shall appoint the person for the 8 remainder of the unexpired term.

9 6. The juvenile court may at any time remove for cause any 10 member of the probation committee.

7. Any member who is absent from three consecutive 11 meetings of the probation committee without permission of the 12 13 chairman: 14

(a) Forfeits his office; and

(b) Must be replaced as provided in this section for the filling 15 of a vacancy before the end of a term. 16

8. *Members of the probation committee shall:*

(a) Serve without compensation; and

19 (b) Choose from among their members a chairman and a 20 secretary.

21 Sec. 76. 1. The probation committee shall:

(a) Advise the juvenile court upon its request.

(b) In conjunction with the director of the department of 23 24 juvenile justice services and the chief probation officer, advise on 25 any matter concerning the control and management of any local facility for the detention of children. 26

27 (c) Upon the request of the director of the department of 28 juvenile justice services, investigate the facilities, resources and 29 management of any person or entity, other than a state agency, 30 that applies to receive or receives children under this title and 31 report its findings, conclusions and recommendations to the

32 iuvenile court.

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33 (d) Prepare an annual report of its activities, investigations, findings and recommendations and file the annual report with the 34 juvenile court and with the clerk of the court as a public 35 36 document.

(e) Advise the director of the department of juvenile justice 37 services and make recommendations concerning: 38

(1) The appointment of employees that the probation 39 40 committee deems necessary for the operation and management of 41 the probation department and each local facility for the detention 42 of children.

43 (2) The establishment of policies, procedures and standards 44 for the proper performance of the duties and responsibilities of



probation officers, the employees of the probation department and
 the employees of each local facility for the detention of children.
 (f) Act as a hearing board pursuant to the provisions of section

3 (f) Act as a hearing board pursuant to the provisions of section 4 80 of this act.

5 2. The probation committee may, if it deems as proper or 6 necessary, investigate any local facility for the detention of 7 children and report its findings, conclusions and 8 recommendations to the juvenile court.

9 Sec. 77. 1. From a list of candidates recommended by the 10 probation committee, the juvenile court shall appoint a director of 11 the department of juvenile justice services.

2. The director of the department of juvenile justice services:

13 (a) Is directly responsible to the juvenile court and shall 14 administer the functions of the juvenile court.

(b) Shall coordinate the services of and serve as liaison
between the juvenile court and all agencies in the judicial district
dealing with children, including, but not limited to:

(1) The Division of Child and Family Services;

(2) The public schools of the judicial district;

(3) All law enforcement agencies of the judicial district;

(4) The probation committee; and

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22 (5) All local facilities for the detention of children within 23 the judicial district.

24 (c) May carry out preventive programs relating to juvenile 25 delinquency.

3. The director of the department of juvenile justice services serves at the pleasure of the juvenile court and is subject to removal or discharge by the juvenile court. Before the juvenile court may remove or discharge the director of the department of juvenile justice services, the juvenile court shall provide to the director:

32 (1) A written statement of the reasons for the removal or 33 discharge; and

34 (2) An opportunity to be heard before the juvenile court
 35 regarding the removal or discharge.

4. The director of the department of juvenile justice services
is entitled to such staff or employees to assist in the performance
of the duties of the director as is advised by the probation
committee, approved by the juvenile court, and consented to by
the board or boards of county commissioners.

41 5. With the advice of the probation committee and the 42 consent of the board or boards of county commissioners of the 43 county or counties, the juvenile court shall determine the salary of 44 the director of the department of juvenile justice services.



Sec. 78. 1. With the advice of the probation committee, the 1 2 director of the department of juvenile justice services shall appoint: 3 4

(a) One or more probation officers.

5 (b) Other employees as may be required to carry on the work of the probation department and each local facility for the 6 7 detention of children.

8 2. The appointment of the probation officers, the employees 9 of the department of juvenile justice services and the employees of each local facility for the detention of children must be made from 10 lists of eligible persons established through competitive 11 examinations. 12

13 3. With the advice of the probation committee, the director of 14 the department of juvenile justice services shall establish policies, 15 procedures and standards for the proper performance of the duties and responsibilities of the probation officers, the employees of the 16 department of juvenile justice services and the employees of each 17 18 local facility for the detention of children.

19 4. With the advice of the probation committee, approval of the 20 juvenile court and consent of the board or boards of county commissioners, the director of the department of juvenile justice 21 services shall determine the salaries of the probation officers, the 22 employees of the department of juvenile justice services and the 23 24 employees of each local facility for the detention of children.

25 5. If the director of the department of juvenile justice services 26 serves two or more counties, the director:

27 (a) May appoint the probation officers to serve the counties 28 jointly; and

29 (b) Shall allocate the salaries and expenses of the probation 30 officers between the counties.

31 Sec. 79. 1. The director of the department of juvenile justice services shall appoint one probation officer as the chief 32 33 probation officer.

2. Under the general supervision of the director of the 34 35 department of juvenile justice services and with the advice of the probation committee, the chief probation officer shall: 36

(a) Organize, direct and develop the administrative work, 37 38 including, but not limited to, the social, financial and clerical work, of the department of juvenile justice services and each local 39

40 facility for the detention of children; and

41 (b) Perform such other duties as the director of the department 42 of juvenile justice services directs.

43 Sec. 80. 1. Pursuant to the provisions of this section, the 44 director of the department of juvenile justice services may demote

45 or dismiss, only for cause, any probation officer, employee of the



department of juvenile justice services or employee of a local 1 2 facility for the detention of children.

2. Before the director of the department of juvenile justice 3 services may demote a probation officer or employee, the director 4 shall provide to the probation officer or employee: 5

(a) A written statement of the reasons for the demotion; and

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7 (b) An opportunity to be heard before the director regarding 8 the demotion.

9 3. Before the director of the department of juvenile justice services may dismiss a probation officer or employee with less 10 than 12 months of service, the director shall provide to the 11 12 probation officer or employee: 13

(a) A written statement of the reasons for the dismissal; and

14 (b) An opportunity to be heard before the director regarding 15 the dismissal.

4. If a probation officer or employee with 12 months or more 16 of service is dismissed pursuant to this section: 17

(a) Not later than 15 days after his dismissal, the probation 18 19 officer or employee may request a written statement from the 20 director of the department of juvenile justice services specifically 21 setting forth the reasons for the dismissal. The director shall 22 provide the written statement to the probation officer or employee 23 not later than 15 days after the date of the request.

24 (b) Not later than 30 days after receipt of the written statement 25 from the director, the probation officer or employee may make a written request for a public hearing before the probation 26 committee. The probation committee shall adopt rules for the 27 28 conduct of such public hearings.

29 (c) The probation officer or employee may appeal the decision 30 of the probation committee to the board or boards of county 31 commissioners.

32 Sec. 81. All information obtained in the discharge of an 33 official duty by an officer or employee of the juvenile court is privileged and must not be disclosed other than to the juvenile 34 35 court, the director of the department of juvenile justice services or 36 any person who is authorized to receive that information pursuant 37 to the provisions of this title, unless otherwise ordered by the 38 juvenile court or permitted by the director.

39 Sec. 82. 1. The provisions of sections 82 to 87, inclusive, of 40 this act apply only to a county:

(a) Whose population is 400,000 or more; and

42 (b) Which constitutes a judicial district.

43 2. If a department of juvenile justice services has been

44 established by ordinance in a judicial district pursuant to sections

82 to 87, inclusive, of this act, the provisions of sections 74 to 81, 45



inclusive, of this act do not apply to that judicial district for the 1 2 period the ordinance is in effect.

Sec. 83. 1. The board of county commissioners may 3 establish by ordinance a department of juvenile justice services. 4 5

2. The department of juvenile justice services:

(a) Shall administer the provisions of services relating to the 6 7 delinquency and the abuse and neglect of children with respect to 8 matters arising pursuant to the provisions of this title; and

9 (b) May carry out programs relating to the prevention of 10 juvenile delinquency.

3. The board of county commissioners may appoint a director 11 of the department of juvenile justice services. The director serves 12 13 at the pleasure of the board.

Sec. 84. 1. The board of county commissioners may provide 14 15 for the appointment of:

(a) One or more probation officers;

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(b) One or more assistant probation officers; and

(c) Other employees as may be necessary to carry out the 18 19 duties of the department of juvenile justice services.

20 2. Probation officers, assistant probation officers and other 21 employees authorized pursuant to this section are:

22 (a) Employees of the county who are subject to the provisions of the merit personnel system unless exempt pursuant 23 24 to NRS 245.216; and

(b) Local government employees for the purposes of chapter 25 26 288 of NRS.

27 3. Probation officers, assistant probation officers and other employees hired before the effective date of the ordinance 28 29 establishing the department of juvenile justice services may be dismissed only for cause. 30

4. All information obtained in the discharge of an official 31 32 duty by a probation officer, assistant probation officer or other employee of the department of juvenile justice services is 33 privileged and must not be disclosed other than to the juvenile 34 35 court, the director of the department of juvenile justice services or any person who is authorized to receive that information pursuant 36 37 to the provisions of this title, unless otherwise ordered by the 38 juvenile court or permitted by the director.

39 Sec. 85. 1. The board of county commissioners of a county 40 which establishes a department of juvenile justice services shall 41 establish by ordinance a joint board consisting of five members.

42 2. The joint board consists of:

43 (a) Three representatives of the district judges designated by 44 the judges of the judicial district from among their members; and



1 (b) Two representatives of the board of county commissioners 2 designated by the board from among its members.

3 3. The duties of the joint board must include, but are not 4 limited to:

5 (a) Acting as a liaison between the board of county 6 commissioners and the district court; and

7 (b) Making recommendations to the board of county 8 commissioners concerning the facilities, resources, operation and 9 management of the department of juvenile justice services.

10 4. The district judges serving as members of the joint board 11 may withdraw from participating in the board by giving written 12 notice of their intent to withdraw to the board of county 13 commissioners.

14 Sec. 86. 1. The board of county commissioners of a county 15 which establishes a department of juvenile justice services shall 16 establish by ordinance a citizen's advisory committee to advise the 17 joint board established pursuant to section 85 of this act.

18 2. The ordinance establishing the citizen's advisory 19 committee must include:

20 (a) The name of the committee;

21 (b) The number of members of the committee;

22 (c) The terms of the members; and

23 (d) The duties of the committee.

3. The citizen's advisory committee may offer the opinions and recommendations of the residents of the county and give advice and make recommendations to the joint board concerning the facilities, services and resources provided by the department of juvenile justice services.

29 Sec. 87. The ordinances establishing the department of 30 juvenile justice services, the joint board and the citizen's advisory 31 committee shall be deemed repealed 6 months after the effective 32 date of the notice, unless an earlier date is prescribed by the board 33 of county commissioners.

34 Sec. 88. 1. A program of sports or physical fitness and a 35 program for the arts:

36 (a) May be publicly or privately operated; and

37 (b) Must be adequately supervised.

38 2. A program for the arts may include, but is not limited to:

39 (a) Drawing, painting, photography or other visual arts;

40 (*b*) *Writing*;

41 (c) Musical, dance or theatrical performance; and

42 (d) Any other structured activity that involves creative or 43 artistic expression.

44 Sec. 89. 1. A program of cognitive training and human 45 development must include, but is not limited to, education,



1 instruction or guidance in one or more of the following subjects,

- 2 as deemed appropriate by the juvenile court:
- 3 (a) Motivation.

4 5

- (b) Habits, attitudes and conditioning.
- (c) Self-conditioning processes.
- 6 (d) Developing a successful way of life.
- 7 (e) The process of solving problems.
- 8 (f) Emotions and emotional blocks.
- 9 (g) Assurances and demonstrative maturity.
- 10 (h) Family success.
- 11 (i) Family relationships.
- 12 (j) Interfamilial understanding and communications.
- 13 (k) Financial stability.
- 14 (l) Effective communications.
- 15 (m) Conflict resolution.
- 16 (n) Anger management.
- 17 (o) Obtaining and retaining employment.
- 18 2. A director of juvenile services may contract with persons
 19 and public or private entities that are qualified to operate or to
 20 participate in a program of cognitive training and human
 21 development.
- 22 3. A director of juvenile services may designate a person to 23 carry out the provisions of this section.
- 24 Sec. 90. 1. To finance a program of cognitive training and 25 human development established pursuant to section 89 of this act, 26 a director of juvenile services may establish, with the county 27 treasurer as custodian, a special fund to be known as the cognitive 28 training and human development fund.
- 29 2. A director of juvenile services may apply for and accept 30 grants, gifts, donations, bequests or devises which the director 31 shall deposit with the county treasurer for credit to the fund.
- 32 3. The fund must be a separate and continuing fund, and no 33 money in the fund reverts to the general fund of the county at any 34 time. The interest earned on the money in the fund, after 35 deducting any applicable charges, must be credited to the fund.
- 36 4. A director of juvenile services shall:
- (a) Expend money from the fund only to finance a program of
 cognitive training and human development; and
- 39 (b) If the source of the money is a grant, gift, donation, 40 bequest or devise, expend the money, to the extent permitted by 41 law, in accordance with the terms of the grant, gift, donation, 42 bequest or devise.
- 43 5. A director of juvenile services must authorize any 44 expenditure from the fund before it is made.



Sec. 91. 1. A director of juvenile services may establish a 1 2 program of restitution through work. A program of restitution through work must: 3

(a) Include, but is not limited to, instruction in skills for 4 5 employment and work ethics; and

(b) Require a child who participates in the program to:

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7 (1) With the assistance of the program and if practicable, 8 seek and obtain a position of employment with a public or private 9 employer; and

10 (2) Sign an authorization form that permits money to be deducted from the wages of the child to pay restitution. The 11 director of juvenile services may prescribe the contents of 12 13 the authorization form and may determine the amount of money to 14 be deducted from the wages of the child to pay restitution, but the director shall not require that more than 50 percent of the wages 15 of the child be deducted to pay restitution. 16

17 2. A program of restitution through work may include, but is not limited to, cooperative agreements with public or private 18 19 employers to make available positions of employment for a child 20 who participates in the program.

21 3. A director of juvenile services may terminate participation 22 by a child in a program of restitution through work for any lawful 23 reason or purpose.

4. A director of juvenile services may contract with persons 24 25 and public or private entities that are qualified to operate or to participate in a program of restitution through work. 26

27 5. A director of juvenile services may designate a person to 28 carry out the provisions of this section. 29

6. The provisions of this section do not:

30 (a) Create a right on behalf of a child to participate in a 31 program of restitution through work or to hold a position of 32 *employment; or*

33 (b) Establish a basis for any cause of action against the State of Nevada or its officers or employees for denial of the ability to 34 participate in or for removal from a program of restitution 35 through work or for denial of or removal from a position of 36 37 *employment.*

38 Sec. 92. 1. To finance a program of restitution through 39 work, a director of juvenile services may establish, with the county 40 treasurer as custodian, a special fund to be known as the 41 restitution through work fund.

42 2. A director of juvenile services may apply for and accept 43 grants, gifts, donations, bequests or devises which the director 44 shall deposit with the county treasurer for credit to the fund.



1 *3*. The fund must be a separate and continuing fund, and no 2 money in the fund reverts to the general fund of the county at any time. The interest earned on the money in the fund, after 3 deducting any applicable charges, must be credited to the fund. 4 5

4. A director of juvenile services shall:

(a) Expend money from the fund only to finance a program of 6 7 restitution through work; and

8 (b) If the source of the money is a grant, gift, donation, 9 bequest or devise, expend the money, to the extent permitted by law, in accordance with the terms of the grant, gift, donation, 10 11 bequest or devise.

5. A director of juvenile services must authorize any 12 13 expenditure from the fund before it is made.

14 Sec. 93. 1. If the juvenile court orders a child or the parent 15 or guardian of the child, or both, to perform community service pursuant to the provisions of this title, the child or parent or 16 guardian of the child, or both, must perform the community 17 service for and under the supervising authority of a county, city, 18 19 town or other political subdivision or agency of the State of 20 Nevada or a charitable organization that renders service to the 21 community or its residents, including, but not limited to:

(a) A public organization that works on public projects;

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(b) A public agency that works on projects to eradicate graffiti; 23 24 or

(c) A private nonprofit organization that performs other 25 community service. 26

27 2. The person or entity who supervises the community service 28 shall make such reports to the juvenile court as the juvenile court 29 may require.

Sec. 94. 1. Except as otherwise provided in this section, if a 30 31 child is required to perform any work or community service pursuant to the provisions of this title, the supervising entity shall 32 33 not allow the child to perform the work or community service on or near a highway or in any other dangerous situation. 34

2. A supervising entity may allow a child to perform work or 35 community service on or near a controlled-access highway if: 36

37 (a) The child is not required to perform any work or service in 38 the median of the highway;

(b) The work or service is performed behind a guardrail or 39 40 other safety barrier;

41 (c) Appropriate warning signs are placed on the highway at 42 least 100 yards in front of the location where the child is working 43 from both directions, as appropriate based on the speed of the 44 vehicles traveling on the highway;



1 (d) A vehicle with an amber light placed on top of the vehicle 2 is placed at the site in a manner which shields the child from 3 traffic;

4 (e) The child is required to wear a reflective vest and an 5 orange hat;

6 (f) The supervising entity obtains written permission from the 7 parent or guardian of the child; and

8 (g) The supervising entity obtains written permission from and 9 complies with all safety rules of the governmental entity with 10 authority over the controlled-access highway.

11 3. A supervising entity may allow a child to perform work or 12 community service on or near a highway that does not have 13 controlled access if:

(a) The child is not required to perform any work or service in
the median of the highway;

16 (b) Appropriate warning signs are placed at least 100 yards in 17 front of the location where the child is working from both 18 directions, as appropriate based on the speed of the vehicles 19 traveling on the highway;

20 (c) A vehicle with an amber light placed on top of the vehicle is 21 placed at the site in a manner which shields the child from traffic;

22 (d) The child is required to wear a reflective vest and an 23 orange hat;

(e) The supervising entity obtains written permission from the
 parent or guardian of the child; and

26 (f) The supervising entity obtains written permission from and 27 complies with all safety rules of the governmental entity with 28 authority over the highway.

4. Upon the request of the parent or guardian of the child who is assigned to perform work or community service on or near a highway pursuant to subsection 2 or 3, the supervising entity shall make available to the parent or guardian information regarding the nature of the work or community service to be performed by the child and the specific location at which the work or community service is to be performed.

36 5. As used in this section:

(a) "Controlled-access highway" means every highway to or
from which owners or occupants of abutting lands and other
persons have no legal right of access except at such points only
and in such manner as may be determined by a public authority.

41 (b) "Other dangerous situation" means any situation that 42 poses a reasonably foreseeable risk that serious bodily harm or 43 injury to a child could occur.



(c) "Supervising entity" means a person or entity that is 1 2 responsible for supervising children who are ordered to perform work or community service pursuant to the provisions of this title. 3 **Sec. 95.** Title 5 of NRS is hereby amended by adding thereto a 4 5 new chapter to consist of the provisions set forth as sections 96 to 132, inclusive, of this act. 6 Sec. 96. 1. If a child is alleged to be delinguent or in need 7 8 of supervision, the juvenile court shall advise the child and the 9 parent or guardian of the child that the child is entitled to be 10 represented by an attorney at all stages of the proceedings. 2. If a parent or guardian of a child is indigent, the parent or 11 guardian may request the appointment of an attorney to represent 12 13 the child pursuant to the provisions in NRS 171.188. 14 3. Except as otherwise provided in this section, the juvenile 15 court shall appoint an attorney for a child if the parent or guardian of the child does not retain an attorney for the child and 16 17 is not likely to retain an attorney for the child. 4. A child may waive the right to be represented by an 18 19 attorney if: 20 (a) A petition is not filed and the child is placed under 21 informal supervision pursuant to section 103 of this act; or 22 (b) A petition is filed and the record of the juvenile court 23 shows that the waiver of the right to be represented by an attorney is made knowingly, intelligently, voluntarily and in accordance 24 25 with any applicable standards established by the juvenile court. 26 5. Except as otherwise provided in NRS 424.085, if the 27 juvenile court appoints an attorney to represent a child and: 28 (a) The parent or guardian of the child is not indigent, the 29 parent or guardian shall pay the reasonable fees and expenses of 30 the attorney. (b) The parent or guardian of the child is indigent, the juvenile 31 32 court may order the parent or guardian to reimburse the county or State in accordance with the ability of the parent or guardian to 33 34 pay. 35 6. A parent or guardian of a child who is alleged to be 36 delinquent or in need of supervision may be represented by an 37 attorney at all stages of the proceedings. The juvenile court may 38 not appoint an attorney for a parent or guardian, unless the juvenile court: 39 40 (a) Finds that such an appointment is required in the interests 41 of justice; and 42 (b) Specifies in the record the reasons for the appointment. 43 7. Each attorney, other than a public defender, who is

44 appointed under the provisions of this section is entitled to the 45 same compensation and expenses from the county as is provided



in NRS 7.125 and 7.135 for attorneys appointed to represent 1 2 persons charged with criminal offenses. Sec. 97. 1. A clerk of the court may allow any of the 3 following documents to be filed electronically: 4 5 (a) A petition prepared and signed by the district attorney pursuant to section 99 or 100 of this act. 6 (b) A document relating to proceedings conducted pursuant to 7 8 sections 118 to 129, inclusive, of this act. 9 (c) A study and report prepared pursuant to section 141 of this 10 act. 2. Any document that is filed electronically pursuant to this 11 section must contain an image of the signature of the person who 12 13 is filing the document. 14 **Sec. 98.** In proceedings conducted pursuant to the provisions 15 of this title: 1. A party to a petition must not be charged any court fees or 16 17 witness fees. 2. A salaried officer of this state or of any political 18 19 subdivision of this state is not entitled to receive any fee for the 20 officer's services or attendance in the juvenile court. 21 3. Any other person acting under orders of the juvenile court 22 may receive a fee for service of process, for serving as a witness or 23 for his services and attendance in juvenile court. The fee must be 24 paid: (a) In an amount as provided by law for like services in cases 25 26 before the district court; and 27 (b) By the county, after the juvenile court has certified the 28 amount to be paid. Sec. 99. 1. When a complaint is made alleging that a child 29 30 is delinguent or in need of supervision: (a) The complaint must be referred to a probation officer of 31 the appropriate county; and 32 (b) The probation officer shall conduct a preliminary inquiry 33 to determine whether the best interests of the child or of the 34 35 *public*: (1) Require that a petition be filed; or 36 (2) Would better be served by placing the child under 37 informal supervision pursuant to section 103 of this act. 38 2. If, after conducting the preliminary inquiry, the probation 39 40 officer recommends the filing of a petition, the district attorney shall determine whether to file the petition. 41 42 If, after conducting the preliminary inquiry, the probation *3*. 43 officer does not recommend the filing of a petition or that the child 44 be placed under informal supervision, the probation officer must



notify the complainant regarding the complainant's right to seek a 1 2 review of the complaint by the district attorney.

4. If the complainant seeks a review of the complaint by the 3 district attorney, the district attorney shall: 4 5

(a) Review the facts presented by the complainant;

(b) Consult with the probation officer; and

(c) File the petition with the juvenile court if the district 7 8 attorney believes that the filing of the petition is necessary to 9 protect the interests of the child or of the public.

10 5. The determination of the district attorney concerning whether to file the petition is final. 11

6. Except as otherwise provided in section 116 of this act, if a 12 13 child is in detention or shelter care, the child must be released 14 immediately if a petition alleging that the child is delinquent or in 15 need of supervision is not:

(a) Approved by the district attorney; or

(b) Filed within 8 days after the date the complaint was 17 referred to the probation officer. 18

Sec. 100. 1. Before a petition alleging delinquency or need 19 20 of supervision or a petition for revocation may be filed with the juvenile court, the district attorney must prepare and sign the 21 petition. The district attorney shall represent the petitioner in all 22 23 proceedings.

2. The petition must be: 24

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(a) Entitled, "In the Matter of, a child"; and

(b) Verified by the person who signs it.

3. The petition must set forth specifically:

28 (a) The facts which bring the child within the jurisdiction of 29 the juvenile court and the date when delinguency occurred or need 30 of supervision arose.

 (\hat{b}) The name, date of birth and address of the residence of the 31 child. 32

33 (c) The name and address of the residence of the parent or guardian of the child. If the parent or guardian of the child does 34 not reside or cannot be found within this state, or if the address of 35 36 the parent or guardian is unknown:

(1) The name of any known adult relative residing within 37 38 this state: or

39 (2) If no known adult relative resides within this state, the 40 known adult relative residing nearest to the juvenile court.

41 (d) The name and address of the spouse of the child, if any.

42 (e) Whether the child is in custody and, if so, the place of 43 detention and the time the child was taken into custody.

44 4. If any of the facts required by subsection 3 are not known, 45 the petition must so state.



Sec. 101. 1. In addition to the information required 1 2 pursuant to section 100 of this act, a petition alleging that a child is in need of supervision must contain the following information 3 regarding efforts made to modify the behavior of the child: 4

5 (a) A list of the local programs to which the child was referred; and 6 7

(b) Other efforts taken in the community.

8 2. If a petition is filed alleging that a child is in need of 9 supervision and the child previously has not been found to be within the purview of this title, the juvenile court: 10

(a) Shall admonish the child to obey the law and to refrain 11 from repeating the acts for which the petition was filed; 12

(b) Shall maintain a record of the admonition;

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14 (c) Shall refer the child to services available in the community 15 for counseling, behavioral modification and social adjustment; and 16

17 (d) Shall not adjudicate the child to be in need of supervision, unless a subsequent petition based upon additional facts is filed 18 19 with the juvenile court after admonition and referral pursuant to 20 this subsection.

21 3. If a child is not subject to the provisions of subsection 2, 22 the juvenile court may not adjudicate the child to be in need of 23 supervision unless the juvenile court expressly finds that reasonable efforts were taken in the community to assist the child 24 25 in ceasing the behavior for which the child is alleged to be in need of supervision. 26

27 4. The provisions of this section do not apply to a child who is 28 alleged to be in need of supervision because the child is a habitual 29 truant.

30 Sec. 102. 1. If a petition filed pursuant to the provisions of 31 this title contains allegations that a child committed an unlawful act which would have been a sexual offense if committed by an 32 adult or which involved the use or threatened use of force or 33 violence against the victim, the district attorney shall provide to 34 the victim and, if the victim is less than 18 years of age, to the 35 parent or guardian of the victim, as soon as practicable after the 36 37 petition is filed, documentation that includes:

38 (a) A form advising the victim and the parent or guardian of the victim of their rights pursuant to the provisions of this title; 39 40 and

41 (b) The form or procedure that must be used to request 42 disclosure pursuant to section 127 of this act.

43 2. As used in this section, "sexual offense" means:

44 (a) Sexual assault pursuant to NRS 200.366;



1 (b) Battery with intent to commit sexual assault pursuant to 2 NRS 200.400:

(c) An offense involving pornography and a minor pursuant to 3 NRS 200.710 to 200.730, inclusive; 4 5

(d) Open or gross lewdness pursuant to NRS 201.210;

(e) Indecent or obscene exposure pursuant to NRS 201.220;

(f) Lewdness with a child pursuant to NRS 201.230;

8 (g) Sexual penetration of a dead human body pursuant to 9 NRS 201.450;

10 (h) Annoyance or molestation of a minor pursuant to NRS 207.260; or 11

(i) An attempt to commit an offense listed in this subsection.

Sec. 103. 1. When a complaint is made alleging that a child 13 14 is delinquent or in need of supervision, the child may be placed under the informal supervision of a probation officer if: 15

(a) The child voluntarily admits participation in the acts 16 17 alleged in the complaint; and

(b) The district attorney gives written approval for placement 18 19 of the child under informal supervision, if any of the acts alleged 20 in the complaint are unlawful acts that would have constituted a gross misdemeanor or felony if committed by an adult. 21

2. If the probation officer recommends placing the child 22 under informal supervision, the probation officer must advise the 23 child and the parent or guardian of the child that they may refuse 24 25 informal supervision.

26 3. The child must enter into an agreement for informal 27 supervision voluntarily and intelligently:

(a) With the advice of the attorney for the child; or

(b) If the child is not represented by an attorney, with the 29 30 consent of the parent or guardian of the child.

4. If the child is placed under informal supervision:

32 (a) The terms and conditions of the agreement for informal supervision must be stated clearly in writing. The terms and 33 conditions of the agreement may include, but are not limited to, 34 35 the requirements set forth in section 104 of this act.

(b) The agreement must be signed by all parties. 36

37 (c) A copy of the agreement must be given to:

38 (1) The child;

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39 40 (2) The parent or guardian of the child;

(3) The attorney for the child, if any; and

41 (4) The probation officer, who shall retain a copy in his file 42 for the case.

43 5. The period of informal supervision must not exceed 180 44 days. The child and the parent or guardian of the child may



1 terminate the agreement at any time by requesting the filing of a 2 petition for formal adjudication. The district attorney may not file a petition against the 3 6. child based on any acts for which the child was placed under 4 informal supervision unless the district attorney files the petition 5 not later than 180 days after the date the child entered into the 6 7 agreement for informal supervision. If the district attorney files a petition against the child within that period, the child may 8 9 withdraw the admission that the child made pursuant to 10 subsection 1. 7. If the child successfully completes the terms and conditions 11 of the agreement for informal supervision, the juvenile court may 12 13 dismiss any petition filed against the child that is based on any 14 acts for which the child was placed under informal supervision. Sec. 104. 1. An agreement for informal supervision may 15 *require the child to:* 16 17 (a) Perform community service or provide restitution to any victim of the acts for which the child was referred to the probation 18 19 officer: 20 (b) Participate in a program of restitution through work that is established pursuant to section 91 of this act if the child: 21 22 (1) Is 14 years of age or older; (2) Has never been found to be within the purview of this 23 24 title for an unlawful act that involved the use or threatened use of 25 force or violence against a victim and has never been found to have committed such an unlawful act in any other jurisdiction; 26 27 (3) Is required to provide restitution to a victim; and 28 (4) Voluntarily agrees to participate in the program of 29 restitution through work. 30 (c) Complete a program of cognitive training and human 31 development pursuant to section 89 of this act if: (1) The child has never been found to be within the purview 32 33 of this title; and (2) The unlawful act for which the child is found to be 34 within the purview of this title did not involve the use or 35 threatened use of force or violence against a victim; or 36 37 (d) Engage in any combination of the activities set forth in this 38 subsection. 39 2. If the agreement for informal supervision requires the 40 child to participate in a program of restitution through work or 41 complete a program of cognitive training and human 42 development, the agreement may also require any or all of the 43 following, in the following order of priority if practicable:

(a) The child or the parent or guardian of the child, or both, to
 the extent of their financial ability, to pay the costs associated with



1 the participation of the child in the program, including, but not 2 limited to: (1) A reasonable sum of money to pay for the cost of 3 policies of insurance against liability for personal injury and 4 5 damage to property during those periods in which the child participates in the program or performs work; and 6 7 (2) In the case of a program of restitution through work, 8 for industrial insurance, unless the industrial insurance is 9 provided by the employer for which the child performs the work; 10 or (b) The child to work on projects or perform community 11 service for a period that reflects the costs associated with the 12 13 participation of the child in the program. 14 Sec. 105. Upon the request of the juvenile court, a probation officer shall file with the juvenile court a report of: 15 1. The number of children placed under informal supervision 16 17 during the previous year; 2. The conditions imposed in each case; and 18 19 3. The number of cases that were successfully completed 20 without the filing of a petition. Sec. 106. 1. If the district attorney files a petition with the 21 22 juvenile court, the juvenile court may: 23 (a) Dismiss the petition without prejudice and refer the child to 24 the probation officer for informal supervision pursuant to section 25 103 of this act; or 26 (b) Place the child under the supervision of the juvenile court 27 pursuant to a supervision and consent decree, without a formal 28 adjudication of delinquency, if the juvenile court receives: 29 (1) The recommendation of the probation officer; 30 (2) The written approval of the district attorney; and 31 (3) The written consent and approval of the child and the 32 parent or guardian of the child. 33 2. If a child is placed under the supervision of the juvenile court pursuant to a supervision and consent decree, the juvenile 34 court may dismiss the petition if the child successfully completes 35 the terms and conditions of the supervision and consent decree. 36 37 3. If the petition is dismissed: 38 (a) The child may respond to any inquiry concerning the proceedings and events which brought about the proceedings as if

39 proceedings and events which brought about the j
 40 they had not occurred; and

41 (b) The records concerning a supervision and consent decree 42 may be considered in a subsequent proceeding before the juvenile 43 court regarding that child.



1 Sec. 107. 1. After a petition has been filed and after such 2 further investigation as the juvenile court may direct, the juvenile 3 court shall direct the clerk of the court to issue a summons that:

4 (a) Requires the person who has care and custody of the child 5 to:

(1) Appear personally; and

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7 (2) Bring the child before the juvenile court at the time and 8 place stated in the summons;

9 (b) Informs the person who has care and custody of the child 10 of the child's right to be represented by an attorney at the initial 11 hearing, as provided in section 96 of this act; and

12 (c) Has a copy of the petition attached.

13 2. If the person summoned pursuant to subsection 1 is not the 14 parent or guardian of the child, the clerk of the court must notify 15 the parent or guardian by a similar summons of:

(a) The pendency of the case; and

(b) The time and place for the proceeding involving the child.

18 3. The juvenile court may direct the clerk of the court to issue 19 a summons requiring the appearance of any other person whose 20 presence at the proceeding is necessary, as determined by the 21 juvenile court.

4. The clerk of the court is not required to issue a summons if
the person to be summoned voluntarily appears.

24 5. If, based on the condition or surroundings of the child, the 25 juvenile court determines that it is in the best interests of the child or the public to require the appropriate agency of the judicial 26 27 district or the Division of Child and Family Services to assume 28 care and custody of the child, the juvenile court may order, by 29 endorsement upon the summons, that the person serving the 30 summons deliver the child to a probation officer for placement 31 with a suitable person or in an appropriate facility where the child must remain until further order of the juvenile court. 32

Sec. 108. 1. Except as otherwise provided in this section, a
 summons must be served personally by the delivery of a true copy
 to the person summoned.

36 2. If the juvenile court determines that it is impracticable to 37 serve a summons personally, the juvenile court may order the 38 summons to be served by:

39 (a) Registered mail or certified mail addressed to the last 40 known address; or

41 (b) Publication,

42 *or both*.

43 3. The service of a summons is sufficient to confer 44 jurisdiction if the summons is served at least 48 hours before the 45 time fixed in the summons for its return.



1 4. Any person over 18 years of age may serve any summons, 2 process or notice required by the provisions of this title.

5. The county shall pay all necessary expenses for the service 3 of any summons, process or notice required by the provisions of 4 5 this title.

Sec. 109. 1. The juvenile court may issue a writ for the 6 7 attachment of a child or the parent or guardian of the child, or both, and command a probation officer or peace officer to bring 8 before the juvenile court, at the time and place stated, the person 9 or persons named in the writ if: 10

(a) A summons cannot be served;

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(b) The person or persons served fail to obey the summons; or

(c) The juvenile court determines that:

(1) The service will be ineffectual; or

15 (2) The welfare of the child requires that the child be brought immediately into the custody of the juvenile court. 16

2. A person who violates a writ or any order of the juvenile 17 court issued pursuant to this section may be punished for 18 19 contempt.

20 Sec. 110. 1. If a child commits a criminal offense in this state and the child flees to another state, the Governor shall 21 request extradition of the child from the other state to this state 22 23 according to the other state's procedure for the extradition of 24 adults.

25 2. If a child commits a criminal offense in another state and the child flees to this state, the child may be extradited to the other 26 27 state in accordance with the provisions of NRS 179.177 to 28 179.235, inclusive, except that while the child is awaiting 29 extradition, the child must be detained in a facility for the 30 detention of children if space is available.

31 Sec. 111. Except as otherwise provided in this title and 32 NRS 484.383:

1. A peace officer or probation officer may take into custody 33 any child: 34

35 (a) Who the officer has probable cause to believe is violating or has violated any state or local law, ordinance, or rule or 36 37 regulation having the force of law; or

(b) Whose conduct indicates that the child is in need of 38 supervision. 39 40

2. If a child is taken into custody:

(a) The officer shall, without undue delay, attempt to notify, if 41 42 known, the parent or guardian of the child;

43 (b) The facility in which the child is detained shall, without 44 undue delay:

(1) Notify a probation officer; and 45



1 (2) Attempt to notify, if known, the parent or guardian of 2 the child if such notification was not accomplished pursuant to 3 paragraph (a); and

(c) Unless it is impracticable or inadvisable or has been 4 5 otherwise ordered by the juvenile court, the child must be released to the custody of a parent or guardian or another responsible adult 6 7 who has signed a written agreement to bring the child before the juvenile court at a time stated in the agreement or as the juvenile 8 9 court may direct. The written agreement must be submitted to the juvenile court as soon as possible. If the person fails to produce 10 the child at the time stated in the agreement or upon a summons 11 from the juvenile court, a writ may be issued for the attachment of 12 13 the person or of the child requiring that the person or child, or 14 both, be brought before the juvenile court at a time stated in the 15 writ.

16 3. If a child who is taken into custody is not released 17 pursuant to subsection 2:

(a) The child must be taken without unnecessary delay to:

(1) The juvenile court; or

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20 (2) The place of detention designated by the juvenile court 21 and, as soon as possible thereafter, the fact of detention must be 22 reported to the juvenile court; and

(b) Pending further disposition of the case, the juvenile court
 may order that the child be:

25 (1) Released to the custody of a parent or guardian or 26 another person appointed by the juvenile court;

(2) Detained in a place designated by the juvenile court,
subject to further order of the juvenile court; or

(3) Conditionally released for supervised detention at the
home of the child in lieu of detention at a facility for the detention
of children. The supervised detention at the home of the child may
include electronic surveillance of the child.

4. In determining whether to release a child pursuant to this section to a person other than a parent or guardian, the juvenile court shall give preference to any person who is related to the child within the third degree of consanguinity if the juvenile court finds that the person is suitable and able to provide proper care and guidance for the child.

39 Sec. 112. 1. A child must not be released from custody 40 sooner than 12 hours after the child is taken into custody if the 41 child is taken into custody for committing a battery that constitutes 42 domestic violence pursuant to NRS 33.018.

43 2. A child must not be released from custody sooner than 12 44 hours after the child is taken into custody if:



1 (a) The child is taken into custody for violating a temporary or 2 extended order for protection against domestic violence issued pursuant to NRS 33.017 to 33.100, inclusive, or for violating a 3 restraining order or injunction that is in the nature of a temporary 4 or extended order for protection against domestic violence issued 5 in an action or proceeding brought pursuant to title 11 of NRS; 6 7 and

8 (b) The peace officer or probation officer who has taken the 9 child into custody determines that such a violation is accompanied 10 by a direct or indirect threat of harm.

3. For the purposes of this section, an order or injunction is 11 in the nature of a temporary or extended order for protection 12 against domestic violence if it grants relief that might be given in a 13 14 temporary or extended order issued pursuant to NRS 33.017 to 15 33.100. inclusive.

Sec. 113. 1. If a child is not alleged to be delinquent or in 16 need of supervision, the child must not, at any time, be confined or 17 18 detained in:

(a) A facility for the secure detention of children; or

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20 (b) Any police station, lockup, jail, prison or other facility in 21 which adults are detained or confined.

22 2. If a child is alleged to be delinquent or in need of supervision, the child must not, before disposition of the case, be 23 24 detained in a facility for the secure detention of children unless 25 there is probable cause to believe that:

26 (a) If the child is not detained, the child is likely to commit an 27 offense dangerous to himself or to the community, or likely to commit damage to property; 28

29 (b) The child will run away or be taken away so as to be 30 unavailable for proceedings of the juvenile court or to its officers;

(c) The child was taken into custody and brought before a 31 32 probation officer pursuant to a court order or warrant; or 33

(d) The child is a fugitive from another jurisdiction.

34 3. If a child is less than 18 years of age, the child must not, at any time, be confined or detained in any police station, lockup, 35 jail, prison or other facility where the child has regular contact 36 with any adult who is confined or detained in the facility and who 37 38 has been convicted of a criminal offense or charged with a 39 criminal offense, unless:

40 (a) The child is alleged to be delinquent;

41 (b) An alternative facility is not available; and

42 (c) The child is separated by sight and sound from any adults 43 who are confined or detained in the facility.

44 4. During the pendency of a proceeding involving a criminal offense excluded from the original jurisdiction of the juvenile 45



court pursuant to section 47 of this act, a child may petition the 1 juvenile court for temporary placement in a facility for the 2 detention of children. 3

Sec. 114. 1. If a child who is alleged to be delinquent is 4 taken into custody and detained, the child must be given a 5 detention hearing before the juvenile court: 6

7 (a) Not later than 24 hours after the child submits a written 8 application;

9 (b) In a county whose population is less than 100,000, not later than 24 hours after the commencement of detention at a police 10 station, lockup, jail, prison or other facility in which adults are 11 detained or confined; 12

13 (c) In a county whose population is 100,000 or more, not later 14 than 6 hours after the commencement of detention at a police 15 station, lockup, jail, prison or other facility in which adults are detained or confined; or 16

(d) Not later than 72 hours after the commencement of 17 detention at a facility in which adults are not detained or 18 19 confined.

20 whichever occurs first, excluding Saturdays, Sundays and holidays. 21

22 2. A child must not be released after a detention hearing 23 without the written consent of the juvenile court.

Sec. 115. 1. Except as otherwise provided in this section, if 24 a child who is alleged to be in need of supervision is taken into 25 custody and detained, the child must be released not later than 24 26 27 hours, excluding Saturdays, Sundays and holidays, after the 28 child's initial contact with a peace officer or probation officer to: 29

(a) A parent or guardian of the child;

30 (b) Any other person who is able to provide adequate care and 31 supervision for the child; or

(c) Shelter care. 32

33 2. A child does not have to be released pursuant to subsection 1 if the juvenile court: 34

35 (a) Holds a detention hearing;

(b) Determines that the child: 36

(1) Has threatened to run away from home or from the 37 shelter: 38

39 (2) Is accused of violent behavior at home; or

40 (3) Is accused of violating the terms of a supervision and 41 consent decree; and

42 (c) Determines that the child needs to be detained to make an 43 alternative placement for the child.



The child may be detained for an additional 24 hours but not more
 than 48 hours after the detention hearing, excluding Saturdays,
 Sundays and holidays.

4 3. A child does not have to be released pursuant to this 5 section if the juvenile court:

6 (a) Holds a detention hearing; and

(b) Determines that the child:

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8 (1) Is a ward of a federal court or held pursuant to a 9 federal statute;

10 (2) Has run away from another state and a jurisdiction 11 within that state has issued a want, warrant or request for the 12 child; or

(3) Is accused of violating a valid court order.

The child may be detained for an additional period as necessary
for the juvenile court to return the child to the jurisdiction from
which the child originated or to make an alternative placement for
the child.

18 4. For the purposes of this section, an alternative placement 19 must be in a facility in which there are no physical restraining 20 devices or barriers.

21 Sec. 116. 1. If a peace officer or probation officer has 22 probable cause to believe that a child is committing or has 23 committed an unlawful act that involves the possession, use or 24 threatened use of a firearm, the officer shall take the child into 25 custody.

26 2. If a child is taken into custody for an unlawful act 27 described in this section, the child must not be released before a 28 detention hearing is held pursuant to section 114 of this act.

29 3. At the detention hearing, the juvenile court shall determine 30 whether to order the child to be evaluated by a qualified 31 professional.

4. If the juvenile court orders the child to be evaluated by a
qualified professional, the evaluation must be completed not later
than 14 days after the detention hearing. Until the evaluation is
completed, the child must be:

36 (a) Detained at a facility for the detention of children; or

(b) Placed under a program of supervision in the home of the
child that may include electronic surveillance of the child.

5. If a child is evaluated by a qualified professional pursuant to this section, the statements made by the child to the qualified professional during the evaluation and any evidence directly or indirectly derived from those statements may not be used for any purpose in a proceeding which is conducted to prove that the child committed a delinquent act or criminal offense. The provisions of this subsection do not prohibit the district attorney from proving



that the child committed a delinquent act or criminal offense
based upon evidence obtained from sources or by means that are
independent of the statements made by the child to the qualified
professional during the evaluation.

5 Sec. 117. 1. If a child is stopped by a peace officer for a 6 violation of any traffic law or ordinance which is punishable as a 7 misdemeanor, the peace officer may prepare and issue a traffic 8 citation pursuant to the same criteria as would apply to an adult

9 violator.
10 2. If a child who is issued a traffic citation executes a written
11 promise to appear in court by signing the citation, the officer:

12 (a) Shall deliver a copy of the citation to the child; and

13 (b) Shall not take the child into physical custody for the 14 violation.

15 Sec. 118. 1. Each proceeding conducted pursuant to the 16 provisions of this title:

(a) Is not criminal in nature.

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18 (b) Must be heard separately from the trial of cases against 19 adults.

(c) Must be heard without a jury.

(d) May be conducted in an informal manner.

22 (e) May be held at a facility for the detention of children or 23 elsewhere at the discretion of the juvenile court.

(f) Does not require stenographic notes or any other transcript
 of the proceeding unless ordered by the juvenile court.

26 2. Except as otherwise provided in this subsection, each 27 proceeding conducted pursuant to the provisions of this title must 28 be open to the public. If the juvenile court determines that all or 29 part of the proceeding must be closed to the public because the 30 closure is in the best interests of the child or the public:

(a) The public must be excluded; and

32 (b) The juvenile court may order that only those persons who 33 have a direct interest in the case may be admitted. The juvenile 34 court may determine that a victim or any member of the victim's 35 family is a person who has a direct interest in the case and may be 36 admitted.

37 Sec. 119. 1. At the child's first appearance at intake and 38 before the juvenile court, the child must be:

39 (a) Advised of his rights;

40 (b) Informed of the specific allegations in the petition; and

41 (c) Given an opportunity to admit or deny those allegations.

42 2. If the child denies the allegations in the petition, the 43 juvenile court shall:

44 (a) Conduct an adjudicatory hearing concerning the 45 allegations; and



(b) Record its findings on whether the allegations have been 1 2 established.

3. If the child is alleged to be in need of supervision, the 3 4 allegations in the petition must be established by a preponderance 5 of the evidence based upon competent, material and relevant evidence. 6

4. If the child is alleged to have committed a delinguent act, 7 8 the allegations in the petition must be established by proof beyond 9 a reasonable doubt based upon competent, material and relevant 10 evidence.

5. If the juvenile court finds that the allegations in the 11 petition have not been established, the juvenile court shall dismiss 12 13 the petition and order that the child be discharged from any 14 facility for the detention of children or temporary care, unless 15 otherwise ordered by the juvenile court.

6. If the juvenile court finds that the allegations in the 16 petition have been established, the juvenile court shall make a 17 proper disposition of the case. 18

19 Sec. 120. 1. If a proceeding conducted pursuant to the 20 provisions of this title involves the placement of an Indian child 21 into foster care, the juvenile court shall:

22 (a) Cause the Indian child's tribe to be notified in writing in the manner provided in the Indian Child Welfare Act. If the 23 Indian child is eligible for membership in more than one tribe, 24 25 each tribe must be notified.

26 (b) Transfer the proceedings to the Indian child's tribe in 27 accordance with the Indian Child Welfare Act or, if a tribe 28 declines or is unable to exercise jurisdiction, exercise jurisdiction 29 as provided in the Indian Child Welfare Act.

30 2. If the juvenile court determines that the parent of an 31 Indian child for whom foster care is sought is indigent, the juvenile court, as provided in the Indian Child Welfare Act: 32 33

(a) Shall appoint an attorney to represent the parent;

34 (b) May appoint an attorney to represent the Indian child; and (c) May apply to the Secretary of the Interior for the payment 35

of the fees and expenses of such an attorney. 36

Sec. 121. In a proceeding involving an Indian child, the 37 juvenile court shall give full faith and credit to the judicial 38 39 proceedings of an Indian tribe to the same extent that the Indian 40 tribe gives full faith and credit to the judicial proceedings of the 41 courts of this state.

42 Sec. 122. 1. Upon the request of the district attorney, the 43 juvenile court may expedite any proceeding conducted pursuant to 44 the provisions of this title that involves an act committed against a



person who is less than 16 years of age or an act witnessed by a
 person who is less than 16 years of age.

3 2. In determining whether to expedite a proceeding, the 4 juvenile court may consider the effect that a delay in the 5 proceeding may have on the mental or emotional health or 6 well-being of the person who is less than 16 years of age.

7 Sec. 123. 1. In each proceeding conducted pursuant to 8 the provisions of this title, the juvenile court may issue and, upon 9 the request of any party to the proceeding, the clerk of the court 10 shall issue subpoenas that require:

(a) The attendance and testimony of witnesses; and

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12 (b) The production of records, documents or other tangible 13 objects.

14 2. In each proceeding conducted pursuant to the provisions 15 of this title that involves a child who is alleged to be delinquent or 16 in need of supervision, the district attorney or the attorney for the 17 child may issue subpoenas pursuant to NRS 174.315 and 174.335 18 that require:

(a) The attendance and testimony of witnesses; and

20 (b) The production of records, documents or other tangible 21 objects.

22 Sec. 124. 1. The juvenile court may continue any 23 proceeding conducted pursuant to the provisions of this title for a 24 reasonable period to receive oral and written reports or other 25 competent, material and relevant evidence that may be helpful in 26 determining the issues presented.

27 2. If a proceeding involves an act committed against a person
28 who is less than 16 years of age or an act witnessed by a person
29 who is less than 16 years of age, the juvenile court:

30 (a) May consider any adverse effects that a continuance of the 31 proceeding may have on the mental or emotional health or 32 well-being of the person who is less than 16 years of age; and

(b) May deny a continuance of the proceeding if the delay will
 adversely affect the mental or emotional health or well-being of
 the person who is less than 16 years of age.

36 3. If the juvenile court orders a continuance of a proceeding, 37 the juvenile court shall make an appropriate order for the 38 detention or temporary care of the child who is the subject of 39 the proceeding during the period of the continuance.

40 Sec. 125. 1. In each proceeding conducted pursuant to the 41 provisions of this title, the juvenile court may:

42 (a) Receive all competent, material and relevant evidence that 43 may be helpful in determining the issues presented, including, but

44 not limited to, oral and written reports; and

45 (b) Rely on such evidence to the extent of its probative value.



1 2. The juvenile court shall afford the parties and their 2 attorneys an opportunity to examine and controvert each written 3 report that is received into evidence and to cross-examine each 4 person who made the written report, when reasonably available.

5 Sec. 126. 1. Except as otherwise provided in this section, 6 the juvenile court shall make its final disposition of a case not 7 later than 60 days after the date on which the petition in the case 8 was filed.

9 2. The juvenile court may extend the time for final disposition 10 of a case if the juvenile court files an order setting forth specific 11 reasons for the extension:

(a) Not later than 60 days after the date on which the petition
in the case was filed; or

14 (b) Later than 60 days after the date on which the petition in 15 the case was filed, if the juvenile court finds that the extension 16 would serve the interests of justice. In determining whether an 17 extension would serve the interests of justice, the juvenile court 18 shall consider:

(1) The gravity of the act alleged in the case;

20 (2) The reasons for any delay in the disposition of the case; 21 and

22 (3) The potential consequences to the child, any victim and 23 the public of not extending the time for final disposition of the 24 case.

25 3. The juvenile court shall not extend the time for final 26 disposition of a case beyond 1 year from the date on which the 27 petition in the case was filed.

28 Sec. 127. 1. The prosecuting attorney shall disclose to the 29 victim of an act committed by a child the disposition of the child's 30 case regarding that act if:

(a) The victim requests such a disclosure; or

32 (b) If the victim is less than 18 years of age, the parent or 33 guardian of the victim requests such a disclosure.

2. All personal information pertaining to the victim or the parent or guardian of the victim, including, but not limited to, a current or former address, which is obtained by the prosecuting attorney pursuant to this section, is confidential and must not be used for a purpose other than that provided for in this section.

39 Sec. 128. Appeals from the orders of the juvenile court may
40 be taken to the Supreme Court in the same manner as appeals in
41 civil cases are taken.

42 Sec. 129. 1. If a child is prosecuted for an offense in a 43 juvenile proceeding, the child may not be prosecuted again for the 44 same offense in another juvenile proceeding or in a criminal

45 proceeding as an adult.

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2. For the purposes of this section:

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2 (a) A child is prosecuted for an offense in a juvenile 3 proceeding if:

4 (1) The district attorney files a petition against the child 5 pursuant to the provisions of this title alleging that the child 6 committed a delinquent act; and

7 (2) The juvenile court accepts the child's admission of the 8 facts alleged in the petition or, at an adjudicatory hearing to 9 determine culpability, the juvenile court begins to take evidence on 10 the facts alleged in the petition.

(b) An offense is the same offense if it is:

(1) The offense alleged in the petition; or

13 (2) An offense based upon the same conduct as that alleged 14 in the petition.

15 Sec. 130. 1. If a parent or guardian of a child appears with 16 or on behalf of the child at a detention hearing, the juvenile court 17 shall provide to the parent or guardian a certificate of attendance 18 which the parent or guardian may provide to his employer.

19 2. A certificate of attendance:

20 (a) Must set forth the date and time of appearance and the 21 provisions of section 132 of this act; and

22 (b) Must not set forth the name of the child or the offense 23 alleged.

24 Sec. 131. 1. For any proceeding after the initial detention 25 hearing, written notice of the proceeding and a copy of the notice 26 which the parents and guardians may provide to their employers 27 must be provided to all parents and guardians of the child.

28 2. The written notice of the proceeding and the copy of the 29 notice:

30 (a) Must set forth the date and time of the proceeding and the 31 provisions of section 132 of this act; and

32 (b) Must not set forth the name of the child or the offense 33 alleged.

34 3. If the address or location of any parent or guardian of a
35 child is not immediately known when the proceeding is scheduled,
36 notice must be served pursuant to this section immediately upon
37 discovery of the address and location of the parent or guardian.

38 Sec. 132. 1. If a parent or guardian of a child gives his 39 employer or an agent of the employer notice of an appearance 40 with or on behalf of the child in any court, it is unlawful for the 41 employer or the agent of the employer to:

42 (a) Terminate the employment of the parent or guardian, as a 43 consequence of his appearance or prospective appearance in 44 court; or



1 (b) Assert to the parent or guardian that his appearance or 2 prospective appearance in court will result in the termination of 3 his employment.

4 2. Any employer or agent of an employer who violates the 5 provisions of subsection 1 is guilty of a misdemeanor.

6 3. A parent or guardian who is discharged from employment 7 in violation of subsection 1 may commence a civil action against 8 his employer and obtain:

9 (a) Wages and benefits lost as a result of the violation;

10 (b) An order of reinstatement without loss of position, seniority 11 or benefits;

12 (c) Damages equal to the amount of the lost wages and 13 benefits; and

(d) Reasonable attorney's fees fixed by the court.

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4. For the purposes of this section, notice is given:

16 (a) In the case of a detention hearing, when the parent or 17 guardian:

18 (1) Gives the employer or an agent of the employer oral 19 notice in advance of the hearing; and

20 (2) Provides the employer with a certificate of attendance 21 immediately upon return to employment.

22 (b) In the case of any hearing after the initial detention 23 hearing, when the parent or guardian gives the employer or an 24 agent of the employer, in advance of the hearing, the employer's 25 copy of the written notice of the hearing.

26 Sec. 133. Title 5 of NRS is hereby amended by adding thereto 27 a new chapter to consist of the provisions set forth as sections 134 to 28 177, inclusive, of this act.

29 Sec. 134. Except as otherwise provided in sections 134 to 30 152, inclusive, of this act:

1. The provisions of sections 134 to 152, inclusive, of this act apply to the disposition of a case involving any child who is adjudicated pursuant to the provisions of this title.

2. In addition to any other orders or actions authorized or required by the provisions of this title, if a child is adjudicated pursuant to the provisions of this title:

(a) The juvenile court may issue any orders or take any actions
set forth in sections 134 to 152, inclusive, of this act that the
juvenile court deems proper for the disposition of the case; and

40 (b) If required by a specific statute, the juvenile court shall 41 issue the appropriate orders or take the appropriate actions set 42 forth in the statute.

43 Sec. 135. 1. A child who is adjudicated pursuant to the 44 provisions of this title is not a criminal and any adjudication is not



1 a conviction, and a child may be charged with a crime or 2 convicted in a criminal proceeding only as provided in this title.

2. Except as otherwise provided by specific statute, an adjudication pursuant to the provisions of this title upon the status of a child does not impose any of the civil disabilities ordinarily resulting from conviction, and the disposition of a child or any evidence given in the juvenile court must not be used to disqualify the child in any future application for or appointment to the civil service.

10 Sec. 136. In determining whether to place a child in the 11 custody of a person other than a parent or guardian, the juvenile 12 court shall give preference to any person who is related to the 13 child within the third degree of consanguinity if the juvenile court 14 finds that the person is suitable and able to provide proper care 15 and guidance for the child.

16 Sec. 137. In placing a child in the custody of a person or a 17 public or private institution or agency, the juvenile court shall 18 select, when practicable, a person or an institution or agency 19 governed by persons of:

1. The same religious faith as that of the parents of the child;

21 2. If the religious faiths of the parents differ, the religious 22 faith of the child; or

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23 3. If the religious faith of the child is not ascertainable, the 24 religious faith of either of the parents.

25 Sec. 138. 1. Except as otherwise provided in this chapter, 26 the juvenile court may:

27 (a) Place a child in the custody of a suitable person for 28 supervision in the child's own home or in another home; or

29 (b) Commit the child to the custody of a public or private 30 institution or agency authorized to care for children.

31 2. If the juvenile court places the child under supervision in a 32 home:

(a) The juvenile court may impose such conditions as the
 juvenile court deems proper; and

35 (b) The program of supervision in the home may include 36 electronic surveillance of the child.

37 3. If the juvenile court commits the child to the custody of a 38 public or private institution or agency, the juvenile court shall 39 select one that is required to be licensed by:

40 (a) The Department of Human Resources to care for such 41 children; or

42 (b) If the institution or agency is in another state, the 43 analogous department of that state.

44 Sec. 139. The juvenile court may permit a child to reside in a 45 residence without the immediate supervision of an adult, exempt



1 the child from mandatory attendance at school so that the child 2 may be employed full-time, or both, if the child:

1. Is at least 16 years of age;

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4 2. Has demonstrated the capacity to benefit from this 5 placement or exemption; and

6 3. Is under the strict supervision of the juvenile court.

7 Sec. 140. 1. If the juvenile court commits a child to the 8 custody of a public or private institution or agency, the juvenile 9 court shall:

10 (a) Transmit a summary of its information concerning the 11 child to the institution or agency; and

12 (b) Order the administrator of the school that the child last 13 attended to transmit a copy of the child's educational records to 14 the institution or agency.

15 2. The institution or agency to which the child is committed 16 shall provide the juvenile court with any information concerning 17 the child that the juvenile court may require.

18 Sec. 141. 1. If it has been admitted or determined that a 19 child is in need of supervision or in need of commitment to an 20 institution for the mentally retarded or the mentally ill and the 21 child has been or will be placed outside the home of the child by 22 court order:

(a) The juvenile court shall direct a probation officer or an
authorized agency to prepare for the juvenile court a study and a
written report concerning the child, the family of the child, the
environment of the child and other matters relevant to the need for
treatment or disposition of the case; and

(b) The agency which is charged with the care and custody of
the child or the agency which has the responsibility for
supervising the placement of the child shall file with the juvenile
court a plan which includes:

32 (1) The social history of the child and the family of the 33 child;

34 (2) The wishes of the child relating to the placement of the 35 child;

36 (3) A statement of the conditions which require 37 intervention by the juvenile court and whether the removal of the 38 child from the home of the child was a result of a judicial 39 determination that the child's continuation in the home would be 40 contrary to the child's welfare;

41 (4) A statement of the harm which the child is likely to 42 suffer as a result of the removal;

43 (5) A discussion of the efforts made by the agency to avoid 44 removing the child from the home of the child before the agency 45 placed the child in foster care;



1 (6) The special programs available to the parent or 2 guardian of the child which might prevent further harm to the 3 child and the reason that each program is likely to be useful, and 4 the overall plan of the agency to assure that the services are 5 available;

6 (7) A description of the type of home or institution in which 7 the child could be placed, a plan for assuring that the child would 8 receive proper care and a description of the needs of the child; and

9 (8) A description of the efforts made by the agency to 10 facilitate the return of the child to the home of the child or 11 permanent placement of the child.

2. If there are indications that a child may be mentally 12 13 retarded or mentally ill, the juvenile court may order the child to 14 be examined at a suitable place by a physician, psychiatrist or psychologist before a hearing on the merits of the petition. The 15 examinations made before a hearing or as part of the study 16 provided for in subsection 1 must be conducted without admission 17 to a hospital unless the juvenile court finds that placement in a 18 19 hospital or other appropriate facility is necessary.

20 3. After a hearing, the juvenile court may order a parent or 21 guardian of the child to be examined by a physician, psychiatrist 22 or psychologist if:

23 (a) The ability of the parent or guardian to care for or 24 supervise the child is at issue before the juvenile court; and

(b) The parent or guardian consents to the examination.

26 Sec. 142. 1. Except as otherwise provided in this section, if 27 the juvenile court places a child in a foster home or other similar 28 institution, the juvenile court shall review the placement at least 29 semiannually for the purpose of determining whether:

(a) Continued placement or supervision is in the best interests
of the child and the public; and

(b) The child is being treated fairly.

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2. In conducting the review, the juvenile court may:

(a) Require a written report from the child's protective services
officer, welfare worker or other guardian of the child which
includes, but is not limited to, an evaluation of the progress of the
child and recommendations for further supervision, treatment or
rehabilitation.

39 (b) Request any information or statements that the juvenile 40 court deems necessary for the review.

41 3. The juvenile court shall hold dispositional hearings not 42 later than 18 months after the review required by subsection 1, 43 and at least annually thereafter.

44 **4.** The juvenile court shall hold each dispositional hearing to 45 determine whether:



(b) The child's placement in the foster home or other similar institution should be continued; 4 5 (c) The child should be placed for adoption or under a legal 6 guardianship; or 7 (d) The child should remain in the foster home or other 8 similar institution on a long-term basis. 9 5. The provisions of this section do not apply to the placement 10 of a child in the home of the child's parent or parents. 6. This section does not limit the power of the juvenile court 11 to order a review or similar proceeding under subsection 1 other 12 13 than semiannually. 14 7. In determining the placement of the child pursuant to this section, the juvenile court shall give preference to any person who 15 is related to the child within the third degree of consanguinity if 16 the juvenile court finds that the person is suitable and able to 17 provide proper care and guidance for the child. 18 19 Sec. 143. 1. The juvenile court may: 20 (a) Order such medical, psychiatric, psychological or other care and treatment for a child as the juvenile court deems to be in 21 22 the best interests of the child; and (b) Cause the child to be examined by a physician, psychiatrist, 23 24 psychologist or other qualified person. 2. If the child appears to be in need of medical, psychiatric, 25 psychological or other care or treatment: 26 27 (a) The juvenile court may order the parent or guardian of the 28 child to provide such care or treatment; and (b) If, after due notice, the parent or guardian fails to provide 29 30 such care or treatment, the juvenile court may order that the child 31 be provided with the care or treatment. When approved by the juvenile court, the expense of such care or treatment is a charge 32 33 upon the county, but the juvenile court may order the person having the duty under the law to support the child to pay part or 34 35 all of the expenses of such care or treatment. Sec. 144. 1. The juvenile court may order the parent or 36 guardian of a child to refrain from engaging in or continuing any 37 38 conduct which the juvenile court believes has caused or tended to 39 cause the child to become subject to the jurisdiction of the juvenile 40 court. 41 If the child is less than 18 years of age, the juvenile court 2. 42 may order: 43 (a) The parent or guardian of the child; and



(a) The child should be returned to his parent or guardian or

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other relatives:

1 (b) Any sibling or other person who is living in the same 2 household as the child over whom the juvenile court has 3 jurisdiction,

4 to attend or participate in counseling, with or without the child, 5 including, but not limited to, counseling regarding parenting 6 skills, alcohol or substance abuse, or techniques of dispute

7 resolution.

8 Sec. 145. 1. The juvenile court may order a child or the 9 parent or guardian of the child, or both, to perform community 10 service.

2. If the juvenile court orders a child or the parent or 11 guardian of the child, or both, to perform community service 12 13 pursuant to the provisions of this title, the juvenile court may 14 order the child or the parent or guardian of the child, or both, to 15 deposit with the juvenile court a reasonable sum of money to pay 16 for the cost of a policy for insurance against liability for personal injury and damage to property or for industrial insurance, or both, 17 during those periods in which the work is performed, unless, in 18 19 the case of industrial insurance, it is provided by the authority for 20 which the work is performed.

21 Sec. 146. 1. The juvenile court may order that the driver's 22 license of a child be suspended for at least 90 days but not more 23 than 2 years.

24 2. If the child does not possess a driver's license, the juvenile 25 court may prohibit the child from receiving a driver's license for 26 at least 90 days but not more than 2 years:

(a) Immediately following the date of the order, if the child is
eligible to receive a driver's license.

(b) After the date the child becomes eligible to apply for a
driver's license, if the child is not eligible to receive a license on
the date of the order.

32 Sec. 147. 1. If a child applies for a driver's license, the 33 Department of Motor Vehicles shall:

(a) Notify the child of the provisions of this title that permit the
 juvenile court to suspend or revoke the license of the child; and

(b) Require the child to sign an affidavit acknowledging that
the child is aware that his driver's license may be suspended or
revoked pursuant to the provisions of this title.

39 2. If the juvenile court issues an order delaying the ability of 40 a child to receive a driver's license, not later than 5 days after 41 issuing the order the juvenile court shall forward to the 42 Department of Motor Vehicles a copy of the order.

43 3. If the juvenile court issues an order suspending the 44 driver's license of a child:



(a) The juvenile court shall order the child to surrender his 1 2 driver's license to the juvenile court; and (b) Not later than 5 days after issuing the order, the juvenile 3 court shall forward to the Department of Motor Vehicles a copy of 4 5 the order and the driver's license of the child. 4. If the juvenile court issues an order suspending the 6 7 driver's license of a child, the Department of Motor Vehicles: 8 (a) Shall report the suspension of the driver's license of 9 the child to an insurance company or its agent inquiring about 10 the child's driving record, but such a suspension must not be considered for the purpose of rating or underwriting. 11 (b) Shall not treat the suspension in the manner statutorily 12 13 required for moving traffic violations, unless the suspension 14 resulted from the child's poor performance as a driver. 15 (c) Shall not require the child to submit to the tests and other requirements which are adopted by regulation pursuant to 16 subsection 1 of NRS 483.495 as a condition of reinstatement or 17 reissuance after the suspension of a driver's license, unless the 18 19 suspension resulted from the child's poor performance as a driver. 20 Sec. 148. 1. If a child has not previously been adjudicated 21 delinquent or in need of supervision and the unlawful act committed by the delinquent child did not involve the use or 22 threatened use of force or violence against a victim, the juvenile 23 24 court may order a child to complete any or all of the following 25 programs: 26 (a) A program of cognitive training and human development 27 established pursuant to section 89 of this act. 28 (b) A program for the arts as described in section 88 of this 29 act. 30 (c) A program of sports or physical fitness as described in 31 section 88 of this act. 32 2. If the juvenile court orders the child to participate in a 33 program of cognitive training and human development, a program for the arts or a program of sports or physical fitness, the juvenile 34

35 court may order any or all of the following, in the following order
36 of priority if practicable:
37 (a) The child or the parent or guardian of the child, or both, to

the extent of their financial ability, to pay the costs associated with the participation of the child in the program, including, but not limited to, a reasonable sum of money to pay for the cost of policies of insurance against liability for personal injury and damage to property during those periods in which the child participates in the program;



participation of the child in the program; or (c) The county in which the petition alleging the child to be in 4 5 need of supervision is filed to pay the costs associated with the participation of the child in the program. 6 7 Sec. 149. 1. If a court determines that a child who is currently enrolled in school unlawfully caused or attempted to 8 cause serious bodily injury to another person, the court shall 9 provide the information specified in subsection 2 to the school 10 district in which the child is currently enrolled. 11 2. The information required to be provided pursuant to 12 13 subsection 1 must include: 14 (a) The name of the child; (b) A description of any injury sustained by the other person; 15 (c) A description of any weapon used by the child; and 16 17 (d) A description of any threats made by the child against the other person before, during or after the incident in which the child 18 19 injured or attempted to injure the person. 20 Sec. 150. 1. If the juvenile court imposes a fine against: 21 (a) A delinquent child pursuant to section 162 of this act; 22 (b) A child who has committed a minor traffic offense, except 23 an offense related to metered parking, pursuant to section 161 of 24 this act; or (c) A child in need of supervision because the child is a 25 26 habitual truant pursuant to section 155 of this act, the juvenile court shall order the child or the parent or guardian 27 28 of the child to pay an administrative assessment of \$10 in addition 29 to the fine. 30 2. The juvenile court shall state separately on its docket the 31 amount of money that the juvenile court collects for the 32 administrative assessment. 33 3. If the child is found not to have committed the alleged act or the charges are dropped, the juvenile court shall return to the 34 child or the parent or guardian of the child any money deposited 35 with the juvenile court for the administrative assessment. 36 37 4. On or before the fifth day of each month for the preceding 38 month, the clerk of the court shall pay to the county treasurer the 39 money the juvenile court collects for administrative assessments. 40 5. On or before the 15th day of each month, the county 41 treasurer shall deposit the money in the county general fund for

42 credit to a special account for the use of the county's juvenile 43 court or for services to delinquent children.

44 Sec. 151. The juvenile court may order the parent or guardian of a child to pay, in whole or in part, for the costs related 45



(b) The child to work on projects or perform community

service for a period that reflects the costs associated with the

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to the proceedings involving the disposition of the case, including,
 but not limited to:

1. Reasonable attorney's fees;

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2. Any costs incurred by the juvenile court; and

5 3. Any costs incurred in investigating the acts committed by 6 the child and in taking the child into custody.

7 Sec. 152. 1. Except as otherwise provided in this section, 8 the juvenile court may at any time modify or terminate any decree 9 or order that it has made.

10 2. Except as otherwise provided in section 263 of this act, 11 before the juvenile court may modify or terminate an order 12 committing a child to the custody of the Division of Child and 13 Family Services, the juvenile court shall:

(a) Provide the Administrator of the Division of Child and
Family Services with written notice not later than 10 days before
modifying or terminating the order, unless the Administrator
waives the right to receive such notice; and

18 (b) Give due consideration to the effect that the modification 19 or termination of the order will have upon the child and the 20 programs of the Division of Child and Family Services.

21 Sec. 153. 1. The provisions of this section and sections 154 22 and 155 of this act apply to the disposition of a case involving a 23 child who is adjudicated to be in need of supervision.

2. If a child is adjudicated to be in need of supervision:

(a) The juvenile court may issue any orders or take any actions
set forth in this section and sections 154 and 155 of this act that
the juvenile court deems proper for the disposition of the case; and

(b) If required by a specific statute, the juvenile court shall
issue the appropriate orders or take the appropriate actions set
forth in the statute.

31 Sec. 154. A child in need of supervision must not be 32 committed to or otherwise placed in a state facility for the 33 detention of children or any other facility that provides 34 correctional care.

35 Sec. 155. 1. If a child is adjudicated to be in need of 36 supervision because the child is a habitual truant, the juvenile 37 court shall:

(a) The first time the child is adjudicated to be in need of
 supervision because the child is a habitual truant:

40 (1) Order the child to:

41 (I) Pay a fine of not more than \$100 and the 42 administrative assessment required by section 150 of this act; or

(II) Perform not less than 8 hours but not more than 16
hours of community service; and



1 (2) If the child is 14 years of age or older, order the 2 suspension of the driver's license of the child for at least 30 days but not more than 6 months. If the child does not possess a 3 driver's license, the juvenile court shall prohibit the child from 4 applying for a driver's license for 30 days: 5 (I) Immediately following the date of the order if the 6 7 child is eligible to apply for a driver's license; or 8 (II) After the date the child becomes eligible to apply for 9 a driver's license if the child is not eligible to apply for a driver's 10 license. (b) The second or any subsequent time the child is adjudicated 11 to be in need of supervision because the child is a habitual truant: 12 13 (1) Order the child to: 14 (I) Pay a fine of not more than \$200 and the 15 administrative assessment required by section 150 of this act; (II) Perform not more than 10 hours of community 16 17 service; or (III) Comply with the requirements set forth in both 18 19 sub-subparagraphs (I) and (II); and 20 (2) If the child is 14 years of age or older, order the suspension of the driver's license of the child for at least 60 days 21 but not more than 1 year. If the child does not possess a driver's 22 license, the juvenile court shall prohibit the child from applying 23 24 for a driver's license for 60 days: (I) Immediately following the date of the order if the 25 child is eligible to apply for a driver's license; or 26 27 (II) After the date the child becomes eligible to apply for 28 a driver's license if the child is not eligible to apply for a driver's 29 license. 30 2. The juvenile court may suspend the payment of a fine 31 ordered pursuant to paragraph (a) of subsection 1 if the child attends school for 60 consecutive school days after the imposition 32 33 of the fine, or has a valid excuse acceptable to his teacher or the 34 principal for any absence from school within that period. 35 3. The community service ordered pursuant to this section must be performed at the child's school of attendance, if 36 practicable. 37 38 Sec. 156. 1. The provisions of sections 156 to 177, 39 inclusive, of this act: 40 (a) Apply to the disposition of a case involving a child who is 41 adjudicated delinguent. 42 (b) Do not apply to the disposition of a case involving a child 43 who is found to have committed a minor traffic offense.

44 **2.** If a child is adjudicated delinquent:



1 (a) The juvenile court may issue any orders or take any actions 2 set forth in sections 156 to 177, inclusive, of this act that the 3 juvenile court deems proper for the disposition of the case; and

4 (b) If required by a specific statute, the juvenile court shall 5 issue the appropriate orders or take the appropriate actions set 6 forth in the statute.

7 Sec. 157. 1. If a delinquent child is less than 12 years of 8 age, the juvenile court shall not commit the child to a state facility 9 for the detention of children.

10 2. If a delinquent child is 12 years of age or older, the 11 juvenile court shall not commit the child to a private institution 12 unless the commitment is approved by the superintendent of the 13 state facility for the detention of children to which the child would 14 otherwise have been committed.

15 Sec. 158. 1. The juvenile court may commit a delinquent 16 child to the custody of the Division of Child and Family Services 17 for suitable placement if:

18 (a) The child is at least 8 years of age but less than 12 years of 19 age, and the juvenile court finds that the child is in need of 20 placement in a correctional or institutional facility; or

(b) The child is at least 12 years of age but less than 18 years
 of age, and the juvenile court finds that the child:

(1) Is in need of placement in a correctional or institutional
 facility; and

25 (2) Is in need of residential psychiatric services or other 26 residential services for his mental health.

27 2. Before the juvenile court commits a delinquent child to the 28 custody of the Division of Child and Family Services, the juvenile 29 court shall:

30 (a) Notify the Division at least 3 working days before the 31 juvenile court holds a hearing to consider such a commitment; 32 and

(b) At the request of the Division, provide the Division with not
 more than 10 working days within which to:

(1) Investigate the child and his circumstances; and

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(2) **Recommend a suitable placement to the juvenile court.**

Sec. 159. 1. Before the juvenile court commits a delinquent child to the custody of the Division of Child and Family Services, the juvenile court shall order that a physician conduct a physical examination of the child, which includes a blood test, test for tuberculosis, urinalysis and an examination for venereal disease.

42 2. Not later than 5 days after the date on which the physical 43 examination is conducted, the physician shall make a written 44 report of the results of the physical examination to the clerk of the 45 court.



3. Upon receipt of the written report:

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(a) The clerk of the court shall immediately forward a copy of
the written report to the Administrator of the Division of Child and
Family Services; and

5 (b) The county auditor shall allow a claim for payment to the 6 physician for the physical examination.

7 Sec. 160. 1. If the juvenile court commits a delinquent
8 child to the custody of the Division of Child and Family Services,
9 the juvenile court may order the parent or guardian of the child to

10 pay, in whole or in part, for the support of the child.

11 2. If the juvenile court orders the parent or guardian of 12 the child to pay for the support of the child:

(a) The payments must be paid to the Administrator of the
Division of Child and Family Services; and

15 (b) The Administrator shall deposit the payments with the 16 State Treasurer for credit to a separate account in the State 17 General Fund. The Administrator may expend the money in 18 the separate account to carry out the powers and duties of the

19 Administrator and the Division of Child and Family Services.

20 Sec. 161. 1. If a child is found to have committed a minor 21 traffic offense, the juvenile court may do any or all of the 22 following:

(a) Order the child to pay a fine. If the juvenile court orders
the child to pay a fine, the juvenile court shall order the child to
pay an administrative assessment pursuant to section 150 of this
act, unless the offense involved a violation of a law or ordinance
governing metered parking. If, because of financial hardship, the
child is unable to pay the fine, the juvenile court may order
the child to perform community service.

30 (b) Recommend to the Department of Motor Vehicles the 31 suspension of the driver's license of the child.

32 (c) Order the child to attend and complete a traffic survival 33 course.

(d) Order the child or the parent or guardian of the child, or
both, to pay the reasonable cost for the child to attend the traffic
survival course.

(e) Order the child placed on probation and impose such
conditions as the juvenile court deems proper.

39 2. The juvenile court shall forward to the Department of
40 Motor Vehicles, in the form required by NRS 483.450, a record
41 of the minor traffic offense, unless the offense involved a violation
42 of a law or ordinance governing standing or parking.

43 **3.** As used in this section, "juvenile court" means:

44 (a) The juvenile court; or



1 (b) The justice's court or municipal court if the juvenile court 2 has transferred the case and record to the justice's court or 3 municipal court pursuant to section 52 of this act.

4 Sec. 162. 1. The juvenile court may order a delinquent 5 child to pay a fine.

6 2. If the juvenile court orders a delinquent child to pay a fine,
7 the juvenile court shall order the child to pay an administrative
8 assessment pursuant to section 150 of this act.

9 3. If a delinquent child is less than 17 years of age, the 10 juvenile court may order the parent or guardian of the child to pay 11 any fines and penalties that the juvenile court imposes for the 12 unlawful act committed by the child.

13 4. If, because of financial hardship, the parent or guardian is 14 unable to pay any fines and penalties that the juvenile court 15 imposes for the unlawful act committed by the child, the juvenile 16 court may order the parent or guardian to perform community 17 service.

18 Sec. 163. The juvenile court may order any child who is:

19 1. Less than 18 years of age and who has been adjudicated 20 delinquent and placed on probation by the juvenile court to be 21 placed in a facility for the detention of children for not more than 22 30 days for the violation of probation.

23 2. At least 18 years of age but less than 21 years of age and 24 who has been placed on probation by the juvenile court to be 25 placed in a county jail for the violation of probation.

26 Sec. 164. 1. The juvenile court may order a delinquent 27 child to participate in a program of visitation to the office of the 28 county coroner that is established pursuant to this section.

29 2. In determining whether to order the child to participate in 30 such a program, the juvenile court shall consider whether the 31 unlawful act committed by the child involved the use or threatened 32 use of force or violence against himself or others or demonstrated 33 a disregard for the safety or well-being of himself or others.

34 3. The juvenile court may establish a program of visitation to 35 the office of the county coroner in cooperation with the coroner of 36 the county pursuant to this section.

37 4. Before a delinquent child may participate in a program of
38 visitation, the parent or guardian of the child must provide to the
39 juvenile court on a form provided by the juvenile court:

40 (a) Written consent for the child to participate in the program 41 of visitation; and

42 (b) An executed release of liability for any act or omission, not 43 amounting to gross negligence or willful misconduct of the 44 juvenile court, the county coroner, or any other person 45 administering or conducting a program of visitation, that causes



personal injury or illness of the child during the period in which 1 2 the child participates in the program of visitation. 3

5. A program of visitation must include, but is not limited to:

(a) A visit to the office of the county coroner at times and 4 5 under circumstances determined by the county coroner.

(b) A course to instruct the child concerning:

(1) The consequences of his actions; and

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(2) An awareness of his own mortality.

9 (c) An opportunity for each participant in a program of 10 visitation to evaluate each component of the program.

6. The juvenile court may order the child, or the parent or 11 guardian of the child, or both, to pay a fee of not more than \$45 12 based on the ability of the child or the parent or guardian of the 13 14 child, or both, to pay for the costs associated with the participation 15 of the child in the program of visitation.

7. If the juvenile court establishes a program of visitation 16 pursuant to this section, the juvenile court shall, on or before 17 January 15 of each odd-numbered year, submit to the Director of 18 19 the Legislative Counsel Bureau for transmittal to the Legislature a 20 report regarding the effect of the program on the incidence of 21 juvenile crime and the rate of recidivism.

22 Sec. 165. 1. Except as otherwise provided in section 166 of this act, the juvenile court may order a delinquent child or the 23 24 parent or guardian of the child, or both:

25 (a) To provide restitution to the victim of any unlawful act 26 committed by the child; or

(b) To participate in a program designed to provide restitution 27 28 to a victim of any unlawful act committed by the child.

29 2. The juvenile court may establish and administer programs 30 which are designed to provide restitution to victims of unlawful 31 acts committed by delinquent children.

32 Sec. 166. 1. If a delinguent child has committed an unlawful act that causes physical injury to a victim of the act, the 33 juvenile court shall order the child to provide restitution to the 34 35 victim for medical expenses incurred as a result of the act.

2. If a delinguent child has committed an unlawful act that 36 37 damaged or destroyed property owned or possessed by another person, the juvenile court shall order the child to provide 38 39 restitution to the person who owns or possesses the property.

40 3. If the child is not able to provide restitution pursuant to this section, the juvenile court shall order the parent or guardian 41 42 of the child to provide restitution, unless the juvenile court 43 determines that extenuating circumstances exist.

44 4. If, because of financial hardship, a delinquent child or the

parent or guardian of the child, or both, are unable to provide 45



1 restitution pursuant to this section, the juvenile court shall order 2 the child or the parent or guardian of the child, or both, to 3 perform community service.

4 Sec. 167. If the juvenile court orders a delinquent child or 5 the parent or guardian of the child, or both, to pay restitution:

6 1. The juvenile court shall determine the amount of 7 restitution the child or parent or guardian of the child, or both, 8 must pay to the victim; and

9 2. The juvenile court may order that the child or parent or 10 guardian of the child, or both, pay restitution in an amount that 11 equals the full amount of the loss incurred by the victim, 12 regardless of the amount of insurance coverage that exists for the 13 loss.

14 Sec. 168. 1. The juvenile court may order a delinquent 15 child to participate in a program of restitution through work that 16 is established pursuant to section 91 of this act if the child:

(a) Is 14 years of age or older;

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18 (b) Has never been adjudicated delinquent for an unlawful act 19 that involved the use or threatened use of force or violence against 20 a victim and has never been found to have committed such an 21 unlawful act in any other jurisdiction;

(c) Is ordered to provide restitution to a victim; and

23 (d) Voluntarily agrees to participate in the program of 24 restitution through work.

25 2. If the juvenile court orders a child to participate in a 26 program of restitution through work, the juvenile court may order 27 any or all of the following, in the following order of priority if 28 practicable:

29 (a) The child or the parent or guardian of the child, or both, to 30 the extent of their financial ability, to pay the costs associated with 31 the participation of the child in the program, including, but not limited to, a reasonable sum of money to pay for the cost of 32 33 policies of insurance against liability for personal injury and damage to property or for industrial insurance, or both, during 34 35 those periods in which the child participates in the program or performs work, unless, in the case of industrial insurance, it is 36 37 provided by the employer for which the child performs the work; 38 or

39 (b) The child to work on projects or perform community 40 service for a period that reflects the costs associated with the 41 participation of the child in the program.

42 Sec. 169. If the juvenile court orders a delinquent child or 43 the parent or guardian of the child, or both, to pay restitution to a 44 victim of any unlawful act committed by the child, the victim is not



1 prohibited from bringing a civil action to recover damages 2 incurred as a result of the unlawful act.

3 Sec. 170. 1. The juvenile court shall order a delinquent 4 child to undergo an evaluation to determine whether the child is 5 an abuser of alcohol or other drugs if the child committed:

6 (a) An unlawful act in violation of NRS 484.379 or 484.3795;

7 (b) The unlawful act of using, possessing, selling or 8 distributing a controlled substance; or

9 (c) The unlawful act of purchasing, consuming or possessing 10 an alcoholic beverage in violation of NRS 202.020.

11 2. The evaluation of the child must be conducted by:

12 (a) An alcohol and drug abuse counselor who is licensed or 13 certified or an alcohol and drug abuse counselor intern who is 14 certified pursuant to chapter 641C of NRS to make that 15 classification; or

16 (b) A physician who is certified to make that classification by 17 the Board of Medical Examiners.

18 3. The evaluation of the child may be conducted at an 19 evaluation center.

4. The person who conducts the evaluation of the child shall report to the juvenile court the results of the evaluation and make a recommendation to the juvenile court concerning the length and type of treatment required for the child.

24 **5.** The juvenile court shall:

(a) Order the child to undergo a program of treatment as
 recommended by the person who conducts the evaluation of the
 child.

(b) Require the treatment facility to submit monthly reports on
the treatment of the child pursuant to this section.

(c) Order the child or the parent or guardian of the child, or
both, to the extent of their financial ability, to pay any charges
relating to the evaluation and treatment of the child pursuant to
this section. If the child or the parent or guardian of the child, or
both, do not have the financial resources to pay all those charges:

(1) The juvenile court shall, to the extent possible, arrange
for the child to receive treatment from a treatment facility which
receives a sufficient amount of federal or state money to offset the
remainder of the costs; and

39 (2) The juvenile court may order the child, in lieu of paying
40 the charges relating to his evaluation and treatment, to perform
41 community service.

42 6. After a treatment facility has certified a child's successful 43 completion of a program of treatment ordered pursuant to this

44 section, the treatment facility is not liable for any damages to

45 *person or property caused by a child who:*



1 (a) Drives, operates or is in actual physical control of a vehicle 2 or a vessel under power or sail while under the influence of 3 intoxicating liquor or a controlled substance; or

4 (b) Engages in any other conduct prohibited by NRS 484.379,
5 484.3795, subsection 2 of NRS 488.400, NRS 488.410 or 488.420
6 or a law of any other jurisdiction that prohibits the same or similar
7 conduct.

8 7. The provisions of this section do not prohibit the juvenile 9 court from:

10 (a) Requiring an evaluation to be conducted by a person who 11 is employed by a private company if the company meets the 12 standards of the Health Division of the Department of Human 13 Resources. The evaluation may be conducted at an evaluation 14 center.

15 (b) Ordering the child to attend a program of treatment which 16 is administered by a private company.

8. All information relating to the evaluation or treatment of a
child pursuant to this section is confidential and, except as
otherwise authorized by the provisions of this title or the juvenile
court, must not be disclosed to any person other than:

21 (a) The juvenile court;

22 (b) The child;

23 (c) The attorney for the child, if any;

24 (d) The parents or guardian of the child;

25 (e) The district attorney; and

(f) Any other person for whom the communication of that
information is necessary to effectuate the evaluation or treatment
of the child.

9. A record of any finding that a child has violated the provisions of NRS 484.379 or 484.3795 must be included in the driver's record of that child for 7 years after the date of the offense.

33 Sec. 171. 1. Except as otherwise provided in this section, if 34 a child is adjudicated delinquent for the unlawful act of using, 35 possessing, selling or distributing a controlled substance, or 36 purchasing, consuming or possessing an alcoholic beverage in 37 violation of NRS 202.020, the juvenile court shall:

(a) If the child possesses a driver's license, issue an order
suspending the driver's license of the child for at least 90 days but
not more than 2 years; or

(b) If the child does not possess a driver's license and the
child is or will be eligible to receive a driver's license within the 2
years immediately following the date of the order, issue an order
prohibiting the child from receiving a driver's license for a period



specified by the juvenile court which must be at least 90 days but
 not more than 2 years:

3 (1) Immediately following the date of the order, if the child 4 is eligible to receive a driver's license; or

5 (2) After the date the child will be eligible to receive a 6 driver's license, if the child is not eligible to receive a license on 7 the date of the order.

8 2. If the child is already the subject of a court order 9 suspending or delaying the issuance of his driver's license, the 10 juvenile court shall order the additional suspension or delay, as 11 appropriate, to apply consecutively with the previous order.

12 Sec. 172. I. If a child is adjudicated delinquent for an 13 unlawful act in violation of NRS 484.379 or 484.3795, the juvenile 14 court shall, if the child possesses a driver's license:

(a) Issue an order revoking the driver's license of the child for
90 days and requiring the child to surrender his driver's license to
the juvenile court; and

(b) Not later than 5 days after issuing the order, forward to the
Department of Motor Vehicles a copy of the order and the driver's
license of the child.

21 2. The Department of Motor Vehicles shall order the child to 22 submit to the tests and other requirements which are adopted by 23 regulation pursuant to subsection 1 of NRS 483.495 as a condition 24 of reinstatement of the driver's license of the child.

25 3. If the child is adjudicated delinquent for a subsequent 26 unlawful act in violation of NRS 484.379 or 484.3795, the juvenile 27 court shall order an additional period of revocation to apply 28 consecutively with the previous order.

4. The juvenile court may authorize the Department of Motor
Vehicles to issue a restricted driver's license pursuant to NRS
483.490 to a child whose driver's license is revoked pursuant to
this section.

33 Sec. 173. 1. If a child is adjudicated delinquent because the 34 child handled or possessed a firearm or had a firearm under his 35 control in violation of NRS 202.300, the juvenile court shall:

36 (a) For the first offense:

37 (1) Order the child to perform 200 hours of community
 38 service; and

39 (2) Issue an order suspending the driver's license of the 40 child for not more than 1 year or, if the child does not possess a 41 driver's license, prohibit the child from receiving a driver's license 42 for not more than 1 year:

43 (I) Immediately following the date of the order, if the 44 child is eligible to receive a driver's license.



(II) After the date the child becomes eligible to receive a 1 2 driver's license, if the child is not eligible to receive a license on the date of the order. 3 4

(b) For the second offense:

(1) Order the child to perform at least 200 hours but not 5 more than 600 hours of community service; and 6

(2) Issue an order suspending the driver's license of the 7 8 child for at least 90 days but not more than 2 years or, if the child 9 does not possess a driver's license, prohibit the child from receiving a driver's license for at least 90 days but not more than 10 11 2 years:

(I) Immediately following the date of the order, if the 12 13 child is eligible to receive a driver's license.

14 (II) After the date the child becomes eligible to receive a 15 driver's license, if the child is not eligible to receive a license on the date of the order. 16

2. If the child is already the subject of a court order 17 suspending or delaying the issuance of his driver's license, the 18 19 juvenile court shall order an additional suspension or delay, as 20 appropriate, to apply consecutively with the previous order.

21 Sec. 174. If a child is adjudicated delinquent because the 22 child handled or possessed a firearm or had a firearm under his control in violation of NRS 202.300, the juvenile court shall: 23

24 1. Order that any license to hunt issued to the child pursuant 25 to chapter 502 of NRS must be revoked by the Division of Wildlife of the State Department of Conservation and Natural Resources; 26

27 2. Order that the child must not receive a license to hunt 28 within the 2 years immediately following the date of the order or 29 until the child is 18 years of age, whichever is later;

30 3. Order the child to surrender to the juvenile court any 31 license to hunt then held by the child; and

4. Not later than 5 days after issuing the order, forward to the 32 Division of Wildlife any license to hunt surrendered by the child 33 34 and a copy of the order.

Sec. 175. 1. In determining the appropriate disposition of a 35

case of a delinquent child, the juvenile court shall consider 36

37 whether the unlawful act committed by the child involved the use of a firearm or the use or threatened use of force or violence 38 against the victim of the act. 39

40 2. If the juvenile court finds that the act committed by the 41 child involved the use of a firearm or the use or threatened use of

42 force or violence against the victim, the juvenile court shall

43 include the finding in its order and may:



1 (a) Commit the child for confinement in a secure facility for 2 the detention of children, including a facility which is secured by 3 its staff.

4 (b) Impose any other punitive measures that the juvenile court 5 determines to be in the best interests of the public or the child.

6 Sec. 176. 1. If a child is adjudicated delinquent for an 7 unlawful act that involves cruelty to or torture of an animal, the 8 juvenile court shall order the child to participate in counseling or 9 other psychological treatment.

10 2. The juvenile court shall order the child or the parent or 11 guardian of the child, or both, to the extent of their financial 12 ability, to pay the cost of the child to participate in the counseling 13 or other psychological treatment.

3. As used in this section:

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(a) "Animal" does not include the human race, but includes
every other living creature.

17 (b) "Torture" or "cruelty" includes every act, omission or 18 neglect, whereby unjustifiable physical pain, suffering or death is 19 caused or permitted.

20 Sec. 177. 1. Except as otherwise provided in this section, if 21 a child is adjudicated delinquent for the unlawful act of placing 22 graffiti on or otherwise defacing public or private property owned 23 or possessed by another person in violation of NRS 206.125 or 24 206.330, the juvenile court may:

(a) If the child possesses a driver's license, issue an order
suspending the driver's license of the child for at least 90 days but
not more than 2 years; or

(b) If the child does not possess a driver's license and the child is or will be eligible to receive a driver's license within the 2 years mmediately following the date of the order, issue an order prohibiting the child from receiving a driver's license for a period specified by the juvenile court which must be at least 90 days but not more than 2 years:

(1) Immediately following the date of the order, if the child
is eligible to receive a driver's license; or

36 (2) After the date the child will be eligible to receive a
37 driver's license, if the child is not eligible to receive a license on
38 the date of the order.

39 2. If the child is already the subject of a court order 40 suspending or delaying the issuance of his driver's license, the 41 juvenile court shall order the additional suspension or delay, as 42 appropriate, to apply consecutively with the previous order.



1 **Sec. 178.** Title 5 of NRS is hereby amended by adding thereto 2 a new chapter to consist of the provisions set forth as sections 179 to 3 192, inclusive, of this act.

4 Sec. 179. 1. If a child is adjudicated delinquent for an 5 unlawful act that, if committed by an adult, would have constituted 6 kidnapping in the first or second degree, false imprisonment,

7 burglary or invasion of the home, the juvenile court shall, at the

8 request of the district attorney, conduct a separate hearing to 9 determine whether the act was sexually motivated.

10 2. At the hearing, only evidence concerning the question of 11 whether the unlawful act was sexually motivated may be 12 presented.

13 3. After hearing the evidence, the juvenile court shall 14 determine whether the unlawful act was sexually motivated and 15 shall enter its finding in the record.

16 4. For the purposes of this section, an unlawful act is 17 "sexually motivated" if one of the purposes for which the child 18 committed the unlawful act was his sexual gratification.

19 Sec. 180. As used in sections 180 to 185, inclusive, of this 20 act, unless the context otherwise requires, "sexual offense" 21 means:

1. Sexual assault pursuant to NRS 200.366;

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23 2. Battery with intent to commit sexual assault pursuant to 24 NRS 200.400;

25 3. An offense involving pornography and a minor pursuant to 26 NRS 200.710 to 200.730, inclusive;

27 4. Open or gross lewdness pursuant to NRS 201.210, if 28 punishable as a felony;

29 5. Indecent or obscene exposure pursuant to NRS 201.220, if 30 punishable as a felony;

6. Lewdness with a child pursuant to NRS 201.230;

32 7. Sexual penetration of a dead human body pursuant to 33 NRS 201.450;

8. Annoyance or molestation of a minor pursuant to NRS
207.260, if punishable as a felony; or

36 9. An attempt to commit an offense listed in this section, if 37 punishable as a felony.

38 Sec. 181. I. In addition to any other action authorized or 39 required pursuant to the provisions of this title and except as 40 otherwise provided in section 185 of this act, if a child is 41 adjudicated delinquent for an unlawful act that would have been a 42 sexual offense if committed by an adult or is adjudicated

43 delinquent for a sexually motivated act, the juvenile court shall:



1 (a) Place the child under the supervision of a probation officer 2 or parole officer, as appropriate, for a period of not less than 3 3 years.

4 (b) Except as otherwise provided in sections 183 and 184 of 5 this act, prohibit the child from attending a public school or 6 private school that a victim of the sexual offense or the sexually 7 motivated act is attending for the period ordered by the juvenile 8 court pursuant to paragraph (a).

9 (c) Order the parent or guardian of the child to inform the 10 probation officer or parole officer, as appropriate, assigned to the 11 child each time the child expects to change the public school or 12 private school that the child is attending, not later than 20 days 13 before the expected date of the change.

(d) Order the parent or guardian of the child, to the extent of
his financial ability, to reimburse all or part of the additional costs
of transporting the child, if the costs are incurred by a county
school district pursuant to NRS 392.251 to 392.271, inclusive.

18 (e) Inform the parent or guardian of the child of the 19 requirements of sections 180 to 185, inclusive, of this act and NRS 20 392.251 to 392.271, inclusive, and 394.162 to 394.167, inclusive.

21 2. The juvenile court may authorize a superintendent of a 22 county school district or the executive head of a private school 23 who receives notification from a probation officer or parole 24 officer, as appropriate, pursuant to section 182 of this act to 25 inform other appropriate educational personnel that the child has 26 been adjudicated delinquent for a sexual offense or a sexually 27 motivated act.

28 3. Except as otherwise provided in section 185 of this act, 29 the juvenile court may not terminate its jurisdiction concerning 30 the child for the purposes of carrying out the provisions of 31 sections 180 to 185, inclusive, of this act for the period ordered by 32 the juvenile court pursuant to paragraph (a) of subsection 1.

33 Sec. 182. 1. If a child has been adjudicated delinquent for 34 a sexual offense or a sexually motivated act, the probation officer 35 or parole officer, as appropriate, assigned to the child shall 36 provide notice that the child has been adjudicated delinquent for a 37 sexual offense or a sexually motivated act to:

(a) The superintendent of the county school district in which
 the child resides; or

40 (b) If the child is attending a private school within this state, 41 the executive head of the private school.

42 2. If the probation officer or parole officer, as appropriate, 43 assigned to the child is informed by the parent or guardian of the 44 child that the child expects to change the public school or private

45 school that the child is attending or if the probation officer or



1 parole officer otherwise becomes aware of such a change, the 2 probation officer or parole officer shall provide notification that

3 the child has been adjudicated delinquent for a sexual offense or a 4 sexually motivated act to:

5 (a) The superintendent of the county school district in which 6 the child is or will be residing; or

7 (b) If the child is or will be attending a private school within 8 this state, the executive head of the private school.

9 3. Notification provided pursuant to this section must include 10 the name of each victim of a sexual offense or a sexually 11 motivated act committed by the child if the victim is attending a 12 public school or private school within this state.

13 Sec. 183. 1. The juvenile court may permit a child who has 14 been adjudicated delinquent for a sexual offense or a sexually 15 motivated act to attend a public school or private school that a 16 victim of the sexual offense or the sexually motivated act is 17 attending if, upon the request of the child, the superintendent of 18 the county school district or the executive head of the private 19 school:

20 (a) The juvenile court develops and approves an alternative 21 plan of supervision for the child that protects the safety and the 22 interests of the victim;

23 (b) The victim and the parent or guardian of the victim 24 consent, in writing, to the plan;

25 (c) The superintendent of the county school district or the 26 executive head of the private school consents, in writing, to 27 the plan; and

(d) The child and the parent or guardian of the child agree, in
writing, to comply with the conditions of the plan.

2. As part of an alternative plan of supervision, the juvenile court shall impose reasonable conditions on the child and, if necessary to facilitate the alternative plan, on the parent or guardian of the child. The conditions must be designed to protect the safety and the interests of the victim and to ensure that the child complies with the plan.

3. Upon its own motion or upon a request from the district 36 37 attorney, the victim, the parent or guardian of the victim or the 38 probation officer or parole officer, as appropriate, assigned to 39 the child, the juvenile court may modify or rescind the alternative 40 plan of supervision or a condition of the alternative plan after 41 providing notice and an opportunity to be heard to the child, the 42 parent or guardian of the child, the district attorney and the 43 parties who consented to the alternative plan. If a proposed 44 modification is reasonably likely to increase contact between the victim and the child, the juvenile court may not make the 45



1 modification without the written consent of the victim and the 2 parent or guardian of the victim. If the juvenile court rescinds 3 the alternative plan of supervision, the child is subject to the 4 provisions of sections 180 to 185, inclusive, of this act as if 5 the alternative plan had not existed.

6 4. Before the juvenile court accepts the written consent of the 7 victim and the parent or guardian of the victim pursuant to this 8 section, the juvenile court shall inform them of their right to 9 withhold consent and, except as otherwise provided in section 184 10 of this act, their right to have the child not attend the public school 11 or private school the victim is attending.

12 Sec. 184. 1. If the juvenile court does not approve an 13 alternative plan of supervision pursuant to section 183 of this act 14 for a child who has been adjudicated delinquent for a sexual 15 offense or a sexually motivated act, the superintendent of the 16 county school district or the executive head of the private school 17 may request that the juvenile court approve an alternative plan of 18 attendance for the child.

2. An alternative plan of attendance:

19

(a) Must be designed to prevent contact between the victim and
 the child during school hours and during extracurricular activities
 conducted on school grounds; and

(b) Must not interfere with or alter the schedule of classes or
 the extracurricular activities of the victim.

25 3. Before approving an alternative plan of attendance, the 26 juvenile court shall provide notice and an opportunity to be heard 27 to the child, the parent or guardian of the child, the district 28 attorney, the victim and the parent or guardian of the victim.

29 4. If the juvenile court approves an alternative plan of 30 attendance, the district attorney, the victim or the parent or 31 guardian of the victim may petition the juvenile court to modify or 32 rescind the alternative plan on the basis that:

(a) The alternative plan is not protecting the safety or the
 interests of the victim; or

35 (b) The child or the public school or private school is not 36 complying with the alternative plan.

5. Upon receiving a petition to modify or rescind an alternative plan of attendance, the juvenile court may modify or rescind the alternative plan after providing notice and an opportunity to be heard to the child, the parent or guardian of the child, the district attorney, the victim, the parent or guardian of the victim and the superintendent of the county school district or

43 *the executive head of the private school.*



1 6. If the juvenile court rescinds the alternative plan of 2 attendance, the child is subject to the provisions of sections 180 to 185, inclusive, of this act as if the alternative plan had not existed. 3 Sec. 185. 1. A probation officer or parole officer, as 4

5 appropriate, assigned to a child who is subject to the provisions of sections 180 to 185, inclusive, of this act may submit a petition to 6 7 the juvenile court requesting that the court terminate the applicability of the provisions of sections 180 to 185, inclusive, of 8 9 this act with respect to the child if:

10 (a) At the time the child committed the sexual offense or the sexually motivated act for which the child was adjudicated 11 delinquent, the child and the victim of the sexual offense or 12 13 sexually motivated act were members of the same family or 14 household:

15 (b) The child has complied with the terms and conditions of his probation or parole, including, but not limited to, the 16 completion of any counseling in which the child was ordered to 17 18 participate;

19 (c) The child's counselor recommends, in writing, that the juvenile court terminate the applicability of the provisions of 20 sections 180 to 185, inclusive, of this act with respect to the child 21 22 to allow the reunification of the family or household; and

(d) The victim and the parent or guardian of the victim 23 24 consent, in writing, to the termination of the applicability of the provisions of sections 180 to 185, inclusive, of this act with respect 25 to the child to allow the reunification of the family or household. 26

27 2. If the juvenile court grants a petition requested pursuant to 28 this section, the juvenile court shall provide written notice to the public school or private school which the child is attending that 29 30 the juvenile court has terminated the applicability of the 31 provisions of sections 180 to 185, inclusive, of this act with respect 32 to the child.

33 Sec. 186. As used in sections 186 to 192, inclusive, of this act unless the context otherwise requires, "sexual offense" means: 34 35

1. Sexual assault pursuant to NRS 200.366;

2. Battery with intent to commit sexual assault pursuant to 36 NRS 200.400: 37

38 3. An offense involving pornography and a minor pursuant to 39 NRS 200.710 or 200.720;

40 4. Lewdness with a child pursuant to NRS 201.230; or

41 5. An attempt to commit an offense listed in this section.

42 Sec. 187. Except as otherwise provided in subsection 2 of

43 section 192 of this act, the provisions of sections 186 to 192,

44 inclusive, of this act do not apply to a child who is subject to

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1 registration and community notification pursuant to NRS 2 179D.350 to 179D.800, inclusive, before reaching 21 years of age.

3 Sec. 188. 1. In addition to any other action authorized or 4 required pursuant to the provisions of this title, if a child is

5 adjudicated delinquent for an unlawful act that would have been a 6 sexual offense if committed by an adult or is adjudicated

7 delinquent for a sexually motivated act, the juvenile court shall:

8 (a) Notify the Attorney General of the adjudication, so the 9 Attorney General may arrange for the assessment of the risk of 10 recidivism of the child pursuant to the guidelines and procedures 11 for community notification;

12 (b) Place the child under the supervision of a probation officer 13 or parole officer, as appropriate, for a period of not less than 3 14 years;

15 (c) Inform the child and the parent or guardian of the child 16 that the child is subject to community notification as a juvenile sex 17 offender and may be subject to registration and community 18 notification as an adult sex offender pursuant to section 191 of 19 this act; and

20 (d) Order the child, and the parent or guardian of the child 21 during the minority of the child, while the child is subject to 22 community notification as a juvenile sex offender, to inform the 23 probation officer or parole officer, as appropriate, assigned to the 24 child of a change of the address at which the child resides not 25 later than 48 hours after the change of address.

26 2. The juvenile court may not terminate its jurisdiction 27 concerning the child for the purposes of carrying out the 28 provisions of sections 186 to 192, inclusive, of this act until the 29 child is no longer subject to community notification as a juvenile 30 sex offender pursuant to sections 186 to 192, inclusive, of this act.

31 Sec. 189. 1. If a child has been adjudicated delinquent for 32 a sexual offense or a sexually motivated act, the probation officer 33 or parole officer, as appropriate, assigned to the child shall notify 34 the local law enforcement agency in whose jurisdiction the child 35 resides that the child:

(a) Has been adjudicated delinquent for a sexual offense or a
 sexually motivated act; and

38 (b) Is subject to community notification as a juvenile sex 39 offender.

40 2. If the probation officer or parole officer, as appropriate, 41 assigned to the child is informed by the child or the parent or 42 guardian of the child that the child has changed the address at

43 which the child resides or if the probation officer or parole officer

44 otherwise becomes aware of such a change, the probation officer

45 or parole officer shall notify:



1 (a) The local law enforcement agency in whose jurisdiction the 2 child last resided that the child has moved; and

3 (b) The local law enforcement agency in whose jurisdiction the 4 child is now residing that the child:

5 (1) Has been adjudicated delinquent for a sexual offense or 6 a sexually motivated act; and

7 (2) Is subject to community notification as a juvenile sex 8 offender.

9 Sec. 190. 1. If a child who has been adjudicated delinquent 10 for a sexual offense or a sexually motivated act has not previously 11 been relieved of being subject to community notification as a 12 juvenile sex offender, the juvenile court may, at any appropriate 13 time, hold a hearing to determine whether the child should be 14 relieved of being subject to community notification as a juvenile 15 sex offender.

16 2. If the juvenile court determines at the hearing that the 17 child has been rehabilitated to the satisfaction of the juvenile court 18 and that the child is not likely to pose a threat to the safety of 19 others, the juvenile court may relieve the child of being subject to 20 community notification as a juvenile sex offender.

21 Sec. 191. Except as otherwise provided in sections 186 to 22 192, inclusive, of this act:

1. If a child who has been adjudicated delinguent for a sexual 23 offense or a sexually motivated act is not relieved of being subject 24 25 to community notification as a juvenile sex offender before the child reaches 21 years of age, the juvenile court shall hold a 26 27 hearing when the child reaches 21 years of age to determine 28 whether the child should be deemed an adult sex offender for the 29 purposes of registration and community notification pursuant to NRS 179D.350 to 179D.800, inclusive. 30

2. If the juvenile court determines at the hearing that the child has been rehabilitated to the satisfaction of the juvenile court and that the child is not likely to pose a threat to the safety of others, the juvenile court shall relieve the child of being subject to community notification.

36 3. If the juvenile court determines at the hearing that the 37 child has not been rehabilitated to the satisfaction of the juvenile 38 court or that the child is likely to pose a threat to the safety of 39 others, the juvenile court shall deem the child to be an adult sex 40 offender for the purposes of registration and community 41 notification pursuant to NRS 179D.350 to 179D.800, inclusive.

42 **4.** If a child is deemed to be an adult sex offender pursuant to 43 this section, the juvenile court shall notify the Central Repository 44 so the Central Repository may carry out the provisions for



registration of the child as an adult sex offender pursuant to 1 2 NRS 179D.450. Sec. 192. 1. The records relating to a child must not be 3 4 sealed pursuant to the provisions of sections 218 to 225, inclusive, 5 of this act while the child is subject to community notification as a 6 juvenile sex offender. 2. If a child is deemed to be an adult sex offender pursuant to 7 section 191 of this act, is convicted of a sexual offense, as defined 8 9 in NRS 179D.410, before reaching 21 years of age or is otherwise subject to registration and community notification pursuant to 10 NRS 179D.350 to 179D.800, inclusive, before reaching 21 years of 11 12 age: (a) The records relating to the child must not be sealed 13 14 pursuant to the provisions of sections 218 to 225, inclusive, of this 15 act: and (b) Each delinquent act committed by the child that would 16 have been a sexual offense, as defined in NRS 179D.410 if 17 committed by an adult, shall be deemed to be a criminal conviction 18 19 for the purposes of: 20 (1) Registration and community notification pursuant to NRS 179D.350 to 179D.800, inclusive; and 21 (2) The statewide registry established within the Central 22 Repository pursuant to chapter 179B of NRS. 23 Sec. 193. Title 5 of NRS is hereby amended by adding thereto 24 25 a new chapter to consist of the provisions set forth as sections 194 to 201, inclusive, of this act. 26 Sec. 194. As used in this chapter, "special supervision 27 28 program" means a probation program established in any county 29 which meets the standards prescribed by this chapter for the 30 rehabilitation of delinguent children and which includes: 31 1. A degree of supervision substantially above the usual; and 32 2. The use of new techniques rather than routine supervision 33 techniques. Sec. 195. 1. It is the policy of this state to rehabilitate 34 35 delinquent children, to effect a more even administration of justice 36 and to increase the public welfare of the citizens of this state. 37 2. It is the purpose of this chapter to reduce the necessity for commitment of delinquent children to a state facility for the 38 detention of children by strengthening and improving local 39 40 supervision of children placed on probation by the juvenile court. 41 Sec. 196. 1. The Department of Human Resources shall 42 adopt: 43 (a) Rules and regulations setting forth minimum standards for

44 the operation of special supervision programs; and



(b) Other rules as may be necessary for the administration of 1 2 the provisions of this chapter. 2. The standards must be sufficiently flexible to foster the 3 development of new and improved supervision practices and 4 5 techniques. 3. In developing the standards, the Department of Human 6 7 **Resources shall seek advice from the appropriate officials in those** 8 counties that participate in a special supervision program. 9 Sec. 197. From any legislative appropriation for such purpose and in accordance with the provisions of this chapter, the 10 State of Nevada shall share the costs of supervising any delinquent 11 child: 12 13 *1*. Who is supervised pursuant to a special supervision program; and 14 2. Who would otherwise be committed to a state facility for 15 16 the detention of children. Sec. 198. 1. The juvenile court in each county may apply to 17 the Department of Human Resources to have the State of Nevada 18 19 share the costs of supervising any delinquent child in a special 20 supervision program. 21 2. The application must: 22 (a) Be in the form prescribed by the Department of Human 23 **Resources**; (b) Include a plan or plans for providing special supervision 24 25 programs; and (c) Include assurances that such funds will not be used to 26 27 replace local funds for existing programs for delinquent children. 28 3. The Department of Human Resources shall not distribute 29 any money to a juvenile court pursuant to the provisions of this 30 chapter until: (a) The Department approves the application of the juvenile 31 32 court: and (b) The juvenile court has complied with the provisions of this 33 34 chapter. Sec. 199. 1. The Department of Human Resources shall 35 determine the applicable costs to the State of Nevada in 36 37 calculating the amount of money to be distributed to each juvenile 38 court. 39 The Department of Human Resources shall distribute 2. 40 money to each juvenile court proportionately on the basis of: 41 (a) The population of the county within the jurisdiction of the 42 *juvenile court; and* 43 (b) Any other factors that the Department determines to be 44 relevant in accordance with the regulations adopted pursuant to 45 the provisions of this chapter.



3. If a juvenile court does not submit an application to the 1 2 Department of Human Resources pursuant to the provisions of this chapter, the Department may distribute the proportionate 3 share that otherwise would have been distributed to that juvenile 4 court to other juvenile courts in accordance with the regulations 5 adopted pursuant to the provisions of this chapter. 6 7 Sec. 200. 1. Except as otherwise provided in this section, each juvenile court shall use the money distributed by the 8 Department of Human Resources pursuant to the provisions of 9 this chapter to: 10 (a) Carry out the purposes of this chapter; 11 (b) Employ necessary probation officers who shall carry 12 13 caseloads substantially less than required for normal or routine 14 supervision: and 15 (c) Initiate new techniques and services of an innovative nature for delinquent children. 16 2. Any money which is distributed to a juvenile court 17 pursuant to the provisions of this chapter for any fiscal year 18 19 beginning on or after July 1, 1991, and which represents an increase over the amount distributed to the juvenile court 20 21 pursuant to the provisions of this chapter for the fiscal year 22 ending June 30, 1991: (a) Must not be used to offset the salaries of governmental 23 24 employees. (b) May be used only for the purchase of goods, property or 25 services necessary to carry out the purposes of this chapter. 26 27 Sec. 201. 1. Each juvenile court receiving funds pursuant 28 to the provisions of this chapter shall report to the Department of 29 Human Resources, on or before July 1 and December 31 of each 30 year, the experience and results of the juvenile court in complying 31 with the purposes of this chapter. 2. The Department of Human Resources shall compile such 32 reports and submit them to the Legislature upon its convening in 33 34 regular session. 35 **Sec. 202.** Title 5 of NRS is hereby amended by adding thereto 36 a new chapter to consist of the provisions set forth as sections 203 to 37 212, inclusive, of this act.

38 Sec. 203. 1. Any facility for the detention of children:

39 (a) Must be constructed and conducted as nearly like a home
40 as possible;

41 (b) Must not be deemed to be or treated as a penal institution; 42 and

43 (c) Except as otherwise provided in subsection 2, must not 44 adjoin, be located on the same grounds as, or share common



1 facilities or common grounds with a prison, an adult jail or an 2 adult lockup.

3 2. If a facility for the detention of children complies with the 4 provisions of 28 C.F.R. § 31.303 relating to collocated facilities, 5 the facility for the detention of children may adjoin, be located on 6 the same grounds as, or share common facilities or common

7 grounds with an adult jail or an adult lockup.

8

Sec. 204. 1. The board of county commissioners:

9 (a) In a county whose population is 50,000 or more, shall 10 provide a facility for the detention of children.

11 (b) In all other counties, may provide a facility for the 12 detention of children.

13 2. The boards of county commissioners of two or more 14 counties, without regard to the population of the counties, may 15 provide a combined facility for the detention of children under 16 terms agreed upon by the boards of county commissioners and the 17 juvenile courts of the affected judicial districts.

3. In addition to any facilities for the detention of children, a
board of county commissioners may establish or maintain
programs which provide alternatives to placing a child in a facility
for the detention of children.

22 Sec. 205. 1. Except as otherwise provided in subsection 6, 23 each county shall pay an assessment for the operation of each 24 regional facility for the detention of children that is partially 25 supported by the State of Nevada and is operated by a county 26 whose population is less than 400,000.

27 2. The assessment owed by each county equals the total 28 amount budgeted by the Legislature for the operation of the 29 regional facility, minus any money appropriated by the Legislature 30 for the support of the regional facility, divided by the total number 31 of pupils in this state in the preceding school year, excluding pupils in counties whose population is 400,000 or more, and 32 multiplied by the number of pupils in the assessed county. The 33 Administrator of the Division of Child and Family Services shall 34 35 calculate the assessment owed by each county in June of each year for the ensuing fiscal year. 36

37 3. Each county must pay the assessed amount to the Division
38 of Child and Family Services in quarterly installments that are
39 due the first day of the first month of each calendar quarter.

40 4. The Administrator of the Division of Child and Family 41 Services shall deposit the money received pursuant to subsection 3 42 in a separate account in the State General Fund. The money in

43 the account may be withdrawn only by the Administrator for the

44 operation of regional facilities for the detention of children.



1 5. Revenue raised by a county to pay the assessment required 2 pursuant to subsection 1 is not subject to the limitations on 3 revenue imposed pursuant to chapter 354 of NRS and must not be 4 included in the calculation of those limitations.

5 6. The provisions of this section do not apply to a county 6 whose population is 400,000 or more.

7 7. As used in this section, "regional facility for the detention 8 of children" or "regional facility" does not include the institution 9 in Lyon County known as Western Nevada Regional Youth 10 Center.

11 Sec. 206. 1. Except as otherwise provided in subsection 5, 12 each county shall pay an assessment for the operation of a 13 regional facility for the detention of children that serves the 14 county if the regional facility:

(a) Is operated by a county whose population is less than
400,000 or an administrative entity established pursuant to NRS
277.080 to 277.180, inclusive, by counties whose populations are
less than 400,000 each;

19 (b) Is established by two or more counties pursuant to an 20 interlocal agreement or by one county if the regional facility is 21 operated pursuant to an interlocal agreement to benefit other 22 counties; and

(c) Is not partially supported by the State of Nevada and does
not receive money from the State of Nevada other than any fees
paid to the regional facility for a child referred to the regional
facility by the State of Nevada.

27 2. The administrator of a regional facility for the detention of 28 children shall calculate the assessment owed by each county 29 pursuant to subsection 1 on or before March 1 of each year for the 30 ensuing fiscal year. The assessment owed by each county equals:

31 (a) For the first 2 years of operation of the regional facility, the total amount budgeted for the operation of the regional facility 32 33 by the governing body of the county or other entity responsible for the operation of the regional facility, minus any money received 34 from the State of Nevada to pay for fees for a child referred to the regional facility by the State of Nevada, divided by the total 35 36 37 number of pupils in the preceding school year in all counties 38 served by the regional facility and multiplied by the number of 39 pupils in the preceding school year in the assessed county.

40 (b) For each year subsequent to the second year of operation 41 of the regional facility, unless the counties served by the regional 42 facility enter into an interlocal agreement to the contrary, the total 43 of:

44 (1) The total amount budgeted for the operation of the 45 regional facility by the governing body of the county or other



entity responsible for the operation of the regional facility, minus
 any money received from the State of Nevada to pay for fees for a
 child referred to the regional facility by the State of Nevada,
 divided by the total number of pupils in the preceding school year
 in all counties served by the regional facility, multiplied by the
 number of pupils in the preceding school year in the assessed
 county and multiplied by one-fourth; and

8 (2) The total amount budgeted for the operation of the 9 regional facility by the governing body of the county or other 10 entity responsible for the operation of the regional facility, minus any money received from the State of Nevada to pay for fees for a 11 child referred to the regional facility by the State of Nevada, 12 13 divided by the total number of pupils who were served by the 14 regional facility in the preceding school year from all counties 15 served by the regional facility, multiplied by the number of pupils who were served by the regional facility in the preceding school 16 17 year from the assessed county and multiplied by three-fourths.

3. Each county shall pay the assessment required pursuant to subsection 1 to the treasurer of the county if the regional facility is operated by a county or to the administrative entity responsible for the operation of the regional facility in quarterly installments that are due on the first day of the first month of each calendar quarter. The money must be accounted for separately and may only be withdrawn by the administrator of the regional facility.

4. The board of county commissioners of each county may
pay the assessment from revenue raised by a tax levied pursuant to
NRS 354.59818, any other available money, or a combination
thereof.

29 5. The provisions of this section do not apply to a county 30 whose population is 400,000 or more.

6. As used in this section, "regional facility for the detention
of children" or "regional facility" does not include the institution
in Douglas County known as China Spring Youth Camp.

34 Sec. 207. 1. All expenses incurred in complying with the 35 provisions of this title are a charge against the county, except for 36 expenses that must be paid by the State of Nevada pursuant to the 37 provisions of sections 231 to 282, inclusive, of this act or a specific 38 statute.

2. Except as otherwise provided in subsection 3, within the limits provided by the board of county commissioners, the juvenile court shall fix the salaries, expenses and other compensation of masters of the juvenile court, probation officers and all employees of the juvenile court

43 of the juvenile court.

44 3. If the board of county commissioners has established a 45 department of juvenile justice services by ordinance pursuant to



sections 82 to 87, inclusive, of this act, the board of county
 commissioners shall fix the salaries, expenses and other
 compensation of probation officers, assistant probation officers
 and all employees of the department of juvenile justice services.

5 Sec. 208. 1. If a child is detained other than pursuant to a 6 court order in a local or regional facility for the detention of 7 children, the county that has detained the child is entitled to 8 reimbursement from the parent or guardian of the child for all 9 money expended by the county for the support of the child during 10 the period of the child's detention.

11 2. If the parent or guardian of the child fails or refuses to 12 reimburse the county, the board of county commissioners may 13 recover from the parent or guardian, by appropriate legal action, 14 all money due plus interest thereon at the rate of 7 percent per 15 annum.

16 Sec. 209. 1. If a child becomes subject to the jurisdiction of 17 the juvenile court and the child receives ancillary services that are 18 administered or financed by a county, including, but not limited 19 to, transportation or psychiatric, psychological or medical services, 20 the county is entitled to reimbursement from the parent or 21 guardian of the child for all money expended by the county for 22 such services.

23 2. To determine the amount that the parent or guardian of 24 the child must reimburse the county for such services:

(a) The board of county commissioners may adopt a sliding
 scale based on the ability of the parent or guardian to pay; and

(b) The juvenile court shall review each case and make a
finding as to the reasonableness of the charge in relation to the
ability of the parent or guardian to pay.

30 3. If the parent or guardian of the child fails or refuses to 31 reimburse the county, the board of county commissioners may 32 recover from the parent or guardian, by appropriate legal action, 33 all money due plus interest thereon at the rate of 7 percent per 34 annum commencing 30 days after an itemized statement of all 35 money due is submitted to the parent or guardian.

Sec. 210. Except as otherwise provided in this chapter, if the 36 juvenile court commits a child to the custody of a person who is 37 38 not the parent or guardian of the child or to the custody of a 39 public or private institution or agency, and no provision is 40 otherwise made by law for the support of the child, the expenses 41 incurred for the support of the child while in such custody, if 42 approved by an order of the juvenile court, are a charge upon the 43 county where the child has a legal residence.

44 Sec. 211. 1. Except as otherwise provided in this 45 subsection, if a child is committed to the custody of a regional



facility for the detention of children, the juvenile court may order
the county where the child has a legal residence to pay the
expenses incurred for the support of the child in an amount equal
to any money paid for that purpose by the Division of Child and
Family Services. Such an order may not be entered if the county
maintains the facility to which the child is committed.

7 2. The juvenile court may order the parent or guardian of the 8 child to reimburse the county, in whole or in part, for any money 9 expended by the county for the support of the child.

10 3. This section does not prohibit the juvenile court from 11 providing for the support of the child in any other manner 12 authorized by law.

13 Sec. 212. 1. Notwithstanding any other statute providing 14 for the support of a child, after the parent or guardian of a child 15 has been given notice and a reasonable opportunity to be heard, 16 the juvenile court may order the parent or guardian to pay, in 17 such a manner as the juvenile court may direct and within the 18 ability of the parent or guardian to pay, money to cover in whole 19 or in part the support of the child.

20 2. If the parent or guardian of the child willfully fails or 21 refuses to pay the money due, the juvenile court may proceed 22 against the parent or guardian for contempt.

3. If the juvenile court orders the parent or guardian of the
child to pay for the support of the child pursuant to this section,
the money must be paid to the superintendent of the county school
district or fiscal officer of the institution to which the child is
committed, or the chief administrative officer of the agency to
whom the child is committed.

Sec. 213. Title 5 of NRS is hereby amended by adding thereto a new chapter to consist of the provisions set forth as sections 214 to 229, inclusive, of this act.

32 Sec. 214. 1. The fingerprints of a child must be taken if the 33 child is in custody for an unlawful act that, if committed by an 34 adult, would have been:

(a) A felony, gross misdemeanor or sexual offense; or

(b) A misdemeanor and the unlawful act involved:

35

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37 (1) The use or threatened use of force or violence against
38 the victim; or

39 (2) The possession, use or threatened use of a firearm or a
 40 deadly weapon.

41 2. The fingerprints of a child who is in custody but who is not 42 subject to the provisions of subsection 1 may be taken if a law 43 enforcement officer finds latent fingerprints during the 44 investigation of an offense and the officer has reason to believe 45 that the latent fingerprints are those of the child. The officer shall



use the fingerprints taken from the child to make an immediate
 comparison with the latent fingerprints. If the comparison is:

3 (a) Negative, the fingerprint card and other copies of the 4 fingerprints taken may be immediately destroyed or may be 5 retained for future use.

6 (b) Positive, the fingerprint card and other copies of the 7 fingerprints:

8 (1) Must be delivered to the juvenile court for disposition if 9 the child is referred to the juvenile court.

10 (2) May be immediately destroyed or may be retained for 11 future use if the child is not referred to the juvenile court.

12 3. Fingerprints that are taken from a child pursuant to the 13 provisions of this section:

14 (a) May be retained in a local file or a local system for the 15 automatic retrieval of fingerprints if they are retained under special security measures that limit inspection of the fingerprints 16 to law enforcement officers who are conducting criminal 17 investigations. If the child from whom the fingerprints are taken 18 19 subsequently is not adjudicated delinquent, the parent or guardian 20 of the child or, when the child becomes at least 18 years of age, the 21 child may petition the juvenile court for the removal of the 22 fingerprints from any local file or local system.

23 (b) Must be submitted to the Central Repository if the child is 24 adjudicated delinquent for an unlawful act that would be a felony or a sexual offense if committed by an adult, and may be 25 submitted to the Central Repository for any other act. Any such 26 27 fingerprints submitted to the Central Repository must be submitted 28 with a description of the child and the unlawful act, if any, that 29 the child committed. The Central Repository shall retain the 30 fingerprints and information of the child under special security 31 measures that limit inspection of the fingerprints and the 32 information to:

(1) Law enforcement officers who are conducting criminal
 investigations; and

35 (2) Officers and employees of the Central Repository who 36 are assisting law enforcement officers with criminal investigations 37 or who are conducting research or performing a statistical 38 analysis.

39 (c) Must not be submitted to the Federal Bureau of 40 Investigation unless the child is adjudicated delinquent for an 41 unlawful act that would have been a felony or a sexual offense if 42 committed by an adult.

43 **4.** A child who is in custody must be photographed for the 44 purpose of identification. Except as otherwise provided in this 45 subsection, the photographs of the child must be kept in the file



provide that the photographs may be inspected only to conduct 2 criminal investigations and photographic lineups. If the juvenile 3 court subsequently determines that the child is not delinquent, the 4 juvenile court shall order the photographs to be destroyed. 5 5. Any person who willfully violates any provision of this 6 7 section is guilty of a misdemeanor. 8 6. As used in this section, "sexual offense" means: 9 (a) Sexual assault pursuant to NRS 200.366; 10 (b) Statutory sexual seduction pursuant to NRS 200.368; (c) Battery with intent to commit sexual assault pursuant to 11 NRS 200.400; 12 (d) An offense involving pornography and a minor pursuant to 13 14 NRS 200.710 to 200.730, inclusive; 15 (e) Incest pursuant to NRS 201.180; (f) Solicitation of a minor to engage in acts constituting the 16 17 infamous crime against nature pursuant to NRS 201.195;

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18 (g) Open or gross lewdness pursuant to NRS 201.210;

19 (h) Indecent or obscene exposure pursuant to NRS 201.220;

20 (i) Lewdness with a child pursuant to NRS 201.230;

21 (j) Sexual penetration of a dead human body pursuant to 22 NRS 201.450;

23 (k) Annoyance or molestation of a minor pursuant to 24 NRS 207.260;

25 (l) An attempt to commit an offense listed in paragraphs (a)
26 to (k), inclusive; or

27 (m) An offense that is determined to be sexually motivated 28 pursuant to NRS 175.547.

29 Sec. 215. 1. A news medium may not publish, broadcast or 30 air the name or race of any child connected with any proceeding 31 conducted pursuant to the provisions of this title without a written 32 order of the juvenile court unless:

(a) The proceeding has been opened to the public pursuant to
 section 118 of this act; or

35 (b) The release of the information is authorized pursuant to 36 subsection 2.

An officer or employee of the juvenile court may release to
a news medium the name of a child and the nature of the charges
against the child, and any news medium may publish, broadcast or

40 air such information if:
41 (a) The child has been adjudicated delinquent on at least one
42 prior occasion for an unlawful act which would have been a

43 felony if committed by an adult and which resulted in death or

44 serious bodily injury, and the child is charged with committing



pertaining to the child under special security measures which

another unlawful act which would have been a felony if committed 1 2 by an adult; or (b) The child has been adjudicated delinquent on at least two 3 prior occasions for unlawful acts which would have been felonies 4 5 if committed by an adult, and the child is charged with committing another unlawful act which would have been a felony if committed 6 7 by an adult. 8 Sec. 216. 1. The juvenile court shall make and keep 9 records of all cases brought before the juvenile court. 10 2. Except as otherwise provided in this section, records of any case brought before the juvenile court may be opened to inspection 11 only by court order to persons who have a legitimate interest in the 12 13 records. 3. The following records and information may be opened to 14 15 inspection without a court order: (a) Records of traffic violations which are being forwarded to 16 the Department of Motor Vehicles; 17 (b) Records which have not been sealed and which are 18 19 required by the Division of Parole and Probation for preparation of presentence investigations and reports pursuant to NRS 20 176.135 or general investigations and reports pursuant to 21 22 NRS 176.151; (c) Records which have not been sealed and which are to be 23 24 used, pursuant to chapter 179D of NRS, by: 25 (1) The Central Repository; 26 (2) The Division of Parole and Probation; or (3) A person who is conducting an assessment of the risk of 27 28 recidivism of an adult or juvenile sex offender; (d) Information maintained in the standardized system 29 30 established pursuant to section 226 of this act; and 31 (e) Information that must be collected by the Division of Child 32 and Family Services pursuant to section 228 of this act. 33 4. The clerk of the court shall prepare and cause to be printed forms for social and legal records and other papers as may be 34 35 required. Sec. 217. 1. If a child has committed an act which subjects 36 37 the child to the jurisdiction of the juvenile court and which may form the basis of a civil action, a person who, in good faith, 38 39 intends to bring or has brought the civil action or any other person 40 who is a party to the civil action may petition the juvenile court for

41 release of the child's name.

42 2. If the person who petitions the juvenile court makes a 43 satisfactory showing that the person intends, in good faith, to use 44 the child's name in the civil action, the juvenile court shall order



1 the release of the child's name and authorize its use in the civil 2 action.

3 Sec. 218. 1. As used in sections 218 to 225, inclusive, of 4 this act, unless the context otherwise requires, "records" means 5 any records relating to a child who is within the purview of this 6 title and who:

7 (a) Is taken into custody by a peace officer or a probation 8 officer or is otherwise taken before a probation officer; or

9 (b) Appears before the juvenile court or any other court 10 pursuant to the provisions of this title.

11 2. The term includes records of arrest.

12 Sec. 219. The provisions of sections 218 to 225, inclusive, of 13 this act do not apply to:

14 1. Information maintained in the standardized system 15 established pursuant to section 226 of this act;

16 2. Information that must be collected by the Division of Child 17 and Family Services pursuant to section 228 of this act;

18 3. Records that are subject to the provisions of section 192 of 19 this act; or

20 4. Records relating to a traffic offense that would have been a 21 misdemeanor if committed by an adult.

22 Sec. 220. Any decree or order entered concerning a child 23 within the purview of this title must contain, for the benefit of the 24 child, an explanation of the contents of sections 218 to 225, 25 inclusive, of this act and, if applicable, section 192 of this act.

26 Sec. 221. 1. If a child is less than 21 years of age, the child 27 or a probation officer on behalf of the child may petition the 28 juvenile court for an order sealing all records relating to the child. 29 The petition may be filed not earlier than 3 years after the child:

30 (a) Was last adjudicated in need of supervision or adjudicated 31 delinquent; or

32 (b) Was last referred to the juvenile court,

33 whichever is later.

2. If a petition is filed pursuant to this section, the juvenile *court shall notify the district attorney and, if a probation officer is not the petitioner, the chief probation officer.*

37 3. The district attorney and the chief probation officer, or any 38 of their deputies, or any other person who has evidence that is 39 relevant to consideration of the petition may testify at the hearing 40 on the petition.

41 **4.** After the hearing on the petition, the juvenile court shall 42 enter an order sealing all records relating to the child if the 43 juvenile court finds that:



(a) During the applicable 3-year period, the child has not been
 convicted of a felony or of any misdemeanor involving moral
 turpitude; and

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4 (b) The child has been rehabilitated to the satisfaction of the 5 juvenile court.

6 Sec. 222. Except as otherwise provided in section 223 of this 7 act, when a child reaches 21 years of age, all records relating to 8 the child must be sealed automatically.

9 Sec. 223. 1. If a child is adjudicated delinquent for an 10 unlawful act listed in subsection 6 and the records relating to that 11 unlawful act have not been sealed by the juvenile court pursuant 12 to section 221 of this act before the child reaches 21 years of age, 13 those records must not be sealed before the child reaches 30 years 14 of age.

15 2. After the child reaches 30 years of age, the child may 16 petition the juvenile court for an order sealing those records.

17 3. If a petition is filed pursuant to this section, the juvenile 18 court shall notify the district attorney and the chief probation 19 officer.

4. The district attorney and the chief probation officer, or any of their deputies, or any other person who has evidence that is relevant to consideration of the petition may testify at the hearing on the petition.

5. After the hearing on the petition, the juvenile court may enter an order sealing the records relating to the child if the juvenile court finds that, during the period since the child reached 21 years of age, the child has not been convicted of any offense, except for minor moving or standing traffic offenses.

29 6. The provisions of this section apply to any of the following 30 unlawful acts:

31 (a) An unlawful act which, if committed by an adult, would 32 have constituted:

(1) Sexual assault pursuant to NRS 200.366;

34 (2) Battery with intent to commit sexual assault pursuant to
 35 NRS 200.400; or

(3) Lewdness with a child pursuant to NRS 201.230.

37 (b) An unlawful act which would have been a felony if 38 committed by an adult and which involved the use or threatened 39 use of force or violence.

40 Sec. 224. 1. If the juvenile court enters an order sealing the 41 records relating to a child or the records are sealed automatically, 42 all records relating to the child must be sealed that are in the

43 custody of:

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44 (a) The juvenile court or any other court;



1 (b) A probation officer, probation department or law 2 enforcement agency; or

(c) Any other public officer or agency.

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4 2. If the juvenile court enters an order sealing the records 5 relating to a child, the juvenile court shall send a copy of the order 6 to each public officer or agency named in the order. Not later than 7 5 days after receipt of the order, each public officer or agency 8 shall:

9 (a) Seal the records in the custody of the public officer or 10 agency, as directed by the order;

11 (b) Advise the juvenile court of compliance with the order; and

12 (c) Seal the copy of the order received by the public officer or 13 agency.

14 Sec. 225. 1. Except as otherwise provided in this section, if 15 the records of a person are sealed:

(a) All proceedings recounted in the records are deemed never
 to have occurred; and

18 (b) The person may reply accordingly to any inquiry 19 concerning the proceedings and the acts which brought about the 20 proceedings.

21 **2.** The juvenile court may order the inspection of records that 22 are sealed if:

(a) The person who is the subject of the records petitions the
 juvenile court to permit the inspection of the records by the
 persons named in the petition;

(b) An agency charged with the medical or psychiatric care of
the person who is the subject of the records petitions the juvenile
court to permit the inspection of the records by the agency; or

(c) A district attorney or an attorney representing a defendant
 in a criminal action petitions the juvenile court to permit the
 inspection of the records to obtain information relating to the
 persons who were involved in the acts detailed in the records.

33 3. Upon its own order, any court of this state may inspect
34 records that are sealed if the records relate to a person who is less
35 than 21 years of age and who is to be sentenced by the court in a
36 criminal proceeding.

37 Sec. 226. 1. The Division of Child and Family Services 38 shall:

39 (a) Establish a standardized system for the reporting, 40 collection, analysis, maintenance and retrieval of information 41 concerning juvenile justice in this state.

42 (b) Be responsible for the retrieval and analysis of the 43 categories of information contained in the standardized system 44 and the development of any reports from that information.



1 (c) Adopt such regulations as are necessary to carry out 2 the provisions of this section, including requirements for the 3 transmittal of information to the standardized system from the 4 juvenile courts, local juvenile probation departments and the staff 5 of the youth correctional services, as directed by the Department 6 of Human Resources.

7 2. Each juvenile court and local juvenile probation 8 department and the staff of the youth correctional services, as 9 directed by the Department of Human Resources, shall comply 10 with the regulations adopted pursuant to this section.

Sec. 227. 1. Except as otherwise provided in subsection 3, the standardized system established pursuant to section 226 of this act must collect, categorize and maintain the following information from the juvenile courts, local juvenile probation departments and the staff of the youth correctional services, as directed by the Department of Human Resources, regarding each child referred to the system of juvenile justice in this state:

(a) A unique number assigned to the child for identification;
 (b) Basic demographic information regarding the child,
 20 including, but not limited to:

21 (1) The age, sex and race or other ethnic background of the 22 child;

(2) The composition of the household in which the child
 resides; and

(3) The economic background of the child;

26 (c) The charges for which the child is referred;

27 (d) The dates of any detention of the child;

28 (e) The nature of the disposition of each referral of the child;

(f) The dates any petitions are filed regarding the child, and
 the charges set forth in those petitions; and

(g) The disposition of any petitions filed regarding the child,
 including any applicable findings.

2. In addition to the information required pursuant to
subsection 1 and except as otherwise provided in subsection 3, the
Department of Human Resources shall require the staff of the
youth correctional services to collect and transmit the following
information to the standardized system regarding each child
committed to or otherwise placed in the custody of the Division of

39 Child and Family Services:

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40 (a) A record of each placement of the child, including, but not 41 limited to, the period of each placement and the services provided 42 to the child during each placement;

43 (b) The dates of each release of the child, including any 44 release of the child on parole;



1 (c) If the child is released on parole, the period of each release 2 and the services provided to the child during each release; and (d) The nature of or reason for each discharge of the child 3 from the custody of the Division of Child and Family Services. 4 5 3. The information maintained in the standardized system must not include the name or address of any person. 6 Sec. 228. 1. For each child adjudicated delinquent for an 7 unlawful act that would have been a sexual offense if committed 8 by an adult, the Division of Child and Family Services shall collect 9 from the juvenile courts, local juvenile probation departments and 10 the staff of the youth correctional services, as directed by the 11 **Department of Human Resources:** 12 13 (a) The information listed in section 227 of this act; 14 (b) The name of the child; and 15 (c) All information concerning programs of treatment in which the child participated that: 16 (1) Were directly related to the delinquent act committed by 17 the child; or 18 19 (2) Were designed or utilized to prevent the commission of 20 another such act by the child in the future. 21 2. The Division of Child and Family Services shall provide 22 the information collected pursuant to subsection 1 to the Central 23 Repository for use in the program established pursuant to NRS 179A.270, 179A.280 and 179A.290. 24 25 3. All information containing the name of the child and all 26 information relating to programs of treatment in which the child participated is confidential and must not be used for a purpose 27 28 other than that provided for in this section and NRS 179A.290. 4. As used in this section, "sexual offense" means: 29 30 (a) Sexual assault pursuant to NRS 200.366; 31 (b) Statutory sexual seduction pursuant to NRS 200.368: 32 (c) Battery with intent to commit sexual assault pursuant to 33 NRS 200.400: (d) An offense involving pornography and a minor pursuant to 34

35 NRS 200.710 to 200.730, inclusive;

36 (e) Incest pursuant to NRS 201.180;

(f) Solicitation of a minor to engage in acts constituting the
infamous crime against nature pursuant to NRS 201.195;

39 (g) Open or gross lewdness pursuant to NRS 201.210;

40 (h) Indecent or obscene exposure pursuant to NRS 201.220;

41 (i) Lewdness with a child pursuant to NRS 201.230;

42 (j) Sexual penetration of a dead human body pursuant to 43 NRS 201.450;

44 (k) Luring a child using a computer, system or network 45 pursuant to NRS 201.560, if punished as a felony;



1 (l) Annoyance or molestation of a minor pursuant to 2 NRS 207.260;

3 (m) An attempt to commit an offense listed in paragraphs (a) 4 to (l), inclusive;

5 (n) An offense that is determined to be sexually motivated 6 pursuant to NRS 175.547; or

7 (o) An offense committed in another jurisdiction that, if 8 committed in this state, would have been an offense listed in this 9 subsection.

10 Sec. 229. 1. On or before January 31 of each year, each 11 local juvenile probation department shall:

(a) Analyze the information it submitted to the standardized
system during the previous year pursuant to section 227 of this act
to determine whether children of racial or ethnic minorities and
children from economically disadvantaged homes are receiving
disparate treatment in the system of juvenile justice in comparison
to the general population;

18 (b) As necessary, develop appropriate recommendations to 19 address any disparate treatment; and

(c) Prepare and submit to the Division of Child and Family
Services a report which includes:

22 (1) The results of the analysis it conducted pursuant to 23 paragraph (a); and

24 (2) Any recommendations it developed pursuant to 25 paragraph (b).

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2. The Division of Child and Family Services shall annually:

27 (a) Compile the reports it receives pursuant to subsection 1;
28 and

29 (b) Publish a document which includes a compilation of the 30 reports.

31 Sec. 230. Title 5 of NRS is hereby amended by adding thereto 32 a new chapter to consist of the provisions set forth as sections 231 to 33 282, inclusive, of this act.

34 Sec. 231. As used in this chapter, unless the context 35 otherwise requires, the words and terms defined in sections 232 to 36 235, inclusive, of this act have the meanings ascribed to them in 37 those sections.

38 Sec. 232. 1. "Commissary fund" means a commissary fund 39 created pursuant to section 256 of this act.

40 2. The term includes a commissary fund established for the 41 Nevada Youth Training Center and for the Caliente Youth Center.

42 Sec. 233. 1. "Facility" means a state facility for the

43 detention or commitment of children which is administered by the
 44 State of Nevada.



1 2. The term includes, but is not limited to, the Nevada Youth 2 Training Center and the Caliente Youth Center.

3 Sec. 234. 1. "Gift account" means a gift account 4 established for a facility in the gift fund of the Department of 5 Human Resources.

6 2. The term includes the gift accounts established for the 7 Nevada Youth Training Center and for the Caliente Youth Center.

8 Sec. 235. "Qualified financial institution" means a bank, 9 credit union or savings and loan association that is federally 10 insured or insured by a private insurer approved pursuant to NRS 11 678.755 or is otherwise qualified to receive deposits of public 12 money.

13 Sec. 236. 1. For each facility, the position of 14 superintendent of the facility is hereby created.

15 2. The superintendent of a facility shall administer the 16 provisions of sections 231 to 275, inclusive, of this act subject to 17 administrative supervision by the Administrator of the Division of 18 Child and Family Services.

19 Sec. 237. 1. If a residence is available on the grounds of or 20 near a facility, the superintendent of the facility shall reside at the 21 residence, as provided for in this section.

22 **2.** In addition to his salary, the superintendent of a facility is 23 entitled to:

(a) The use of a residence on the grounds of or near the
facility, if such a residence is available, which must be maintained
by the State of Nevada.

27 (b) Heat, electricity and water for the residence.

28 (c) The use of any appliances and furnishings for the 29 residence which are reasonably necessary, as determined by the 30 Administrator of the Division of Child and Family Services.

31 (d) Meals at the facility without charge when supervising 32 personnel or children.

33 3. The superintendent of a facility shall not receive any 34 perquisites except those provided for in this section.

35 **Sec. 238.** *Î. To be appointed as the superintendent of a facility, a person must have:*

(a) Administrative experience in correctional programs for
children that embody rehabilitative or delinquency prevention
concepts;

40 (b) At least 2 years of administrative experience in an 41 institution dealing primarily with children on a 24-hour basis; and

42 (c) Graduated from an accredited 4-year college or university 43 or have an equivalent combination of experience and training,

44 substituting 2 years of experience for 1 year of training.



2. The Administrator of the Division of Child and Family 1 2 Services shall request that the Department of Personnel use extensive recruitment and merit selection techniques and 3 procedures to provide a list of persons who are qualified for 4 5 appointment as the superintendent of a facility.

Sec. 239. 1. Except as otherwise provided in NRS 284.143, 6 7 the superintendent of a facility shall devote his entire time to the 8 duties of his position and follow no other gainful employment or 9 occupation.

10 2. The superintendent of a facility is the executive and administrative head of the facility, subject to administrative 11 supervision by the Administrator of the Division of Child and 12 13 Family Services.

Sec. 240. The superintendent of a facility shall:

1. Exercise general supervision of the facility.

2. Make and revise rules and regulations for the government 16 of the facility, for the preservation of order and for the 17 18 enforcement of discipline.

19 3. Invoke any legal, equitable or special procedures for the 20 enforcement of the orders of the superintendent or the provisions 21 of this chapter.

22 4. Assume responsibility for and supervise the fiscal affairs of 23 the facility.

5. Record and file all bonds and contracts. 24

6. Purchase supplies and equipment for the facility as the 25 superintendent deems necessary. 26 27

7. Keep a complete and accurate record of all proceedings.

28 8. Assume responsibility for the custody and preservation of 29 all papers and documents pertaining to the office of the 30 superintendent.

31 9. Submit certain reports and information to the Administrator of the Division of Child and Family Services, 32 including, but not limited to: 33

34 (a) Quarterly reports;

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(b) Biennial reports before September 1 of each even-35 numbered year covering the biennium ending June 30 of that 36 year, regarding the condition, operation, functioning and 37 38 anticipated needs of the facility; and

39 (c) Material on which to base proposed legislation.

40 10. Keep the public informed by disseminating information 41 regarding the activities and operation of the facility and 42 correctional problems involving children.

Sec. 241. 1. The superintendent of a facility shall designate 43 44 one or more members of the staff of the facility to classify and



assign each child in the facility to a program of education, 1 2 employment, training, treatment, care and custody. 2. As soon as practicable after a child enters the facility and 3 not later than 30 days after the date on which the child enters the 4 5 facility, the designated staff members shall: (a) Study the file of the child; 6 7 (b) Interview the child; 8 (c) Determine which program of education, employment, 9 training, treatment, care and custody is appropriate for the child; 10 (d) Place in the file of the child a written record of the program assignment of the child; and 11 (e) Assign to each child a counselor from among the members 12 13 of the staff. 14 3. The designated staff members shall review the program 15 assignment of each child: (a) At least once every 3 months. 16 17 (b) If the child requests a review. (c) If a review is deemed necessary or desirable. 18 19 4. After reviewing the program assignment of the child, the 20 designated staff members: 21 (a) May change the program assignment as is deemed 22 necessary or desirable; and 23 (b) Shall place in the file of the child a written record of any 24 changes made in the program assignment. 25 5. If the child requests a change in his program assignment and the request is denied, the designated staff members shall: 26 27 (a) Provide the child with the reasons for the denial; and 28 (b) Place in the file of the child a written statement concerning 29 the denial. 30 6. The objective of the program assignment is to change the 31 behavior, attitude and thinking of the child so that the child can once again function freely in his normal environment. 32 33 Sec. 242. The superintendent of a facility may enter into contracts with colleges, universities and other organizations for 34 35 the purposes of: 1. Conducting research in the field of delinguency and crime 36 37 prevention. 38 2. Training special workers, including teachers, probation 39 and parole officers, social workers and others who: 40 (a) Work part-time or full-time; 41 (b) Work as volunteers or for compensation; and 42 (c) Are engaged in the fields of education, recreation, mental 43 hygiene and the treatment and prevention of delinquency.



1 Sec. 243. 1. The superintendent of a facility shall appoint 2 such teaching, technical, clerical and operational staff as may be required for: 3

(a) The execution of the duties of the superintendent;

(b) The care of the children; and

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(c) The maintenance and operation of the facility.

7 The superintendent of a facility may enter into contracts 2. 8 with qualified employees for their services as athletic coaches in 9 addition to their regular duties and responsibilities.

10 3. The superintendent of a facility may designate one or more employees of the facility to act as deputies. If the superintendent is 11 absent or unable for any reason to discharge the powers and 12 13 duties of the office, the deputies shall discharge those powers and 14 duties.

15 Sec. 244. 1. If the superintendent of a facility determines that it is necessary or desirable that any employee reside at the 16 facility, the Administrator of the Division of Child and Family 17 Services may grant perquisites to the employee or pay for services 18 19 rendered to the employee.

20 The Administrator of the Division of Child and Family 2. Services shall submit to the Director of the Department of Human 21 22 Resources, for transmission to each regular session of the Legislature, a report of any perquisites granted to an employee 23 24 and any payments made for services rendered to an employee.

Sec. 245. 1. The superintendent of a facility shall establish 25 26 a department of instruction for the children of the facility, with 27 programs of study corresponding so far as practicable with 28 programs of study given in the elementary and high schools of this 29 state.

30 2. The superintendent of a facility may:

(a) Arrange for industrial training and the teaching of various 31 32 trades: and

(b) Purchase the supplies and equipment necessary for the 33 34 teaching of such programs of study.

3. If deemed practicable and with the concurrence of the 35 board of trustees of the county school district, the superintendent 36 37 of a facility may allow children in the facility to be enrolled for 38 instruction in the public schools within the county school district. If any children are so enrolled, the superintendent of the facility 39 40 or the county school district shall provide transportation for the 41 children to the public schools. 42 Sec. 246. 1. Except as otherwise provided in this section, 43

the superintendent of a facility may arrange for the employment of 44 children on ranches, farms and in other private occupations

during the summer vacation months and for other periods which 45



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1 the superintendent deems proper for the full utilization of the 2 children's time and productive capacities.

3 2. A child may not be compelled to accept private employment 4 against his desires.

5 3. For the purposes of this section, the superintendent of a 6 facility and the employer must determine the amount of 7 compensation the child must be paid and the working conditions 8 of the child.

9 4. The superintendent of a facility may determine whether the 10 compensation paid to the child may be paid in whole or in part to 11 the child or to the superintendent for safekeeping as provided for 12 in section 254 of this act.

13 Sec. 247. The ultimate purpose of the instruction, training, 14 employment and industries provided to a child in a facility is to 15 qualify the child for profitable and honorable employment and to 16 enable the child to lead a useful life after his release from the 17 facility.

18 Sec. 248. The superintendent of a facility shall make 19 arrangements for carrying out the provisions of title 34 of NRS in 20 regard to the facility.

21 Sec. 249. The Director of the Department of Human 22 Resources or the Director's designee shall administer a program 23 designed to educate the children of a facility in the problems 24 caused by the abuse of alcohol and other drugs.

25 Sec. 250. 1. Each claim paid from any fund in the State 26 Treasury that is available to a facility must be:

27 (a) Approved by the superintendent of the facility before it is 28 paid; and

(b) Paid as other claims against this state are paid.

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30 2. All money on deposit in a financial institution which is 31 available to a facility must be paid out by checks signed by the 32 superintendent of the facility or by a person designated for that 33 purpose.

34 Sec. 251. The superintendent of a facility may apply for and 35 receive money from the Federal Government to treat and train 36 children in the facility.

37 Sec. 252. The superintendent of a facility shall:

Deposit in the State Treasury for credit to the gift account
 of the facility any gifts of money which the facility is authorized to
 accept; and

41 2. Expend money from the gift account only for facility 42 purposes and, to the extent permitted by law, in accordance with 43 the terms of the gift.

44 Sec. 253. 1. The superintendent of a facility:



(a) May buy and sell hay, grain, produce, livestock, and other
 farm supplies and equipment; and
 (b) Shall deposit all money obtained from the sale of such

3 (b) Shall deposit all money obtained from the sale of such 4 items in the State Treasury for credit to the farm account of the 5 facility.

6 2. The farm account is a continuing account without 7 reversion to the State General Fund.

8 3. The superintendent of a facility shall expend the money in 9 the farm account for supplies and equipment needed by the facility 10 in accordance with the provisions of the State Budget Act.

11 4. The superintendent of a facility shall keep a record of all 12 transactions pertaining to the farm account.

13 Sec. 254. 1. The superintendent of a facility may accept 14 money and other valuables of a child in the facility for 15 safekeeping pending the discharge of the child.

16 2. To carry out the purposes of this section, the 17 superintendent of a facility shall establish a trust fund in a 18 qualified financial institution.

19 3. If the superintendent of a facility accepts money or other 20 valuables of a child for safekeeping, the superintendent shall:

21 (a) Deposit the money in the trust fund established pursuant to 22 this section;

(b) Keep a full account of any money and valuables; and

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(c) Submit reports to the Administrator of the Division of Child
 and Family Services regarding the money and valuables as the
 Administrator may require.

27 4. When a child is discharged from the facility, the 28 superintendent of the facility shall:

(a) Issue to the child a check in the amount of the balance
held in the trust fund for the child; and

(b) Return to the child any valuables held for safekeeping.

5. If a check that is issued to a child pursuant to this section has not been cashed within 6 months from the date on which the check was issued, the superintendent of the facility may transfer the amount of the uncashed check to the gift account. Each check issued to a child must be stamped "void after 6 months from date of issue."

38 Sec. 255. 1. The superintendent of a facility may establish 39 a commissary or store in the facility for the benefit and use of the 40 children in the facility.

41 2. So far as practicable, sales of supplies and materials to the 42 children in the commissary or store must be at cost.

43 3. The superintendent of a facility shall keep a record of all 44 transactions of the commissary or store.



Sec. 256. 1. The commissary fund is hereby created, and 2 must be used: (a) To purchase supplies and materials for resale to the children of a facility; 4 (b) To provide money for needy children of a facility; and (c) For other incidentals as may be deemed necessary by the superintendent of the facility. 2. The superintendent of a facility shall deposit any money received for the commissary fund in a qualified financial 10 institution. 3. The superintendent of a facility may maintain a small sum of money which is received for the commissary fund as petty cash 12 13 at the commissary or store. 14 4. All money drawn from the commissary fund must be 15 repaid if possible. Sec. 257. 1. If the juvenile court or the Division of Child 16 and Family Services commits or places a child in a facility, the superintendent of the facility shall accept the child unless, before 18 19 the child is conveyed to the facility, the superintendent determines 20 that: (a) There is not adequate room or resources in the facility to 22 provide the necessary care of the child; (b) There is not adequate money available for the support of 24 the facility; or (c) In the opinion of the superintendent, the child is not 26 suitable for admission to the facility. 2. The superintendent of the facility shall fix the time at 28 which the child must be delivered to the facility. 3. The juvenile court shall send to the superintendent of the 30 facility a summary of all the facts in the possession of the juvenile court concerning the history of the child committed to the facility. Sec. 258. Upon the written request of the superintendent of a facility, at any time either before or after commitment of a female 34 child to the facility, the juvenile court may order the child 35 committed to: 1. A facility outside the State of Nevada; or 36 2. A private institution within the State of Nevada. Sec. 259. 1. Before a child is committed to a facility, the juvenile court shall order that a physician conduct a physical 40 examination of the child, which includes a blood test, test for tuberculosis, urinalysis and an examination for venereal disease. 42 2. Not later than 5 days after the date on which the physical examination is conducted, the physician shall make a written 43 report of the results of the physical examination to the clerk of the court.



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3. Upon receipt of the written report:

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(a) The clerk of the court shall immediately forward a copy of
the written report to the superintendent of the facility; and

4 (b) The county auditor shall allow a claim for payment to the 5 physician for the physical examination.

6 Sec. 260. 1. If the juvenile court commits a child to a 7 facility, the juvenile court may order the parent or guardian of 8 the child to pay, in whole or in part, for the support of the child in 9 the facility.

10 2. If the juvenile court orders the parent or guardian of 11 the child to pay for the support of the child:

(a) The payments must be paid to the Administrator of the
Division of Child and Family Services; and

14 (b) The Administrator shall deposit the payments with the 15 State Treasurer for credit to a separate account in the State 16 General Fund. The Administrator may expend the money in the 17 separate account to carry out the powers and duties of the 18 Administrator and the Division of Child and Family Services.

19 Sec. 261. 1. Except as otherwise provided in sections 134 to 20 177, inclusive, of this act, if the juvenile court commits a 21 delinquent child to the custody of the Division of Child and 22 Family Services, the Division may, within the limits of legislative 23 appropriation:

(a) If the child is at least 8 years of age but less than 12 years
of age, place the child in any public or private institution or
agency which is located within or outside this state and which is
authorized to care for children. The child must not be placed in a
facility.

(b) If the child is at least 12 years of age but less than 18 years
of age, place the child in a facility or in any public or private
institution or agency which is located within or outside this state
and which is authorized to care for children.

2. The Division of Child and Family Services may change the
placement of the child from any public or private institution or
agency that is authorized to care for the child pursuant to this
section to another public or private institution or agency that is
authorized to care for the child pursuant to this section.

38 3. Before the Division of Child and Family Services may 39 change any placement authorized by this section, the Division 40 shall:

41 (a) Notify the parent or guardian of the child; and

42 (b) Obtain the approval of the juvenile court.

43 Sec. 262. The Administrator of the Division of Child and 44 Family Services shall recommend to the juvenile court a suitable



1 alternative to the commitment or placement of a child in a facility 2 if:

3 1. The superintendent of the facility reports that such a 4 commitment or placement is unsuitable; and

5 2. At the time of commitment or placement or after entering 6 the facility, the child appears to be:

(a) An improper child to be retained in the facility; or

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8 (b) So incorrigible or so incapable of reformation under the 9 discipline of the facility as to render his detention detrimental to 10 the interests of the facility.

11 Sec. 263. 1. The juvenile court may change, modify or set 12 aside an order committing a child to a facility after conducting a 13 hearing to consider the effect that changing, modifying or setting 14 aside the order will have upon the child and the operation of the 15 facility.

16 2. Not later than 10 days before conducting the hearing 17 pursuant to this section, the juvenile court shall serve written 18 notice of the hearing upon the superintendent of the facility. Such 19 notice must be served by registered mail, postage prepaid.

20 Sec. 264. 1. The superintendent of a facility may transfer a 21 child from one facility to another facility if:

(a) The Administrator of the Division of Child and Family
 Services consents to the transfer; and

(b) The transfer is in the best interests of the child.

25 2. If a transfer is made, the general provisions regarding 26 placements in a facility apply.

27 Sec. 265. All children committed to a facility must be dealt 28 with, so far as practicable, by or in the presence of an attendant 29 who is of the same gender as the child.

30 Sec. 266. An employee or officer of a facility must not be 31 nominated or appointed as guardian of a person or the estate of a 32 person who is or ever has been committed to a facility, unless the 33 employee or officer is related by blood to the person who is or has 34 been committed to the facility.

35 **Sec. 267.** Upon the recommendation of a physician who 36 attends a child in a facility, the superintendent of the facility may 37 authorize the performance of any necessary medical, surgical or 38 dental service.

39 Sec. 268. 1. A facility may establish forestry camps for the 40 purposes of:

(a) Securing a satisfactory classification and segregation of
 children according to their capacities, interests and responsiveness
 to control and responsibility;

43 to control and responsibility;

44 (b) Reducing the necessity of extending existing grounds and 45 housing facilities; and



1 (c) **Providing** adequate opportunity for reform and 2 encouragement of self-discipline. 2. Children committed to forestry camps may be required: 3 4 (a) To labor on the buildings and grounds of the forestry 5 camp. (b) To perform fire prevention work, including, but not limited 6 7 to: 8 (1) Building firebreaks and fire trails; 9 (2) Fire suppression; 10 (3) Making forest roads for fire prevention or fire fighting; and 11 (4) Forestation and reforestation of public lands. 12 13 (c) To perform other projects prescribed by the superintendent 14 of the facility. 3. For the purposes of carrying out the provisions of this section, the superintendent of a facility may enter into contracts with the Federal Government, state officials and various state 17 agencies and departments. 18 Sec. 269. 1. After consultation with the Chief of the Youth Parole Bureau, the superintendent of a facility may grant parole to a child if: (a) The child is eligible for parole according to regulations established for that purpose; and 24 (b) Parole will be in the best interests of the child. The superintendent of the facility and the Chief of the Youth Parole Bureau shall set the date of the child's release on parole not later than 30 days after the superintendent has given the Chief a notice of intent to parole the child. 3. Upon being released on parole, the child is under the supervision of the Chief of the Youth Parole Bureau. Sec. 270. 1. The superintendent of a facility may grant to a child a furlough from the facility to participate in a program or treatment if, after consultation with the Chief of the Youth Parole Bureau, the superintendent determines that the furlough is in the best interests of the child. 2. The superintendent of a facility may grant a furlough for a period of not more than 90 days. 3. While a child is temporarily released from a facility on a furlough, the child is under the supervision of the Chief of the Youth Parole Bureau. Sec. 271. 1. A petition may be filed with the juvenile court to request that the parole of a child be suspended, modified or revoked. 2. Pending a hearing, the juvenile court may order: (a) The return of the child to the facility; or

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1 (b) If approved by a local or regional facility for the detention 2 of children, that the child be held in the local or regional facility. 3. If the child is held in a local or regional facility for the 3 4 detention of children pending a hearing, the Youth Parole Bureau 5 must pay all actual and reasonably necessary costs for the confinement of the child in the local or regional facility. 6 7 4. If requested, the juvenile court shall allow the child 8 reasonable time to prepare for the hearing. 9 5. The juvenile court shall render a decision within 10 days 10 after the conclusion of the hearing. Sec. 272. 1. The written order of the superintendent of a 11 facility is a sufficient arrest warrant for any peace officer to return 12 13 a child who has escaped from the facility. 14 2. Each peace officer shall execute such an order in the same 15 manner as is provided for the execution of criminal process. Sec. 273. A person who knowingly permits or aids a child to 16 escape from a facility, or who conceals a child with the intent or 17 purpose of enabling him to elude pursuit, shall be punished: 18 19 1. Where a dangerous weapon is used by the person to facilitate the escape or attempted escape, for a category B felony 20 by imprisonment in the state prison for a minimum term of not 21 less than 1 year and a maximum term of not more than 6 years, 22 23 and may be further punished by a fine of not more than \$5,000. 2. Where no dangerous weapon is used, for a gross 24 25 misdemeanor. Sec. 274. 1. Upon the escape of a child from a facility, the 26 27 superintendent of the facility shall notify: 28 (a) The appropriate law enforcement agency of the escape; 29 and 30 (b) Immediately thereafter, the public. The notice to the public 31 must include a description of the child. 2. The superintendent of the facility shall immediately notify 32 33 the public upon the apprehension of the child. 34 Sec. 275. 1. A child may be discharged from a facility upon 35 reaching 18 years of age. 2. A child must be discharged from a facility upon reaching 36 37 20 years of age. 38 Sec. 276. 1. The Chief of the Youth Parole Bureau may 39 appoint such employees as are necessary to carry out the functions 40 of the Youth Parole Bureau. 41 2. The Chief of the Youth Parole Bureau may enter into 42 contracts with colleges, universities and other organizations for 43 the purposes of: 44 (a) Conducting research in the field of delinguency and crime 45 prevention.



(b) Training special workers, including social workers and 1 2 parole officers who: (1) Work part-time or full-time; 3 (2) Work as volunteers or for compensation; and 4 5 (3) Are engaged in the fields of education, recreation, mental hygiene and the treatment and prevention of delinquency. 6 7 Sec. 277. The Chief of the Youth Parole Bureau shall: 8 Supervise all children released on parole from a facility. 1. 9 Supervise all children released by other states for juvenile 2. parole in the State of Nevada pursuant to interstate compact. 10 3. Furnish to each child paroled: 11 (a) A written statement of the conditions of the parole; and 12 13 (b) Instructions regarding those conditions. 14 4. Keep himself informed concerning the conduct and condition of all children and employees under his supervision. 15 5. Coordinate his functions with those of the superintendents 16 of each facility. 17 Sec. 278. 1. Each child who is paroled from a facility must 18 19 be placed in: 20 (a) A reputable home; and 21 (b) An educational program or a work program, or both. 22 The Chief of the Youth Parole Bureau may pay the 2. expenses incurred in providing alternative placements for 23 residential programs and for structured nonresidential programs 24 25 from money appropriated to the Youth Parole Bureau for that 26 purpose. 27 Sec. 279. 1. The Chief of the Youth Parole Bureau may 28 accept from a child who is paroled money and other valuables for 29 safekeeping pending the discharge of the child from parole. 30 2. If the Chief of the Youth Parole Bureau accepts from a 31 child who is paroled money or other valuables for safekeeping, the 32 Chief shall: 33 (a) Deposit the money in an account in a qualified financial 34 institution. 35 (b) Keep a full account of any money and valuables; and (c) Submit reports to the Administrator of the Division of Child 36 and Family Services regarding the money and valuables as the 37 Administrator may require. 38

39 3. When a child is discharged from parole, the Chief of the 40 Youth Parole Bureau shall:

(a) Issue to the child a check in the amount of the balance
held in the account for the child; and

43 (b) Return to the child any valuables held for safekeeping.



Sec. 280. If a child has been paroled, the Chief of the Youth 1 2 Parole Bureau shall apply to the juvenile court for a dismissal of all proceedings and accusations pending against the child if: 3 1. The child has proven his ability to make an acceptable 4 adjustment outside the facility; or 5 2. In the opinion of the Chief, the child is no longer 6 7 amenable to treatment as a juvenile. 8 Sec. 281. The Chief of the Youth Parole Bureau may 9 recommend to the juvenile court that a child's parole be revoked and that the child be committed to a facility unless the 10 superintendent of the facility determines that: 11 1. There is not adequate room or resources in the facility to 12 13 provide the necessary care; 2. There is not adequate money available for the support of 14 15 the facility; or 3. The child is not suitable for admission to the facility. 16 Sec. 282. 1. If there is probable cause to believe that a child 17 has violated his parole, the written order of the Chief of the Youth 18 19 Parole Bureau is a sufficient arrest warrant for any peace officer to take the child into custody, pending return of the child to the 20 21 *iuvenile court.* 22 2. Each peace officer or parole officer shall execute such an order in the same manner as is provided for the execution of 23 24 criminal process. **Sec. 283.** Title 5 of NRS is hereby amended by adding thereto 25 26 a new chapter to consist of the provisions set forth as sections 284 to 27 290, inclusive, of this act. 28 Sec. 284. The Governor is hereby authorized and directed to execute a compact on behalf of this state with any other state or 29 30 states legally joining therein in the form substantially as follows: 31 32 Interstate Compact on Juveniles 33 34 The contracting states solemnly agree: 35 **ARTICLE I—Findings and Purposes** 36 37 38 That juveniles who are not under proper supervision and 39 control, or who have absconded, escaped or run away, are likely to 40 endanger their own health, morals and welfare, and the health, 41 morals and welfare of others. The cooperation of the states party 42 to this compact is therefore necessary to provide for the welfare 43 and protection of juveniles and of the public with respect to (1)44 cooperative supervision of delinquent juveniles on probation or parole; (2) the return, from one state to another, of delinquent 45



juveniles who have escaped or absconded; (3) the return, from one 1 2 state to another, of nondelinguent juveniles who have run away from home; and (4) additional measures for the protection of 3 juveniles and of the public, which any two or more of the party 4 5 states may find desirable to undertake cooperatively. In carrying out the provisions of this compact the party states shall be guided 6 7 by the noncriminal, reformative and protective policies which 8 guide their laws concerning delinguent, neglected or dependent 9 juveniles generally. It shall be the policy of the states party to this 10 compact to cooperate and observe their respective responsibilities for the prompt return and acceptance of juveniles and delinquent 11 juveniles who become subject to the provisions of this compact. 12 13 The provisions of this compact shall be reasonably and liberally 14 construed to accomplish the foregoing purposes. 15

ARTICLE II—Existing Rights and Remedies

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18 That all remedies and procedures provided by this compact 19 shall be in addition to and not in substitution for other rights, 20 remedies and procedures, and shall not be in derogation of 21 parental rights and responsibilities. 22

ARTICLE III—Definitions

25 That, for the purposes of this compact, "delinquent juvenile" 26 means any juvenile who has been adjudged delinguent and who, at the time the provisions of this compact are invoked, is still 27 28 subject to the jurisdiction of the court that has made such 29 adjudication or to the jurisdiction or supervision of an agency or 30 institution pursuant to an order of such court; "probation or parole" means any kind of conditional release of juveniles 31 32 authorized under the laws of the states party hereto; "court" means any court having jurisdiction over delinquent, neglected or 33 dependent children; "state" means any state, territory or 34 possession of the United States, the District of Columbia, and the 35 Commonwealth of Puerto Rico; and "residence" or any variant 36 thereof means a place at which a home or regular place of abode 37 38 is maintained. 39

ARTICLE IV—Return of Runaways

(a) That the parent, guardian, person or agency entitled to
legal custody of a juvenile who has not been adjudged delinquent
but who has run away without the consent of such parent,
guardian, person or agency may petition the appropriate court in



1 the demanding state for the issuance of a requisition for his return. The petition shall state the name and age of the juvenile, 2 the name of the petitioner and the basis of entitlement to the 3 4 juvenile's custody, the circumstances of his running away, his location if known at the time application is made, and such other 5 facts as may tend to show that the juvenile who has run away is 6 7 endangering his own welfare or the welfare of others and is not an emancipated minor. The petition shall be verified by affidavit, 8 shall be executed in duplicate, and shall be accompanied by two 9 certified copies of the document or documents on which the 10 petitioner's entitlement to the juvenile's custody is based, such as 11 12 birth certificates, letters of guardianship, or custody decrees. Such 13 further affidavits and other documents as may be deemed proper 14 may be submitted with such petition. The judge of the court to 15 which this application is made may hold a hearing thereon to determine whether for the purposes of this compact the petitioner 16 is entitled to the legal custody of the juvenile, whether or not it 17 18 appears that the juvenile has in fact run away without consent, 19 whether or not he is an emancipated minor, and whether or not it is in the best interest of the juvenile to compel his return to the 20 21 state. If the judge determines, either with or without a hearing, 22 that the juvenile should be returned, he shall present to the appropriate court or to the executive authority of the state where 23 24 the juvenile is alleged to be located a written requisition for the 25 return of such juvenile. Such requisition shall set forth the name and age of the juvenile, the determination of the court that the 26 27 juvenile has run away without the consent of a parent, guardian, 28 person or agency entitled to his legal custody, and that it is in the 29 best interest and for the protection of such juvenile that he be returned. In the event that a proceeding for the adjudication of the 30 31 juvenile as a delinquent, neglected or dependent juvenile is pending in the court at the time when such juvenile runs away, the 32 33 court may issue a requisition for the return of such juvenile upon its own motion, regardless of the consent of the parent, guardian, 34 35 person or agency entitled to legal custody, reciting therein the nature and circumstances of the pending proceeding. The 36 37 requisition shall in every case be executed in duplicate and shall 38 be signed by the judge. One copy of the requisition shall be filed 39 with the compact administrator of the demanding state, there to 40 remain on file subject to the provisions of law governing records 41 of such court. Upon the receipt of a requisition demanding the 42 return of a juvenile who has run away, the court or the executive 43 authority to whom the requisition is addressed shall issue an order 44 to any peace officer or other appropriate person directing him to take into custody and detain such juvenile. Such detention order 45



must substantially recite the facts necessary to the validity of its 1 issuance hereunder. No juvenile detained upon such order shall 2 be delivered over to the officer whom the court demanding him 3 4 shall have appointed to receive him, unless he shall first be taken 5 forthwith before a judge of a court in the state, who shall inform him of the demand made for his return, and who may appoint 6 7 counsel or guardian ad litem for him. If the judge of such court shall find that the requisition is in order, he shall deliver such 8 9 juvenile over to the officer whom the court demanding him shall have appointed to receive him. The judge, however, may fix a 10 reasonable time to be allowed for the purpose of testing the 11 12 legality of the proceeding. 13 Upon reasonable information that a person is a juvenile who

14 has run away from another state party to this compact without the 15 consent of a parent, guardian, person or agency entitled to his legal custody, such juvenile may be taken into custody without a 16 requisition and brought forthwith before a judge of the 17 appropriate court who may appoint counsel or guardian ad litem 18 19 for such juvenile and who shall determine after a hearing whether sufficient cause exists to hold the person, subject to the order of 20 21 the court, for his own protection and welfare, for such a time not 22 exceeding 90 days as will enable his return to another state party 23 to this compact pursuant to a requisition for his return from a 24 court of that state. If, at the time when a state seeks the return of a 25 juvenile who has run away, there is pending in the state wherein he is found any criminal charge, or any proceeding to have him 26 27 adjudicated a delinquent juvenile for an act committed in such 28 state, or if he is suspected of having committed within such state a 29 criminal offense or an act of juvenile delinquency, he shall not be 30 returned without the consent of such state until discharged from 31 prosecution or other form of proceeding, imprisonment, detention or supervision for such offense or juvenile delinquency. The duly 32 33 accredited officers of any state party to this compact, upon the establishment of their authority and the identity of the juvenile 34 being returned, shall be permitted to transport such juvenile 35 through any and all states party to this compact, without 36 37 interference. Upon his return to the state from which he ran away, 38 the juvenile shall be subject to such further proceedings as may be 39 appropriate under the laws of that state. 40 (b) That the state to which a juvenile is returned under this

(b) That the state to which a fuvenite is returned under this
 Article shall be responsible for payment of the transportation costs
 of such return.

43 (c) That "juvenile" as used in this Article means any person 44 who is a minor under the law of the state of residence of the



1 parent, guardian, person or agency entitled to the legal custody of
2 such minor.

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ARTICLE V—Return of Escapees and Absconders

(a) That the appropriate person or authority from whose 6 7 probation or parole supervision a delinquent juvenile has 8 absconded or from whose institutional custody he has escaped 9 shall present to the appropriate court or to the executive authority 10 of the state where the delinquent juvenile is alleged to be located a written requisition for the return of such delinquent juvenile. Such 11 requisitions shall state the name and age of the delinquent 12 juvenile, the particulars of his adjudication as a delinquent 13 14 juvenile, the circumstances of the breach of the terms of his 15 probation or parole or of his escape from an institution or agency vested with his legal custody or supervision, and the location of 16 such delinquent juvenile, if known, at the time the requisition is 17 made. The requisition shall be verified by affidavit, shall be 18 19 executed in duplicate, and shall be accompanied by two certified 20 copies of the judgment, formal adjudication, or order of 21 commitment which subjects such delinquent juvenile to probation 22 or parole or to the legal custody of the institution or agency concerned. Such further affidavits and other documents as may be 23 24 deemed proper may be submitted with such requisition. One copy 25 of the requisition shall be filed with the compact administrator of 26 the demanding state, there to remain on file subject to the 27 provisions of law governing records of the appropriate court. 28 Upon the receipt of a requisition demanding the return of a 29 delinguent juvenile who has absconded or escaped, the court or 30 the executive authority to whom the requisition is addressed shall 31 issue an order to any peace officer or other appropriate person directing him to take into custody and detain such delinquent 32 33 juvenile. Such detention order must substantially recite the fact necessary to the validity of its issuance hereunder. No delinquent 34 35 juvenile detained upon such order shall be delivered over to the 36 officer whom the appropriate person or authority demanding him shall have appointed to receive him, unless he shall first be taken 37 38 forthwith before a judge of an appropriate court in the state, who shall inform him of the demand made for his return and who may 39 40 appoint counsel or guardian ad litem for him. If the judge of such 41 court shall find that the requisition is in order, he shall deliver 42 such delinguent juvenile over to the officer whom the appropriate 43 person or authority demanding him shall have appointed to 44 receive him. The judge, however, may fix a reasonable time to be allowed for the purpose of testing the legality of the proceeding. 45



1 Upon reasonable information that a person is a delinquent 2 juvenile who has absconded while on probation or parole, or escaped from an institution or agency vested with his legal custody 3 or supervision in any state party to this compact, such person may 4 5 be taken into custody in any other state party to this compact without a requisition. But in such event, he must be taken 6 7 forthwith before a judge of the appropriate court, who may 8 appoint counsel or guardian ad litem for such person and who 9 shall determine, after a hearing, whether sufficient cause exists to hold the person subject to the order of the court for such a time, 10 not exceeding 90 days, as will enable his detention under a 11 detention order issued on a requisition pursuant to this Article. If, 12 13 at the time when a state seeks the return of a delinquent juvenile 14 who has either absconded while on probation or parole or escaped 15 from an institution or agency vested with his legal custody or supervision, there is pending in the state wherein he is detained 16 any criminal charge or any proceeding to have him adjudicated a 17 delinguent juvenile for an act committed in such state, or if he is 18 19 suspected of having committed within such state a criminal offense or an act of juvenile delinquency, he shall not be returned 20 21 without the consent of such state until discharged from 22 prosecution or other form of proceeding, imprisonment, detention 23 or supervision for such offense or juvenile delinquency. The duly 24 accredited officers of any state party to this compact, upon the 25 establishment of their authority and the identity of the delinquent juvenile being returned, shall be permitted to transport such 26 27 delinquent juvenile through any and all states party to this 28 compact, without interference. Upon his return to the state from 29 which he escaped or absconded, the delinquent juvenile shall be 30 subject to such further proceedings as may be appropriate under 31 the laws of that state.

32 (b) That the state to which a delinquent juvenile is returned 33 under this Article shall be responsible for payment of the 34 transportation costs of such return.

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ARTICLE VI—Voluntary Return Procedure

38 That any delinquent juvenile who has absconded while on 39 probation or parole, or escaped from an institution or agency 40 vested with his legal custody or supervision in any state party to 41 this compact, and any juvenile who has run away from any state 42 party to this compact, who is taken into custody without a 43 requisition in another state party to this compact under the 44 provisions of Article IV (a) or of Article V (a), may consent to his immediate return to the state from which he absconded, escaped 45



or ran away. Such consent shall be given by the juvenile or 1 delinquent juvenile and his counsel or guardian ad litem, if any, 2 by executing or subscribing a writing, in the presence of a judge of 3 the appropriate court, which states that the juvenile or delinquent 4 juvenile and his counsel or guardian ad litem, if any, consent to 5 his return to the demanding state. Before such consent shall be 6 7 executed or subscribed, however, the judge, in the presence of 8 counsel or guardian ad litem, if any, shall inform the juvenile or 9 delinquent juvenile of his rights under this compact. When the 10 consent has been duly executed, it shall be forwarded to and filed with the compact administrator of the state in which the court is 11 located and the judge shall direct the officer having the juvenile or 12 13 delinquent juvenile in custody to deliver him to the duly accredited 14 officer or officers of the state demanding his return, and shall 15 cause to be delivered to such officer or officers a copy of the consent. The court may, however, upon the request of the state to 16 17 which the juvenile or delinguent juvenile is being returned, order him to return unaccompanied to such state and shall provide him 18 19 with a copy of such court order; in such event a copy of the 20 consent shall be forwarded to the compact administrator of the 21 state to which said juvenile or delinquent juvenile is ordered to 22 return. 23

ARTICLE VII—Cooperative Supervision of Probationers and Parolees

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27 (a) That the duly constituted judicial and administrative 28 authorities of a state party to this compact (herein called "sending 29 state") may permit any delinquent juvenile within such state, 30 placed on probation or parole, to reside in any other state party to this compact (herein called "receiving state") while on probation 31 or parole, and the receiving state shall accept such delinguent 32 juvenile, if the parent, guardian or person entitled to the legal 33 custody of such delinquent juvenile is residing or undertakes to 34 35 reside within the receiving state. Before granting such permission, opportunity shall be given to the receiving state to make such 36 investigations as it deems necessary. The authorities of the 37 38 sending state shall send to the authorities of the receiving state 39 copies of pertinent court orders, social case studies and all other 40 available information which may be of value to and assist the 41 receiving state in supervising a probationer or parolee under this 42 compact. A receiving state, in its discretion, may agree to accept 43 supervision of a probationer or a parolee in cases where the 44 parent, guardian or person entitled to the legal custody of the 45 delinguent juvenile is not a resident of the receiving state, and if



1 so accepted the sending state may transfer supervision 2 accordingly.

3 (b) That each receiving state will assume the duties of 4 visitation and of supervision over any such delinquent juvenile 5 and in the exercise of those duties will be governed by the same 6 standards of visitation and supervision that prevail for its own 7 delinquent juveniles released on probation or parole.

8 (c) That, after consultation between the appropriate authorities 9 of the sending state and of the receiving state as to the desirability and necessity of returning such a delinquent juvenile, the duly 10 accredited officers of a sending state may enter a receiving state 11 and there apprehend and retake any such delinguent juvenile on 12 13 probation or parole. For that purpose, no formalities will be 14 required, other than establishing the authority of the officer and 15 the identity of the delinquent juvenile to be retaken and returned. The decision of the sending state to retake a delinquent juvenile 16 on probation or parole shall be conclusive upon and not 17 reviewable within the receiving state, but if, at the time the sending 18 19 state seeks to retake a delinquent juvenile on probation or parole, 20 there is pending against him within the receiving state any 21 criminal charge or any proceeding to have him adjudicated a 22 delinquent juvenile for any act committed in such state, or if he is 23 suspected of having committed within such state a criminal 24 offense or an act of juvenile delinguency, he shall not be returned 25 without the consent of the receiving state until discharged from prosecution or other form of proceeding, imprisonment, detention 26 27 or supervision for such offense or juvenile delinquency. The duly 28 accredited officers of the sending state shall be permitted to 29 transport delinquent juveniles being so returned through any and 30 all states party to this compact, without interference.

(d) That the sending state shall be responsible under this
Article for paying the costs of transporting any delinquent juvenile
to the receiving state or of returning any delinquent juvenile to the
sending state.

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ARTICLE VIII—Responsibility for Costs

(a) That the provisions of Articles IV (b), V (b) and VII (d) of
this compact shall not be construed to alter or affect any internal
relationship among the departments, agencies and officers of and
in the government of a party state, or between a party state and its
subdivisions, as to the payment of costs, or responsibilities
therefor.

44 (b) That nothing in this compact shall be construed to prevent 45 any party state or subdivision thereof from asserting any right



against any person, agency or other entity in regard to costs for
 which such party state or subdivision thereof may be responsible
 pursuant to Articles IV (b), V (b) or VII (d) of this compact.

ARTICLE IX—Detention Practices

7 That, to every extent possible, it shall be the policy of states 8 party to this compact that no juvenile or delinquent juvenile shall 9 be placed or detained in any prison, jail or lockup nor be detained 10 or transported in association with criminal, vicious or dissolute 11 persons.

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ARTICLE X—Supplementary Agreements

15 That the duly constituted administrative authorities of a state party to this compact may enter into supplementary agreements 16 with any other state or states party hereto for the cooperative care, 17 treatment and rehabilitation of delinquent juveniles whenever they 18 19 shall find that such agreements will improve the facilities or 20 programs available for such care, treatment and rehabilitation. 21 Such care, treatment and rehabilitation may be provided in an 22 institution located within any state entering into such 23 supplementary agreement. Such supplementary agreements shall 24 (1) provide the rates to be paid for the care, treatment and custody of such delinquent juveniles, taking into consideration the 25 character of facilities, services and subsistence furnished; (2) 26 27 provide that the delinquent juvenile shall be given a court hearing 28 prior to his being sent to another state for care, treatment and custody; (3) provide that the state receiving such a delinquent 29 30 juvenile in one of its institutions shall act solely as agent for the 31 state sending such delinquent juvenile; (4) provide that the sending state shall at all times retain jurisdiction over delinquent 32 33 juveniles sent to an institution in another state; (5) provide for reasonable inspection of such institutions by the sending state; (6) 34 35 provide that the consent of the parent, guardian, person or agency entitled to the legal custody of said delinquent juvenile shall be 36 37 secured prior to his being sent to another state; and (7) make 38 provision for such other matters and details as shall be necessary 39 to protect the rights and equities of such delinquent juveniles and 40 of the cooperating states. 41

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ARTICLE XI—Acceptance of Federal and Other Aid

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44 That any state party to this compact may accept any and all 45 donations, gifts and grants of money, equipment and services from



the federal or any local government, or any agency thereof and
 from any person, firm or corporation, for any of the purposes and
 functions of this compact, and may receive and utilize the same
 subject to the terms, conditions and regulations governing such
 donations, gifts and grants.

ARTICLE XII—Compact Administrators

9 That the governor of each state party to this compact shall 10 designate an officer who, acting jointly with like officers of other 11 party states, shall promulgate rules and regulations to carry out 12 more effectively the terms and provisions of this compact. 13

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ARTICLE XIII—Execution of Compact

16 That this compact shall become operative immediately upon its 17 execution by any state as between it and any other state or states 18 so executing. When executed it shall have the full force and effect 19 of law within such state, the form of execution to be in accordance 20 with the laws of the executing state.

ARTICLE XIV—Renunciation

24 That this compact shall continue in force and remain binding 25 upon each executing state until renounced by it. Renunciation of this compact shall be by the same authority which executed it, by 26 27 sending 6 months' notice in writing of its intention to withdraw 28 from the compact to the other states party hereto. The duties and obligations of a renouncing state under Article VII hereof shall 29 30 continue as to parolees and probationers residing therein at the 31 time of withdrawal until retaken or finally discharged. Supplementary agreements entered into under Article X hereof 32 33 shall be subject to renunciation as provided by such supplementary agreements, and shall not be subject to the 6 34 months' renunciation notice of the present Article. 35

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ARTICLE XV—Severability

That the provisions of this compact shall be severable and if any phrase, clause, sentence or provision of this compact is declared to be contrary to the constitution of any participating state or of the United States or the applicability thereof to any government, agency, person or circumstance is held invalid, the validity of the remainder of this compact and the applicability thereof to any government, agency, person or circumstance shall



not be affected thereby. If this compact shall be held contrary to
 the constitution of any state participating therein, the compact
 shall remain in full force and effect as to the remaining states and
 in full force and effect as to the state affected as to all severable
 matters.

6 Sec. 285. The Governor is hereby directed to execute an 7 amendment to the Interstate Compact on Juveniles on behalf of 8 this state in the form substantially as follows:

AMENDMENT I—Rendition

12 This amendment provides additional remedies and is binding 13 only on states which specifically execute a similar provision:

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All provisions and procedures of Articles V and VI of the 14 15 Interstate Compact on Juveniles apply to any juvenile charged with being a delinquent by reason of his alleged violation of any 16 17 criminal law. Any such juvenile must be returned to the requesting state upon a requisition issued to the state where the juvenile may 18 19 be found. A petition alleging the juvenile's delinquency must be 20 filed in a court of competent jurisdiction in the requesting state where the violation of criminal law is alleged to have been 21 22 committed. The requisition may be issued regardless of whether the juvenile left the state before or after the filing of the petition. 23 24 The requisition, as described in Article V of the Compact, must be 25 forwarded by the judge of the court in which the petition is filed.

26 Sec. 286. Pursuant to such Compact, the Governor is hereby 27 authorized and empowered to designate an officer who shall be the 28 Compact Administrator and who, acting jointly with similar 29 officers of other party states, shall promulgate rules and 30 regulations to carry out more effectively the terms of the Compact. 31 Such Compact Administrator shall serve subject to the pleasure of the Governor. The Compact Administrator is hereby authorized, 32 empowered and directed to cooperate with all departments, 33 agencies and officers of and in the government of this state and its 34 subdivisions in facilitating the proper administration of the 35 Compact or of any supplementary agreement or agreements 36 37 entered into by this state under such Compact.

38 Sec. 287. The Compact Administrator is hereby authorized 39 and empowered to enter into supplementary agreements with 40 appropriate officials of other states pursuant to the Compact. In 41 the event that such supplementary agreement shall require or 42 contemplate the use of any institution or facility of this state or 43 require or contemplate the provision of any service by this state, 44 such supplementary agreement shall have no force or effect until approved by the head of the department or agency under whose 45



jurisdiction such institution or facility is operated or whose 1 2 department or agency will be charged with the rendering of such service. 3

Sec. 288. All claims which arise pursuant to the provisions of 4 5 this chapter must be paid from the Reserve for Statutory Contingency Account upon approval by the Compact 6 7 Administrator.

8 Sec. 289. 1. Any judge of this state who appoints counsel or 9 a guardian ad litem pursuant to the provisions of this Compact 10 may, in his discretion, fix a fee not exceeding \$500.

2. Such fees shall be paid out on claims as other claims 11 against the State are paid upon approval of the Compact Administrator and presentation of the certificate of the judge that 12 13 14 such person has performed the services required of him.

Sec. 290. The courts, departments, agencies and officers of 15 this state and its subdivisions shall enforce and effectuate the 16 17 purposes and intent of the Compact.

Sec. 291. NRS 3.025 is hereby amended to read as follows:

3.025 1. In each judicial district that includes a county whose 19 20 population is 100,000 or more, the district judges of that judicial district shall choose from among those district judges a chief judge 21 22 who is to be the presiding judge of the judicial district. 23

2. The chief judge shall:

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(a) Assign cases to each judge in the judicial district;

(b) Prescribe the hours of court;

26 (c) Adopt such other rules or regulations as are necessary for the 27 orderly conduct of court business; and

28 (d) Perform all other duties of the chief judge or of a presiding 29 judge that are set forth in this chapter and any other provision of 30 NRS.

31 3. If a case involves a matter within the jurisdiction of the 32 family court and:

33 (a) The parties to the case are also the parties in any other pending case or were the parties in any other previously decided 34 case assigned to a department of the family court in the judicial 35 36 district: or

37 (b) A child involved in the case is also involved in any other 38 pending case or was involved in any other previously decided case 39 assigned to a department of the family court in the judicial district, 40 other than a case within the jurisdiction of the juvenile court pursuant to [chapter 62] title 5 of NRS, 41

42 the chief judge shall assign the case to the department of the family 43 court to which the other case is presently assigned or, if the other 44 case has been decided, to the department of the family court that 45 decided the other case, unless a different assignment is required by



another provision of NRS, a court rule or the Nevada Code of 1 2 Judicial Conduct or the chief judge determines that a different assignment is necessary because of considerations related to the 3 management of the caseload of the district judges within the judicial 4 5 district. If a case described in this subsection is heard initially by a master, the recommendation, report or order of the master must be 6 7 submitted to the district judge of the department of the family court 8 to which the case has been assigned pursuant to this subsection for 9 consideration and decision by that district judge.

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10 Sec. 292. NRS 3.223 is hereby amended to read as follows: 3.223 1. Except if the child involved is subject to the 11 jurisdiction of an Indian tribe pursuant to the Indian Child Welfare 12 Act of 1978, [] 25 U.S.C. §§ 1901 et seq., [],] in each judicial 13 14 district in which it is established, the family court has original, 15 exclusive jurisdiction in any proceeding:

(a) Brought pursuant to chapter 31A [, 62,] of NRS, title 5 of 16 17 NRS, chapter 123, 125, 125A, 125B, 125C, 126, 127, 128, 129, 130, 159, 425 or 432B of NRS, except to the extent that a specific 18 19 statute authorizes the use of any other judicial or administrative 20 procedure to facilitate the collection of an obligation for support.

(b) Brought pursuant to NRS 442.255 and 442.2555 to request 21 22 the court to issue an order authorizing an abortion. 23

(c) For judicial approval of the marriage of a minor.

(d) Otherwise within the jurisdiction of the juvenile court.

(e) To establish the date of birth, place of birth or parentage of a 25 26 minor. 27

(f) To change the name of a minor.

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(g) For a judicial declaration of the sanity of a minor.

(h) To approve the withholding or withdrawal of life-sustaining 29 30 procedures from a person as authorized by law.

(i) Brought pursuant to NRS 433A.200 to 433A.330, inclusive, 31 32 for an involuntary court-ordered admission to a mental health 33 facility.

34 2. The family court, where established, and the justices' court 35 have concurrent jurisdiction over actions for the issuance of a temporary or extended order for protection against domestic 36 37 violence.

38 3. The family court, where established, and the district court, have concurrent jurisdiction over any action for damages brought 39 40 pursuant to NRS 41.134 by a person who suffered injury as the 41 proximate result of an act that constitutes domestic violence.

42 **Sec. 293.** NRS 3.227 is hereby amended to read as follows:

43 3.227 In each judicial district that includes a county whose 44 population is 100,000 or more:



1 1. The clerk of the district court shall develop an information 2 form for family court. The information form for family court must 3 be:

(a) Approved by the chief judge; and

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5 (b) Used to obtain the information described in subsection 2 6 from a party who files the initial pleading in a case that involves a 7 matter within the jurisdiction of the family court.

8 2. A party may not file in the district court the initial pleading 9 in a case that involves a matter within the jurisdiction of the family 10 court unless, at the same time that the party files the initial pleading, 11 the party files an information form for family court which is signed 12 by the party, his attorney or other legal representative and which 13 specifies:

(a) Whether the party is also a party in any other pending case or
was a party in any other previously decided case assigned to a
department of the family court in the judicial district;

17 (b) Whether any other party in the initial pleading is also a party 18 in any other pending case or was a party in any other previously 19 decided case assigned to a department of the family court in the 20 judicial district;

(c) Whether a child involved in the case is also involved in any
other pending case or was involved in any other previously decided
case assigned to a department of the family court in the judicial
district, other than a case within the jurisdiction of the juvenile court
pursuant to [chapter 62] title 5 of NRS; and

(d) Any other information that the chief judge determines must
be provided on the information form for family court, including,
without limitation, any other information concerning a case
described in paragraph (a), (b) or (c).

30 3. The chief judge and the clerk of the district court shall use 31 the information provided on the information form for family court to 32 assign cases to a department of the family court in accordance with 33 subsection 3 of NRS 3.025.

Sec. 294. NRS 49.295 is hereby amended to read as follows:

49.295 1. Except as otherwise provided in subsections 2 and 36 3 and NRS 49.305:

(a) A husband cannot be examined as a witness for or against his
wife without his consent, nor a wife for or against her husband
without her consent.

40 (b) Neither a husband nor a wife can be examined, during the 41 marriage or afterwards, without the consent of the other, as to any 42 communication made by one to the other during marriage.

43 2. The provisions of subsection 1 do not apply to a:

(a) Civil proceeding brought by or on behalf of one spouseagainst the other spouse;



(b) Proceeding to commit or otherwise place a spouse, the 1 2 property of the spouse or both the spouse and the property of the spouse under the control of another because of the alleged mental or 3 physical condition of the spouse; 4

(c) Proceeding brought by or on behalf of a spouse to establish 5 6 his competence;

(d) Proceeding in the juvenile court or family court pursuant to 7 8 [chapter 62] title 5 of NRS [and] or NRS 432B.410 to 432B.590, 9 inclusive; or

10 (e) Criminal proceeding in which one spouse is charged with:

(1) A crime against the person or the property of the other 11 spouse or of a child of either, or of a child in the custody or control 12 13 of either, whether the crime was committed before or during 14 marriage.

(2) Bigamy or incest.

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(3) A crime related to abandonment of a child or nonsupport 16 17 of a wife or child.

3. The provisions of subsection 1 do not apply in any criminal 18 proceeding to events which took place before the husband and wife 19 20 were married.

Sec. 295. NRS 128.0155 is hereby amended to read as 21 22 follows: 23

128.0155 "Plan" means:

24 1. A written agreement between the parents of a child who is a ward] subject to the jurisdiction of the juvenile court or family 25 court pursuant to [chapter 62] title 5 of NRS or chapter 432B of 26 27 NRS and the agency having custody of the child; or

28 2. Written conditions and obligations imposed upon the parents directly by the juvenile or family court, 29

which have a primary objective of reuniting the family or, if the 30 31 parents neglect or refuse to comply with the terms and conditions of the case plan, freeing the child for adoption. 32

Sec. 296. NRS 128.023 is hereby amended to read as follows:

128.023 1. If proceedings pursuant to this chapter involve the 34 termination of parental rights of the parent of an Indian child, the 35 36 court shall:

(a) Cause the Indian child's tribe to be notified in writing in 37 the manner provided in the Indian Child Welfare Act. If the Indian 38 child is eligible for membership in more than one tribe, each tribe 39 40 must be notified.

41 (b) Transfer the proceedings to the Indian child's tribe in 42 accordance with the Indian Child Welfare Act.

43 (c) If a tribe declines or is unable to exercise jurisdiction, 44 exercise its jurisdiction as provided in the Indian Child Welfare Act.



2. If the court determines that the parent of an Indian child for 1 2 whom termination of parental rights is sought is indigent, the court: (a) Shall appoint an attorney to represent the parent; 3

(b) May appoint an attorney to represent the Indian child; and

5 (c) May apply to the Secretary of the Interior for the payment of the fees and expenses of such an attorney, 6

7 as provided in the Indian Child Welfare Act.

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Sec. 297. NRS 129.080 is hereby amended to read as follows:

9 129.080 Any minor who is at least 16 years of age, who is married or living apart from his parents or legal guardian, and who 10 is a resident of the county, may petition the juvenile [division or 11 family division of the district court of that county for a decree of 12 13 emancipation. The district court may refer the petition to a master 14 appointed pursuant to [chapter 62] title 5 of NRS or chapter 432B 15 of NRS.

Sec. 298. NRS 129.110 is hereby amended to read as follows: 16 17 129.110 1. A copy of the notice issued pursuant to NRS

129.100, together with a copy of the petition, must be served upon: 18

(a) The parents or legal guardian of the minor or, if the parents 19 20 or legal guardian cannot be found, the nearest known relative of the minor residing within this state, if any; 21 22

(b) The legal custodian of the minor, if any;

(c) The appropriate probation officer or parole officer for his 23 review and recommendation, if the minor is [a ward of the court;] 24 25 subject to the jurisdiction of the court pursuant to title 5 of NRS; 26 and

27 (d) The district attorney of the county in which the matter is to 28 be heard.

29 2. Service of the notice and petition may be made in any 30 manner permitted by N.R.C.P. 4. Return of service must be made as 31 provided by that rule. Evidence must be presented to the court if addresses of those required to be served are unknown or for any 32 33 other reason notice cannot be given.

34 3. The court shall hold a hearing on all petitions filed pursuant to NRS 129.080 to 129.140, inclusive. 35

Sec. 299. NRS 129.130 is hereby amended to read as follows:

129.130 1. If the court determines that the petition should be 37 38 granted, it shall enter a decree of emancipation. 39

2. A decree so entered is conclusive and binding.

40 3. Such a decree emancipates the minor for all purposes and 41 removes the disability of minority of the minor insofar as that 42 disability may affect:

43 (a) The incurring of indebtedness or contractual obligations of 44 anv kind:

(b) The litigation and settlement of controversies; 45



(c) The acquiring, encumbering and conveying of property or 1 2 any interest therein;

(d) The consenting to medical, dental or psychiatric care without 3 parental consent, knowledge or liability; 4

(e) The enrolling in any school or college; and

(f) The establishment of his own residence. 6

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7 For these purposes, the minor shall be considered in law as an adult, 8 and any obligation he incurs is enforceable by and against him 9 without regard to his minority.

10 4. Unless otherwise provided by the decree, the obligation of support otherwise owed a minor by his parent or guardian is 11 terminated by the entry of the decree. 12

5. Except as otherwise provided in this section, a decree of 13 14 emancipation does not affect the status of the minor for any purpose, including the applicability of any provision of law which: 15

(a) Prohibits the sale, purchase or consumption of intoxicating 16 17 liquor to or by a person under the age of 21 years;

(b) Prohibits gaming or employment in gaming by or of a person 18 19 under the age of 21 years;

(c) Restricts the ability to marry of a person under the age of 18 20 21 years;

22 (d) Governs matters relating to referrals for delinquent acts or violations of NRS 392.040 to 392.125, inclusive, unless the minor 23 24 has been certified for trial as an adult pursuant to [chapter 62] title 5 25 of NRS; or

26 (e) Imposes penalties or regulates conduct according to the age 27 of any person.

28 6. A petition may be filed by any person or by any public 29 agency to void a decree of emancipation on the following grounds:

30 (a) The minor has become indigent and has insufficient means 31 of support; or

32 (b) The decree of emancipation was obtained by fraud, misrepresentation or the withholding of material information. 33

34 7. The voiding of any decree of emancipation must not alter any contractual obligations or rights or any property rights or 35 interests which arose during the period that the decree was in effect. 36 37

Sec. 300. NRS 169.025 is hereby amended to read as follows:

169.025 1. This title governs the procedure in the courts of 38 the State of Nevada and before magistrates in all criminal 39 40 proceedings. [, but, except]

2. Except as otherwise provided in [NRS 62.165,] section 110 41 42 of this act, this title does not apply to proceedings against children 43 **[under chapter 62]** conducted pursuant to title 5 of NRS.



Sec. 301. NRS 176.059 is hereby amended to read as follows: 1 176.059 1. Except as otherwise provided in subsection 2, 2 when a defendant pleads guilty or guilty but mentally ill or is found 3 guilty of a misdemeanor, including the violation of any municipal 4 ordinance, the justice or judge shall include in the sentence the sum 5 prescribed by the following schedule as an administrative 6 7 assessment and render a judgment against the defendant for the 8 assessment: 9

- 10 Fine Assessment \$5 to \$49.....\$15 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21
- 22 23

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2. The provisions of subsection 1 do not apply to:

(a) An ordinance regulating metered parking; or

(b) An ordinance which is specifically designated as imposing a
 civil penalty or liability pursuant to NRS 244.3575 or 268.019.

3. The money collected for an administrative assessment must 27 not be deducted from the fine imposed by the justice or judge but 28 must be taxed against the defendant in addition to the fine. The 29 money collected for an administrative assessment must be stated 30 separately on the court's docket and must be included in the amount 31 posted for bail. If the defendant is found not guilty or the charges 32 are dismissed, the money deposited with the court must be returned 33 to the defendant. If the justice or judge cancels a fine because the 34 fine has been determined to be uncollectible, any balance of the fine 35 and the administrative assessment remaining unpaid shall be 36 deemed to be uncollectible and the defendant is not required to pay 37 it. If a fine is determined to be uncollectible, the defendant is not 38 39 entitled to a refund of the fine or administrative assessment he has 40 paid and the justice or judge shall not recalculate the administrative 41 assessment.

42 4. If the justice or judge permits the fine and administrative 43 assessment to be paid in installments, the payments must be first 44 applied to the unpaid balance of the administrative assessment. The 45 city treasurer shall distribute partially collected administrative



assessments in accordance with the requirements of subsection 5.
 The county treasurer shall distribute partially collected
 administrative assessments in accordance with the requirements of
 subsection 6.

5 5. The money collected for administrative assessments in 6 municipal court must be paid by the clerk of the court to the city 7 treasurer on or before the fifth day of each month for the preceding 8 month. The city treasurer shall distribute, on or before the 15th day 9 of that month, the money received in the following amounts for each 10 assessment received:

(a) Two dollars to the county treasurer for credit to a special 11 account in the county general fund for the use of the county's 12 13 juvenile court or for services to juvenile offenders. Any money remaining in the special account after 2 fiscal years must be 14 15 deposited in the county general fund if it has not been committed for expenditure. The county treasurer shall provide, upon request by a 16 juvenile court, monthly reports of the revenue credited to and 17 expenditures made from the special account. 18

(b) Seven dollars for credit to a special revenue fund for the use of the municipal courts. Any money remaining in the special revenue fund after 2 fiscal years must be deposited in the municipal general fund if it has not been committed for expenditure. The city treasurer shall provide, upon request by a municipal court, monthly reports of the revenue credited to and expenditures made from the special revenue fund.

(c) The remainder of each assessment to the State Controller for
 credit to a special account in the State General Fund.

6. The money collected for administrative assessments in justices' courts must be paid by the clerk of the court to the county treasurer on or before the fifth day of each month for the preceding month. The county treasurer shall distribute, on or before the 15th day of that month, the money received in the following amounts for each assessment received:

(a) Two dollars for credit to a special account in the county general fund for the use of the county's juvenile court or for services to juvenile offenders. Any money remaining in the special account after 2 fiscal years must be deposited in the county general fund if it has not been committed for expenditure. The county treasurer shall provide, upon request by a juvenile court, monthly reports of the revenue credited to and expenditures made from the special account.

(b) Seven dollars for credit to a special revenue fund for the use
of the justices' courts. Any money remaining in the special revenue
fund after 2 fiscal years must be deposited in the county general
fund if it has not been committed for expenditure. The county
treasurer shall provide, upon request by a justice's court, monthly



reports of the revenue credited to and expenditures made from the 1 2 special revenue fund.

(c) The remainder of each assessment to the State Controller for 3 credit to a special account in the State General Fund. 4

7. The money apportioned to a juvenile court, a justice's court 5 or a municipal court pursuant to this section must be used, in 6 addition to providing services to juvenile offenders in the juvenile 7 8 court, to improve the operations of the court, or to acquire 9 appropriate advanced technology or the use of such technology, or both. Money used to improve the operations of the court may 10 include expenditures for: 11

(a) Training and education of personnel;

(b) Acquisition of capital goods;

(c) Management and operational studies; or

15 (d) Audits.

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8. Of the total amount deposited in the State General Fund 16 pursuant to subsections 5 and 6, the State Controller shall distribute 17 the money received to the following public agencies in the 18 19 following manner:

20 (a) Not less than 51 percent to the Office of the Court 21 Administrator for allocation as follows:

(1) Eighteen and one-half percent of the amount distributed 22 to the Office of the Court Administrator for the administration of the 23 24 courts.

25 (2) Nine percent of the amount distributed to the Office of the Court Administrator for the development of a uniform system 26 27 for judicial records.

28 (3) Nine percent of the amount distributed to the Office of the Court Administrator for continuing judicial education. 29

30 (4) Sixty percent of the amount distributed to the Office of 31 the Court Administrator for the Supreme Court.

(5) Three and one-half percent of the amount distributed to 32 the Office of the Court Administrator for the payment for the 33 services of retired justices and retired district judges. 34

(b) Not more than 49 percent must be used to the extent of 35 legislative authorization for the support of: 36

(1) The Central Repository for Nevada Records of Criminal 37 History; 38 39

(2) The Peace Officers' Standards and Training Commission;

40 (3) The operation by the Nevada Highway Patrol of a 41 computerized switching system for information related to law 42 enforcement;

43 (4) The Fund for the Compensation of Victims of Crime; and 44 (5) The Advisory Council for Prosecuting Attorneys.

9. As used in this section, "juvenile court" [means: 45



1 (a) In any judicial district that includes a county whose 2 population is 100,000 or more, the family division of the district 3 court: or

4 (b) In any other judicial district, the juvenile division of the 5 district court.] has the meaning ascribed to it in section 19 of this 6 act.

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Sec. 302. NRS 179.118 is hereby amended to read as follows:

8 179.118 1. The proceeds from any sale or retention of 9 property declared to be forfeited and any interest accrued pursuant to subsection 2 of NRS 179.1175 must be applied, first, to the 10 satisfaction of any protected interest established by a claimant in the 11 proceeding, then to the proper expenses of the proceeding for 12 13 forfeiture and resulting sale, including the expense of effecting the 14 seizure, the expense of maintaining custody, the expense of 15 advertising and the costs of the suit.

16 2. Any balance remaining after the distribution required by 17 subsection 1 must be deposited as follows:

18 (a) Except as otherwise provided in this subsection, if the 19 plaintiff seized the property, in the special account established 20 pursuant to NRS 179.1187 by the governing body that controls the 21 plaintiff.

(b) Except as otherwise provided in this subsection, if the
plaintiff is a metropolitan police department, in the special account
established by the metropolitan police committee on fiscal affairs
pursuant to NRS 179.1187.

(c) Except as otherwise provided in this subsection, if more than
one agency was substantially involved in the seizure, in an equitable
manner to be directed by the court hearing the proceeding for
forfeiture.

(d) If the property was seized pursuant to NRS 200.760, in the
State Treasury for credit to the Fund for the Compensation of
Victims of Crime to be used for the counseling and the medical
treatment of victims of crimes committed in violation of NRS
200.366, 200.710 to 200.730, inclusive, or 201.230.

(e) If the property was seized as the result of a violation of NRS
202.300, in the general fund of the county in which the complaint
for forfeiture was filed, to be used to support programs of
counseling of persons ordered by the court to attend counseling
pursuant to [paragraph (e) of subsection 1 of NRS 62.211.] section
144 of this act.

41 Sec. 303. NRS 179.225 is hereby amended to read as follows:

179.225 1. If the punishment of the crime is the confinement
of the criminal in prison, the expenses must be paid from money
appropriated to the Office of the Attorney General for that purpose,
upon approval by the State Board of Examiners. After the



appropriation is exhausted, the expenses must be paid from the
 Reserve for Statutory Contingency Account upon approval by
 the State Board of Examiners. In all other cases, they must be paid
 out of the county treasury in the county wherein the crime is alleged
 to have been committed. The expenses are:

6 (a) If the prisoner is returned to this state from another state, the 7 fees paid to the officers of the state on whose Governor the 8 requisition is made;

9 (b) If the prisoner is returned to this state from a foreign country 10 or jurisdiction, the fees paid to the officers and agents of this state or 11 the United States; or

12 (c) If the prisoner is temporarily returned for prosecution to this 13 state from another state pursuant to this chapter or chapter 178 of 14 NRS and is then returned to the sending state upon completion of 15 the prosecution, the fees paid to the officers and agents of this 16 state,

and the necessary traveling expenses and subsistence allowances in
the amounts authorized by NRS 281.160 incurred in returning the
prisoner.

20 2. If a person is returned to this state pursuant to this chapter or chapter 178 of NRS and is convicted of, or pleads guilty, guilty but 21 22 mentally ill or nolo contendere to the criminal charge for which he 23 was returned or a lesser criminal charge, the court shall conduct an 24 investigation of the financial status of the person to determine his 25 ability to make restitution. In conducting the investigation, the court 26 shall determine if the person is able to pay any existing obligations 27 for:

(a) Child support;

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(b) Restitution to victims of crimes; and

30 (c) Any administrative assessment required to be paid pursuant
31 to NRS [62.2175,] 176.059 and 176.062 [.] and section 150 of this
32 act.

33 3. If the court determines that the person is financially able to pay the obligations described in subsection 2, it shall, in addition to 34 any other sentence it may impose, order the person to make 35 restitution for the expenses incurred by the attorney general or other governmental entity in returning him to this state. The court shall 36 37 38 not order the person to make restitution if payment of restitution will prevent him from paying any existing obligations described in 39 40 subsection 2. Any amount of restitution remaining unpaid 41 constitutes a civil liability arising upon the date of the completion of 42 his sentence.

43 4. The Attorney General may adopt regulations to carry out the 44 provisions of this section.



1 **Sec. 304.** NRS 179A.290 is hereby amended to read as 2 follows:

3 179A.290 1. The Director of the Department shall establish 4 within the Central Repository a program to compile and analyze 5 data concerning offenders who commit sexual offenses. The 6 program must be designed to:

7 (a) Provide statistical data relating to the recidivism of offenders 8 who commit sexual offenses; and

9 (b) Use the data provided by the Division of Child and Family
10 Services of the Department of Human Resources pursuant to [NRS
11 62.920] section 228 of this act to:

12 (1) Provide statistical data relating to the recidivism of 13 juvenile sex offenders after they become adults; and

14 (2) Assess the effectiveness of programs for the treatment of 15 juvenile sex offenders.

2. The Division of Parole and Probation and the Department of
Corrections shall assist the Director of the Department in obtaining
data and in carrying out the program.

19 3. The Director of the Department shall report the statistical 20 data and findings from the program to:

(a) The Legislature at the beginning of each regular session.

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22 (b) The Advisory Commission on Sentencing on or before 23 January 31 of each even-numbered year.

4. The data acquired pursuant to this section is confidential and must be used only for the purpose of research. The data and findings generated pursuant to this section must not contain information that may reveal the identity of a juvenile sex offender or the identity of an individual victim of a crime.

29 Sec. 305. NRS 179D.035 is hereby amended to read as 30 follows:

31 179D.035 "Convicted" includes, but is not limited to, an adjudication of delinquency or a finding of guilt by a court having jurisdiction over juveniles if the adjudication of delinquency or the finding of guilt is for the commission of any of the following offenses:

1. A crime against a child that is listed in subsection 6 of NRS 179D.210.

38 2. A sexual offense that is listed in subsection 20 of 39 NRS 179D.410.

40 3. A sexual offense that is listed in paragraph (b) of subsection 41 2 of [NRS 62.600.] section 192 of this act.

42 Sec. 306. NRS 179D.450 is hereby amended to read as 43 follows:

44 179D.450 1. If the Central Repository receives notice from a 45 court pursuant to NRS 176.0927 that a sex offender has been



convicted of a sexual offense or pursuant to [NRS 62.590] section
 191 of this act that a juvenile sex offender has been deemed to be an
 adult sex offender, the Central Repository shall:

4 (a) If a record of registration has not previously been established 5 for the sex offender, notify the local law enforcement agency so that 6 a record of registration may be established; or

7 (b) If a record of registration has previously been established for 8 the sex offender, update the record of registration for the sex 9 offender and notify the appropriate local law enforcement agencies.

2. If the sex offender named in the notice is granted probation or otherwise will not be incarcerated or confined or if the sex offender named in the notice has been deemed to be an adult sex offender pursuant to [NRS 62.590] section 191 of this act and is not otherwise incarcerated or confined:

15 (a) The Central Repository shall immediately provide 16 notification concerning the sex offender to the appropriate local law 17 enforcement agencies and, if the sex offender resides in a 18 jurisdiction which is outside of this state, to the appropriate law 19 enforcement agency in that jurisdiction; and

(b) If the sex offender is subject to community notification, the
Central Repository shall arrange for the assessment of the risk of
recidivism of the sex offender pursuant to the guidelines and
procedures for community notification established by the Attorney
General pursuant to NRS 179D.600 to 179D.800, inclusive.

3. If a sex offender is incarcerated or confined and has
previously been convicted of a sexual offense as described in NRS
179D.410, before the sex offender is released:

(a) The Department of Corrections or a local law enforcement
 agency in whose facility the sex offender is incarcerated or confined
 shall:

31 (1) Inform the sex offender of the requirements for 32 registration, including, but not limited to:

(I) The duty to register in this state during any period in
which he is a resident of this state or a nonresident who is a student
or worker within this state and the time within which he is required
to register pursuant to NRS 179D.460;

(ÎI) The duty to register in any other jurisdiction during
any period in which he is a resident of the other jurisdiction or a
nonresident who is a student or worker within the other jurisdiction;

40 (III) If he moves from this state to another jurisdiction, 41 the duty to register with the appropriate law enforcement agency in 42 the other jurisdiction; and

43 (IV) The duty to notify the local law enforcement agency 44 for the jurisdiction in which he now resides, in person, and the 45 jurisdiction in which he formerly resided, in person or in writing, if



he changes the address at which he resides, including if he moves 1 2 from this state to another jurisdiction, or changes the primary address at which he is a student or worker; and 3

(2) Require the sex offender to read and sign a form 4 5 confirming that the requirements for registration have been 6 explained to him and to forward the form to the Central Repository. 7

(b) The Central Repository shall:

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(1) Update the record of registration for the sex offender;

9 (2) If the sex offender is subject to community notification, 10 arrange for the assessment of the risk of recidivism of the sex offender pursuant to the guidelines and procedures for community 11 notification established by the Attorney General pursuant to NRS 12 13 179D.600 to 179D.800, inclusive; and

14 (3) Provide notification concerning the sex offender to the appropriate local law enforcement agencies and, if the sex offender 15 will reside upon release in a jurisdiction which is outside of this 16 17 state, to the appropriate law enforcement agency in that jurisdiction.

4. The failure to provide a sex offender with the information or 18 19 confirmation form required by paragraph (a) of subsection 3 does 20 not affect the duty of the sex offender to register and to comply with all other provisions for registration. 21

22 5. If the Central Repository receives notice from another jurisdiction or the Federal Bureau of Investigation that a sex 23 24 offender is now residing or is a student or worker within this state, 25 the Central Repository shall:

26 (a) Immediately provide notification concerning the sex offender 27 to the appropriate local law enforcement agencies;

(b) Establish a record of registration for the sex offender; and

29 (c) If the sex offender is subject to community notification, 30 arrange for the assessment of the risk of recidivism of the sex 31 offender pursuant to the guidelines and procedures for community notification established by the Attorney General pursuant to NRS 32 33 179D.600 to 179D.800, inclusive.

34 Sec. 307. NRS 179D.800 is hereby amended to read as 35 follows:

179D.800 1. The Attorney General shall establish guidelines 36 37 and procedures for community notification concerning juvenile sex 38 offenders who are subject to the provisions of [NRS 62.500 to 62.600, inclusive.] sections 186 to 192, inclusive, of this act. The 39 40 guidelines and procedures for community notification concerning 41 juvenile sex offenders must be, to the extent practicable, consistent 42 with the guidelines and procedures for community notification 43 concerning adult sex offenders established by the Attorney General 44 pursuant to NRS 179D.600 to 179D.800, inclusive.



1 2. Upon receiving notification from a probation officer or 2 parole officer, as appropriate, assigned to a juvenile sex offender pursuant to [NRS 62.500 to 62.600,] sections 186 to 192, inclusive, 3 of this act, the local law enforcement agency receiving the 4 5 notification shall disclose information regarding the juvenile sex 6 offender to the appropriate persons pursuant to the guidelines and 7 procedures established by the Attorney General pursuant to NRS 8 179D.600 to 179D.800, inclusive.

9 3. Each person who is conducting an assessment of the risk of recidivism of a juvenile sex offender must be given access to all records of the juvenile sex offender that are necessary to conduct the assessment, including, but not limited to, records compiled pursuant to [chapter 62] title 5 of NRS, and the juvenile sex offender shall be deemed to have waived all rights of confidentiality and all privileges relating to those records for the limited purpose of the assessment.

Sec. 308. NRS 180.060 is hereby amended to read as follows:

17 180.060 1. The State Public Defender may, before being 18 designated as counsel for that person pursuant to NRS 171.188, 19 interview an indigent person when he has been arrested and 20 confined for a public offense or for questioning on suspicion of 21 having committed a public offense.

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22 2. The State Public Defender shall, when designated pursuant 23 to NRS [62.085,] 171.188 or 432B.420, *or section 96 of this act* and 24 within the limits of available money, represent without charge each 25 indigent person for whom he is appointed.

26 3. When representing an indigent person, the State Public 27 Defender shall:

(a) Counsel and defend him at every stage of the proceedings,
 including revocation of probation or parole; and

30 (b) Prosecute any appeals or other remedies before or after 31 conviction that he considers to be in the interests of justice.

4. In cases of post-conviction proceedings and appeals arising in counties in which the office of public defender has been created pursuant to the provisions of chapter 260 of NRS, where the matter is to be presented to the Supreme Court, the State Public Defender shall prepare and present the case and the public defender of the county shall assist and cooperate with the State Public Defender.

5. The State Public Defender may contract with any county in which the office of public defender has been created to provide representation for indigent persons when the court, for cause, disqualifies the county public defender or when the county public defender is otherwise unable to provide representation.

43 Sec. 309. NRS 201.090 is hereby amended to read as follows:

44 201.090 As used in NRS 201.100 and 201.110, unless the 45 context otherwise requires, a "neglected child," "delinquent child"



or "child in need of supervision" means any person less than 18 1 2 vears of age:

1. Who is found begging, receiving or gathering alms, or who 3 is found in any street, road or public place for the purpose of so 4 doing, whether actually begging or doing so under the pretext of 5 selling or offering for sale any article, or of singing or playing on 6 any musical instrument, or of giving any public entertainment or 7 8 accompanying or being used in aid of any person so doing.

9 2. Who has no parent or guardian, [; or] who has no parent or 10 guardian willing to exercise or capable of exercising proper parental control, [;] or who has no parent or guardian actually exercising 11 such proper parental control, and who is in need of such control. 12

3. Who is destitute, or who is not provided with the necessities 13 14 of life by his parents, and who has no other means of obtaining such 15 necessities.

4. Whose home is an unfit place for him, by reason of neglect, 16 cruelty or depravity of either of his parents, or of his guardians or 17 other person in whose custody or care he is. 18

5. Who is found living in any house of ill fame, or with any 19 20 disreputable person.

21 6. Who is found wandering and either has no home, no settled 22 place of abode, no visible means of subsistence or no proper 23 guardianship.

24 7. Who frequents the company of criminals, vagrants or prostitutes, or persons so reputed, [;] or who is in any house of 25 26 prostitution or assignation.

27 8. Who unlawfully visits a saloon where any spirituous, vinous 28 or malt liquors are sold, bartered, exchanged or given away.

29 9. Who habitually uses intoxicating liquors or who uses opium, 30 cocaine, morphine, or other similar drug without the direction of a 31 competent physician.

32 10. Who persistently or habitually refuses to obey the reasonable and proper orders or directions of his parents, guardian 33 or custodian, [;] or who is beyond the control of such person. 34

11. Who is **[an]** *a* habitual truant from school.

12. Who is leading, or from any cause is in danger of leading, 36 37 an idle, dissolute, lewd or immoral life.

38 13. Who writes or uses vile, obscene, profane or indecent language, or is guilty of indecent, immoral or lascivious conduct. 39

40 14. Who violates any law of this state or any ordinance of any 41 town, city or county of this state defining crime.

42 Any child who is a runaway, unmanageable or $\begin{bmatrix} an \end{bmatrix} a$ habitual truant 43 is a child in need of supervision as that term is used in [chapter 62]

44 *title 5* of NRS, and is not a delinquent child.

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B

Sec. 310. NRS 209.301 is hereby amended to read as follows: 1 209.301 1. The Department may [, with the consent of the 2 Superintendent of the Nevada Youth Training Center or the 3 Superintendent of the Caliente Youth Center, transfer to the Nevada 4 Youth Training Center or the Caliente Youth Center any minor 5 persons who are transfer a person who is a minor and who is 6 confined in an institution or facility of the Department H to a state 7 8 facility for the detention of children if the superintendent of the 9 facility consents to the transfer. 10 2. As used in this section, "state facility for the detention of children" means the Nevada Youth Training Center, the Caliente 11 Youth Center or any other state facility for the detention of children that is operated pursuant to title 5 of NRS. 12 13 **Sec. 311.** NRS 211.245 is hereby amended to read as follows: 14 211.245 1. If a prisoner fails to make a payment within 10 15 days after it is due, the district attorney for a county or the city 16 attorney for an incorporated city may file a civil action in any court 17 of competent jurisdiction within this state seeking recovery of: 18 (a) The amount of reimbursement due: 19 20 (b) Costs incurred in conducting an investigation of the financial 21 status of the prisoner; and 22 (c) Attorney's fees and costs. A civil action brought pursuant to this section must: 23 2. 24 (a) Be instituted in the name of the county or city in which the jail, detention facility or alternative program is located; 25 26 (b) Indicate the date and place of sentencing, including, without 27 limitation, the name of the court which imposed the sentence; (c) Include the record of judgment of conviction, if available; 28 29 (d) Indicate the length of time served by the prisoner and, if he 30 has been released, the date of his release; and (e) Indicate the amount of reimbursement that the prisoner owes 31 32 to the county or city. 3. The county or city treasurer of the county or incorporated 33 34 city in which a prisoner is or was confined shall determine the amount of reimbursement that the prisoner owes to the city or 35 county. The county or city treasurer may render a sworn statement 36 37 indicating the amount of reimbursement that the prisoner owes and 38 submit the statement in support of a civil action brought pursuant to this section. Such a statement is prima facie evidence of the amount 39 40 due. 41 4. A court in a civil action brought pursuant to this section may award a money judgment in favor of the county or city in whose 42 43 name the action was brought. 44 5. If necessary to prevent the disposition of the prisoner's property by the prisoner, or his spouse or agent, a county or city 45



may file a motion for a temporary restraining order. The court may,
 without a hearing, issue ex parte orders restraining any person from
 transferring, encumbering, hypothecating, concealing or in any way
 disposing of any property of the prisoner, real or personal, whether
 community or separate, except for necessary living expenses.

6 6. The payment, pursuant to a judicial order, of existing 7 obligations for:

(a) Child support or alimony;

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(b) Restitution to victims of crimes; and

10 (c) Any administrative assessment required to be paid pursuant 11 to NRS [62.2175,] 176.059 and 176.062, *and section 150 of this* 12 *act*,

has priority over the payment of a judgment entered pursuant to thissection.

Sec. 312. NRS 217.220 is hereby amended to read as follows:

16 217.220 1. Except as otherwise provided in subsections 2 and 17 3, compensation must not be awarded if the victim:

(a) Was injured or killed as a result of the operation of a motor
vehicle, boat or airplane unless the vehicle, boat or airplane was
used as a weapon in a deliberate attempt to harm the victim or
unless the driver of the vehicle injured a pedestrian, violated any of
the provisions of NRS 484.379 or the use of the vehicle was
punishable pursuant to NRS 484.3795;

(b) Was not a citizen of the United States or was not lawfully entitled to reside in the United States at the time the incident upon which the claim is based occurred or he is unable to provide proof that he was a citizen of the United States or was lawfully entitled to reside in the United States at that time;

29 (c) Was a coconspirator, codefendant, accomplice or adult 30 passenger of the offender whose crime caused the victim's injuries;

31 (d) Was injured or killed while serving a sentence of 32 imprisonment in a prison or jail;

(e) Was injured or killed while living in a facility for the
commitment or detention of children who are adjudicated delinquent
pursuant to [chapter 62] title 5 of NRS; or

(f) Fails to cooperate with law enforcement agencies. Suchcooperation does not require prosecution of the offender.

2. Paragraph (a) of subsection 1 does not apply to a minor who was physically injured or killed while being a passenger in the vehicle of an offender who violated NRS 484.379 or is punishable pursuant to NRS 484.3795.

42 3. A victim who is a relative of the offender or who, at the time 43 of the personal injury or death of the victim, was living with the 44 offender in a continuing relationship may be awarded compensation 45 if the offender would not profit by the compensation of the victim

45 if the offender would not profit by the compensation of the victim.



4. The compensation officer may deny an award if he 1 2 determines that the applicant will not suffer serious financial hardship. In determining whether an applicant will suffer serious 3 financial hardship, the compensation officer shall not consider: 4

(a) The value of the victim's dwelling;

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(b) The value of one motor vehicle owned by the victim; or

7 (c) The savings and investments of the victim up to an amount 8 equal to the victim's annual salary. 9

Sec. 313. NRS 232.320 is hereby amended to read as follows:

10 232.320 1. Except as otherwise provided in subsection 2, the Director: 11

(a) Shall appoint, with the consent of the Governor, 12 administrators of the divisions of the Department, who are 13 14 respectively designated as follows:

(1) The Administrator of the Aging Services Division;

(2) The Administrator of the Health Division;

(3) The State Welfare Administrator;

(4) The Administrator of the Division of Child and Family 18 19 Services: and

20 (5) The Administrator of the Division of Health Care 21 Financing and Policy.

22 (b) Shall administer, through the divisions of the Department, the provisions of chapters [210,] 423, 424, 425, 427A, 432A to 442, 23 inclusive, 446 to 450, inclusive, of NRS, NRS 127.220 to 127.310, 24 inclusive, 422.001 to 422.410, inclusive, 422.580, 432.010 to 25 432.139, inclusive, 444.003 to 444.430, inclusive, and 445A.010 to 26 27 445A.055, inclusive, and sections 231 to 282, inclusive, of this act 28 and all other provisions of law relating to the functions of the 29 divisions of the Department, but is not responsible for the clinical 30 activities of the Health Division or the professional line activities of 31 the other divisions.

32 (c) Shall, after considering advice from agencies of local governments and nonprofit organizations which provide social 33 services, adopt a master plan for the provision of human services in 34 this state. The Director shall revise the plan biennially and deliver a 35 copy of the plan to the Governor and the Legislature at the 36 37 beginning of each regular session. The plan must:

(1) Identify and assess the plans and programs of the Department for the provision of human services, and any 38 39 40 duplication of those services by federal, state and local agencies; 41

(2) Set forth priorities for the provision of those services;

42 (3) Provide for communication and the coordination of those 43 services among nonprofit organizations, agencies of local 44 government, the State and the Federal Government;



(4) Identify the sources of funding for services provided by the Department and the allocation of that funding;

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(5) Set forth sufficient information to assist the Department 3 in providing those services and in the planning and budgeting for the 4 5 future provision of those services; and

(6) Contain any other information necessary for the 6 7 Department to communicate effectively with the Federal 8 Government concerning demographic trends, formulas for the 9 distribution of federal money and any need for the modification of 10 programs administered by the Department.

(d) May, by regulation, require nonprofit organizations and state 11 and local governmental agencies to provide information to him 12 regarding the programs of those organizations and agencies, 13 14 excluding detailed information relating to their budgets and payrolls, which he deems necessary for his performance of the duties 15 imposed upon him pursuant to this section. 16 17

(e) Has such other powers and duties as are provided by law.

The Governor shall appoint the Administrator of the 18 2. Division of Mental Health and Developmental Services. 19

20 **Sec. 314.** NRS 232.440 is hereby amended to read as follows:

232.440 1. The Administrator shall appoint, with the 21 approval of the Director, a chief of each of the bureaus in the 22 Division. The chiefs are designated respectively as: 23

(a) The Superintendent of the Nevada Youth Training Center;

(b) The Superintendent of the Caliente Youth Center;

26 (c) The Superintendent of the Northern Nevada Children's 27 Home;

28 (d) The Superintendent of the Southern Nevada Children's 29 Home:

30 (e) The Chief of the Bureau of Services for Child Care; and

(f) The Chief of the Youth Parole Bureau.

32 The Administrator is responsible for the administration, 2. through the Division, of the provisions of chapters [210,] 423 and 33 424 of NRS, NRS 127.220 to 127.310, inclusive, 232.400 to 34 232.465, inclusive, 432.010 to 432.085, inclusive, and 433B.010 to 35 433B.350, inclusive, and sections 231 to 382, inclusive, of this act 36 and all other provisions of law relating to the functions of the 37 38 Division, but is not responsible for the professional activities of the 39 components of the Division except as specifically provided by law. 40 Sec. 315. NRS 232.450 is hereby amended to read as follows:

41 232.450 1. The [Superintendent] superintendents of the 42 Nevada Youth Training Center, [and the Superintendent of] the Caliente Youth Center and any other state facility for the detention 43

44 of children that is operated pursuant to title 5 of NRS are in the



1 unclassified service of the State unless federal law or regulation 2 requires otherwise.

2. The Chief of the Bureau of Services for Child Care, the Superintendent of the Northern Nevada Children's Home, the Superintendent of the Southern Nevada Children's Home and the Chief of the Youth Parole Bureau are in the classified service of the State.

8 Sec. 316. NRS 232.464 is hereby amended to read as follows:

9 232.464 1. Except as otherwise provided in subsections 2 and 10 3 and by specific statute:

11 (a) The Division shall:

(1) Establish and impose a schedule of fees for services
rendered through each of its programs. The highest fee established
for a service must approximate the cost of providing the service.

15 (2) Establish a scale proportionate to income so that families 16 whose income is low can afford services preventive of greater 17 expense to the family or the public afterward.

18 (3) Submit the schedule to the Director for approval before 19 enforcement.

20 (b) The fees collected pursuant to the schedule must be 21 deposited in the State Treasury to the credit of the State General 22 Fund.

(c) The Administrator may waive any fee established pursuant
to the schedule if he determines that the person required to pay that
fee is financially unable to do so.

26 2. A schedule of fees established pursuant to this section does
27 not apply to any services for which the Division receives payment
28 pursuant to NRS 423.160 or 423.210.

3. Fees collected pursuant to this section for services provided
to juveniles committed to the custody of [:

31 (a) The Division pursuant to NRS 62.213;

32 <u>(b) The]</u> *the Division, the* Nevada Youth Training Center 33 [pursuant to NRS 210.180; or

34 (c) The], the Caliente Youth Center or any other state facility

35 for the detention of children pursuant to [NRS 210.580,] title 5 of

36 NRS must be deposited with the State Treasurer for credit to a

separate account in the State General Fund for expenditure by theAdministrator to carry out the powers and duties of theAdministrator and the Division.

40 Sec. 317. NRS 244.162 is hereby amended to read as follows:

41 244.162 The board of county commissioners may establish, in

42 any county where funds are expended under the provisions of [NRS

43 213.220 to 213.290,] sections 194 to 201, inclusive, of this act, 44 special supervision programs for the rehabilitation of [youthful

44 special supervision programs for the renaonitation of potentiar 45 offenders] *delinquent children* in accordance with the provisions of



[NRS 213.220 to 213.290, inclusive.] sections 194 to 201, inclusive, 1 2 of this act. Sec. 318. NRS 244.2969 is hereby amended to read as 3 4 follows: 5 244.2969 As used in NRS 244.2969 to 244.299, inclusive, "juvenile court" [means: 6 7 1. In any judicial district that includes a county whose population is 100,000 or more, the family division of the district 8 9 court: or -2. In any other judicial district, the juvenile division of the 10 district court.] has the meaning ascribed to it in section 19 of this 11 12 act. 13 **Sec. 319.** NRS 244.297 is hereby amended to read as follows: 244.297 The board of county commissioners of any county 14 may establish by ordinance juvenile forestry camps to which 15 children may be committed by the juvenile court of the county as 16 17 provided in [NRS 62.211.] title 5 of NRS. Sec. 320. NRS 244A.019 is hereby amended to read as 18 19 follows: 20 244A.019 "Building project" means any public building or complex of buildings to accommodate or house lawful county 21 22 activities, including without limitation courts, records, county personnel, administrative offices, welfare facilities, hospital 23 facilities, detention home facilities, jail facilities, *facilities for the* 24 *detention of children or other* juvenile home facilities, library 25 facilities, museum facilities, theater facilities, art galleries, picture 26 27 galleries, auditorium facilities, exposition facilities, athletic 28 facilities, supplies, vehicles, road maintenance equipment, and other 29 county equipment, [] or any combination thereof,]; structures, 30 fixtures and furniture therefor, and all appurtenances and incidentals 31 necessary, useful or desirable for any such facilities, including 32 without limitation all types of property therefor. Sec. 321. NRS 260.050 is hereby amended to read as follows: 33 34 260.050 1. The public defender may, before being designated 35 as counsel for that person pursuant to NRS 171.188, interview an indigent person when he has been arrested and confined for a public 36 offense or for questioning on suspicion of having committed a 37 public offense. 38 39 2. The public defender shall, when designated pursuant to NRS

³⁹ 2. The public defender shall, when designated pursuant to NRS 40 [62.085,] 171.188 or 432B.420, *or section 96 of this act*, and within 41 the limits of available money, represent without charge each 42 indigent person for whom he is appointed.

43 3. When representing an indigent person, the public defender 44 shall:



1 (a) Counsel and defend him at every stage of the proceedings, 2 including revocation of probation or parole; and

3 (b) Prosecute, subject to the provisions of subsection 4 of NRS 4 180.060, any appeals or other remedies before or after conviction 5 that he considers to be in the interests of justice.

Sec. 322. NRS 268.676 is hereby amended to read as follows: 6 268.676 "Building project" means any public building or 7 8 complex of buildings to accommodate or house lawful municipal 9 activities, including without limitation courts, records, municipal 10 personnel, administrative offices, welfare facilities, hospital facilities, detention home facilities, jail facilities, facilities for the 11 *detention of children or other* juvenile home facilities, library 12 13 facilities, museum facilities, theater facilities, art galleries, picture 14 galleries, auditorium facilities, exposition facilities, athletic 15 facilities, maintenance shops, off-street parking facilities, fire protection and fire-fighting facilities, transportation terminal 16 facilities and fallout shelter facilities (or any combination thereof), 17 and structures, fixtures, furnishings and equipment therefor. 18

Sec. 323. NRS 277.065 is hereby amended to read as follows:

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20 277.065 1. Within the limits of legislative appropriations, the 21 Department of Education, the county school districts of the various counties of the State, [and] the Nevada Youth Training Center 22 Bureau and the Caliente Youth Center Bureau of the Division of 23 24 Child and Family Services of the Department of Human Resources and any other state facility for the detention of children that is operated pursuant to title 5 of NRS may enter into cooperative 25 26 27 arrangements for improving the quality of the academic and 28 occupational education provided at the Nevada Youth Training 29 Center [and], the Caliente Youth Center [] and any other state 30 facility for the detention of children that is operated pursuant to 31 title 5 of NRS.

2. This authorization includes the right to pay over money appropriated to the Nevada Youth Training Center [or], the Caliente Youth Center or any other state facility for the detention of children that is operated pursuant to title 5 of NRS to the Department of Education or to a county school district when necessary to accomplish the purpose of this section.

38 Sec. 324. NRS 281.210 is hereby amended to read as follows:

281.210 1. Except as otherwise provided in this section, it is unlawful for any person acting as a school trustee, state, township, municipal or county officer, or as an employing authority of the University and Community College System of Nevada, any school district or of the State, any town, city or county, or for any state or local board, agency or commission, elected or appointed, to employ in any capacity on behalf of the State of Nevada, or any county,



township, municipality or school district thereof, or the University 1 2 and Community College System of Nevada, any relative of such a person or of any member of such a board, agency or commission 3 who is within the third degree of consanguinity or affinity. 4 5

2. This section does not apply:

(a) To school districts, when the teacher or other school 6 7 employee is not related to more than one of the trustees or person 8 who is an employing authority by consanguinity or affinity and 9 receives a unanimous vote of all members of the board of trustees 10 and approval by the [State] Department of Education.

(b) To school districts, when the teacher or other school 11 employee has been employed by an abolished school district or 12 13 educational district, which constitutes a part of the employing 14 county school district, and the county school district for 4 years or 15 more before April 1, 1957.

16 (c) To the spouse of the warden of an institution or manager of a 17 facility of the Department of Corrections.

(d) [To the spouse of the Superintendent of the Caliente Youth 18 19 Center.

20 (e) To relatives of blind officers and employees of the Bureau of Services to the Blind and Visually Impaired of the Rehabilitation 21 Division of the Department of Employment, Training and 22 Rehabilitation when those relatives are employed as automobile 23 24 drivers for those officers and employees.

(f) (e) To relatives of a member of a town board of a town 25 26 whose population is less than 300. 27

3. Nothing in this section:

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28 (a) Prevents any officer in this state, employed under a flat 29 salary, from employing any suitable person to assist in any such 30 employment, when the payment for the service is met out of the 31 personal money of the officer.

32 (b) Disgualifies any widow with a dependent as an employee of any officer or board in this state, or any of its counties, townships, 33 34 municipalities or school districts.

4. A person employed contrary to the provisions of this section 35 must not be compensated for the employment. 36

37 5. Any person violating any provisions of this section is guilty 38 of a gross misdemeanor.

Sec. 325. NRS 281.210 is hereby amended to read as follows:

40 281.210 1. Except as otherwise provided in this section, it is 41 unlawful for any person acting as a school trustee, state, township, 42 municipal or county officer, or as an employing authority of the 43 University and Community College System of Nevada, any school 44 district or of the State, any town, city or county, or for any state or

45 local board, agency or commission, elected or appointed, to employ



in any capacity on behalf of the State of Nevada, or any county, 1 township, municipality or school district thereof, or the University 2 and Community College System of Nevada, any relative of such a 3 person or of any member of such a board, agency or commission 4 5 who is within the third degree of consanguinity or affinity. 6

2. This section does not apply:

7 (a) To school districts, when the teacher or other school 8 employee is not related to more than one of the trustees or person 9 who is an employing authority by consanguinity or affinity and 10 receives a unanimous vote of all members of the board of trustees and approval by the [State] Department of Education. 11

(b) To school districts, when the teacher or other school 12 13 employee has been employed by an abolished school district or educational district, which constitutes a part of the employing 14 county school district, and the county school district for 4 years or 15 more before April 1, 1957. 16

17 (c) To the spouse of the warden of an institution or manager of a facility of the Department of Corrections. 18

(d) [To the spouse of the Superintendent of the Caliente Youth 19 20 Center.

(e) To relatives of blind officers and employees of the Bureau 21 22 of Services to the Blind and Visually Impaired of the Rehabilitation Division of the Department of Employment, Training and 23 24 Rehabilitation when those relatives are employed as automobile 25 drivers for those officers and employees.

3. Nothing in this section:

26

27 (a) Prevents any officer in this state, employed under a flat 28 salary, from employing any suitable person to assist in any such employment, when the payment for the service is met out of the 29 30 personal money of the officer.

(b) Disgualifies any widow with a dependent as an employee of 31 32 any officer or board in this state, or any of its counties, townships, 33 municipalities or school districts.

34 4. A person employed contrary to the provisions of this section 35 must not be compensated for the employment.

5. Any person violating any provisions of this section is guilty 36 37 of a gross misdemeanor.

Sec. 326. NRS 289.180 is hereby amended to read as follows: 38

39 289.180 1. The following persons have the powers of a peace 40 officer:

41 (a) The Chief Parole and Probation Officer appointed pursuant 42 to NRS 213.1092;

43 (b) Assistant parole and probation officers appointed pursuant to 44 NRS 213.1095;



(c) The chief of a department of alternative sentencing 1 2 established pursuant to NRS 211A.080; and (d) Assistant alternative sentencing officers of a department of 3 4 alternative sentencing. 2. A juvenile probation officer or assistant juvenile probation 5 officer whose official duties require him to enforce court orders on 6 7 juvenile offenders and make arrests has the same powers as a peace 8 officer when performing duties pursuant to [NRS 213.220 to 9 213.290, inclusive, or chapter 62 or] title 5 of NRS or chapter 432B of NRS, including the power to arrest an adult criminal offender 10 encountered while in the performance of those duties. 11 12 3. A director of juvenile services has the powers of a peace officer in his judicial district when performing duties pursuant to 13 [NRS 213.220 to 213.290, inclusive, or chapter 62 or] title 5 of NRS 14 15 or chapter 432B of NRS, including the power to arrest an adult criminal offender encountered while in the performance of those 16 17 duties. The Chief of the Youth Parole Bureau of the Division of 18 4. 19 Child and Family Services in the Department of Human Resources and the parole officers of the Bureau have the powers of a peace 20 officer in carrying out the functions of the Bureau. 21 22 5. A director of a department of [family, youth and] juvenile justice services established by ordinance pursuant to [NRS 23 24 62.1264] section 83 of this act has the powers of a peace officer in 25 the county when carrying out duties pursuant to fchapter 62 of NRS. NRS 213.220 to 213.290, inclusive,] title 5 of NRS or chapter 432B 26 27 of NRS, including the power to arrest an adult criminal offender 28 encountered while carrying out those duties. 29 Sec. 327. NRS 289.200 is hereby amended to read as follows: 30 289.200 Officers and employees of the f: 31 1.] Nevada Youth Training Center have the powers of a peace officer so far as necessary to arrest inmates who have escaped from 32 33 that center. <u>-2.</u>], the Caliente Youth Center and any other state facility for 34 the detention of children that is operated pursuant to title 5 of 35 **NRS** have the powers of a peace officer so far as necessary to arrest 36 37 **<u>[inmates]</u>** children who have escaped from that <u>[center.]</u> facility. 38 Sec. 328. NRS 289.470 is hereby amended to read as follows: 289.470 "Category II peace officer" means: 39 40 The Bailiff of the Supreme Court; 1. 41 The bailiffs of the district courts, justices' courts and 2. 42 municipal courts whose duties require them to carry weapons and 43 make arrests;

44 3. Constables and their deputies whose official duties require 45 them to carry weapons and make arrests;



4. Inspectors employed by the Transportation Services 1 2 Authority who exercise those powers of enforcement conferred by chapters 706 and 712 of NRS; 3

5. Parole and probation officers;

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6. Special investigators who are employed full time by the 5 office of any district attorney or the Attorney General; 6

7 7. Investigators of arson for fire departments who are specially 8 designated by the appointing authority;

9 8. The assistant and deputies of the State Fire Marshal;

10 9. The brand inspectors of the State Department of Agriculture who exercise the powers of enforcement conferred by chapter 565 11 of NRS; 12

13 10. The field agents and inspectors of the State Department of 14 Agriculture who exercise the powers of enforcement conferred by 15 NRS 561.225:

11. Investigators for the State Forester Firewarden who are 16 specially designated by him and whose primary duties are related to 17 the investigation of arson; 18

12. School police officers employed by the board of trustees of 19 20 any county school district;

13. Agents of the State Gaming Control Board who exercise 21 22 the powers of enforcement specified in NRS 289.360, 463.140 or 463.1405, except those agents whose duties relate primarily to 23 auditing, accounting, the collection of taxes or license fees, or the 24 25 investigation of applicants for licenses;

26 14. Investigators and administrators of the Division of 27 Compliance Enforcement of the Department of Motor Vehicles who 28 perform the duties specified in subsection 2 of NRS 481.048;

15. Officers and investigators of the Section for the Control of 29 30 Emissions from Vehicles of the Department of Motor Vehicles who 31 perform the duties specified in subsection 3 of NRS 481.0481; 32

16. Legislative police officers of the State of Nevada;

33 17. The personnel of the Capitol Police Division of the Department of Public Safety appointed pursuant to subsection 2 of 34 35 NRS 331.140;

18. Parole counselors of the Division of Child and Family 36 37 Services of the Department of Human Resources;

19. Juvenile probation officers and deputy juvenile probation 38 officers employed by the various judicial districts in the State of 39 40 Nevada or by a department of [family, youth and] juvenile justice 41 services established by ordinance pursuant to [NRS 62.1264]

42 section 83 of this act whose official duties require them to enforce

43 court orders on juvenile offenders and make arrests;

44 20. Field investigators of the Taxicab Authority;



1 21. Security officers employed full-time by a city or county 2 whose official duties require them to carry weapons and make 3 arrests;

4 22. The chief of a department of alternative sentencing created 5 pursuant to NRS 211A.080 and the assistant alternative sentencing 6 officers employed by that department; and

7 23. Criminal investigators who are employed by the Secretary 8 of State.

9 Sec. 329. NRS 353.264 is hereby amended to read as follows:

10 353.264 1. The Reserve for Statutory Contingency Account 11 is hereby created in the State General Fund.

12 2. The State Board of Examiners shall administer the Reserve
13 for Statutory Contingency Account. The money in the Account must
14 be expended only for:

(a) The payment of claims which are obligations of the State
pursuant to NRS 41.03435, 41.0347, 176.485, 179.310, 212.040,
212.050, 212.070, [214.040,] 281.174, 282.290, 282.315, 288.203,
293.253, 293.405, 353.120, 353.262, 412.154 and 475.235 [;] and
section 288 of this act;

20 (b) The payment of claims which are obligations of the State 21 pursuant to:

(1) Chapter 472 of NRS arising from operations of the
Division of Forestry of the State Department of Conservation
and Natural Resources directly involving the protection of life and
property; and

26 (2) NRS 7.155, 34.750, 176A.640, 179.225, 213.153 and 27 293B.210,

except that claims may be approved for the respective purposes
listed in this paragraph only when the money otherwise appropriated
for those purposes has been exhausted;

(c) The payment of claims which are obligations of the state
pursuant to NRS 41.0349 and 41.037, but only to the extent that the
money in the Fund for Insurance Premiums is insufficient to pay the
claims; and

(d) The payment of claims which are obligations of the State
pursuant to NRS 535.030 arising from remedial actions taken by the
State Engineer when the condition of a dam becomes dangerous to
the safety of life or property.

39 3. The State Board of Examiners may authorize its Clerk, 40 under such circumstances as it deems appropriate, to approve, on 41 behalf of the Board, the payment of claims from the Reserve for 42 Statutory Contingency Account. For the purpose of exercising any 43 authority granted to the Clerk of the State Board of Examiners 44 pursuant to this subsection, any statutory reference to the State



Board of Examiners relating to such a claim shall be deemed to refer 1 2 to the Clerk of the Board. Sec. 330. NRS 354.557 is hereby amended to read as follows: 3 354.557 "Regional facility" means a facility that is used by 4 each county that levies a tax ad valorem for its operation pursuant to 5 NRS 354.59818 and provides services related to public safety, 6 7 health or criminal justice. The term includes a regional facility for the detention of children [as that term is defined in NRS 62.845.] 8 9 for which an assessment is paid pursuant to section 206 of this act. 10 Sec. 331. NRS 385.363 is hereby amended to read as follows: 385.363 1. The Department shall, on or before April 1 of 11 each year: 12 13 (a) Evaluate the information submitted by each school district 14 pursuant to paragraphs (b) and (g) of subsection 2 of NRS 385.347; 15 and (b) Except as otherwise provided in subsection 2 and NRS 16 385.364, based upon its evaluation and in accordance with the 17 criteria set forth in NRS 385.365 and 385.367, designate each public 18 19 school within each school district as: 20 (1) Demonstrating exemplary achievement; (2) Demonstrating high achievement; 21 (3) Demonstrating adequate achievement; or 22 (4) Demonstrating need for improvement. 23 The Department shall adopt regulations that set forth the 24 2. 25 conditions under which the Department will not designate a public school pursuant to this section because the school: 26 27 (a) Has too few pupils enrolled in a grade level that is tested 28 pursuant to NRS 389.015; 29 (b) Serves only pupils with disabilities; (c) Operates only as an alternative program for the education of 30 pupils at risk of dropping out of high school, including, without 31 limitation, a program of distance education for pupils at risk of 32 33 dropping out of high school provided pursuant to NRS 388.820 to 34 388.874, inclusive; or 35 (d) Is operated within a: 36 (1) **Youth training center**; 37 (2) Youth center; (3)] Local, regional or state facility for the detention of 38 children; 39 40 (2) Juvenile forestry camp; 41 [(4) Detention home; 42 (5) Youth camp; 43 (6) Juvenile correctional institution; or 44 (7) or (3) Correctional institution. 45

Sec. 332. NRS 387.123 is hereby amended to read as follows:

2 387.123 1. The count of pupils for apportionment purposes 3 includes all pupils who are enrolled in programs of instruction of the 4 school district, including, without limitation, a program of distance 5 education provided by the school district, or pupils who reside in the 6 county in which the school district is located and are enrolled in any 7 charter school, including, without limitation, a program of distance 8 education provided by a charter school, for:

9 (a) Pupils in the kindergarten department.

10 (b) Pupils in grades 1 to 12, inclusive.

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11 (c) Pupils not included under paragraph (a) or (b) who are 12 receiving special education pursuant to the provisions of NRS 13 388.440 to 388.520, inclusive.

(d) Pupils who reside in the county and are enrolled part-time in
a program of distance education if an agreement is filed with the
Superintendent of Public Instruction pursuant to NRS 388.854 or
388.858, as applicable.

18 (e) Children detained in [detention homes,] facilities for the 19 detention of children, alternative programs and juvenile forestry 20 camps receiving instruction pursuant to the provisions of NRS 21 388.550, 388.560 and 388.570.

(f) Pupils who are enrolled in classes pursuant to subsection 4 of
 NRS 386.560 and pupils who are enrolled in classes pursuant to
 subsection 4 of NRS 386.580.

(g) Pupils who are enrolled in classes pursuant to subsection 3of NRS 392.070.

(h) Pupils who are enrolled in classes and taking courses
necessary to receive a high school diploma, excluding those pupils
who are included in paragraphs (d), (f) and (g).

2. The State Board shall establish uniform regulations for
counting enrollment and calculating the average daily attendance of
pupils. In establishing such regulations for the public schools, the
State Board:

(a) Shall divide the school year into 10 school months, eachcontaining 20 or fewer school days.

(b) May divide the pupils in grades 1 to 12, inclusive, into
categories composed respectively of those enrolled in elementary
schools and those enrolled in secondary schools.

39 (c) Shall prohibit the counting of any pupil specified in 40 subsection 1 more than once.

3. Except as otherwise provided in subsection 4 and NRS
388.700, the State Board shall establish by regulation the maximum
pupil-teacher ratio in each grade, and for each subject matter
wherever different subjects are taught in separate classes, for each
school district of this state which is consistent with:



(a) The maintenance of an acceptable standard of instruction;

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2 (b) The conditions prevailing in the school district with respect 3 to the number and distribution of pupils in each grade; and

4 (c) Methods of instruction used, which may include educational 5 television, team teaching or new teaching systems or 6 techniques.

If the Superintendent of Public Instruction finds that any school 7 8 district is maintaining one or more classes whose pupil-teacher ratio 9 exceeds the applicable maximum, and unless he finds that the board 10 of trustees of the school district has made every reasonable effort in good faith to comply with the applicable standard, he shall, with the 11 approval of the State Board, reduce the count of pupils for 12 13 apportionment purposes by the percentage which the number of 14 pupils attending those classes is of the total number of pupils in the district, and the State Board may direct him to withhold the 15 quarterly apportionment entirely. 16

4. The provisions of subsection 3 do not apply to a charter
school or a program of distance education provided pursuant to NRS
388.820 to 388.874, inclusive.

20 Sec. 333. NRS 387.1233 is hereby amended to read as 21 follows:

387.1233 1. Except as otherwise provided in subsection 2,
basic support of each school district must be computed by:

(a) Multiplying the basic support guarantee per pupil establishedfor that school district for that school year by the sum of:

(1) Six-tenths the count of pupils enrolled in the kindergarten
department on the last day of the first school month of the school
district for the school year, including, without limitation, the count
of pupils who reside in the county and are enrolled in any charter
school on the last day of the first school month of the school district
for the school year.

(2) The count of pupils enrolled in grades 1 to 12, inclusive,
on the last day of the first school month of the school district for the
school year, including, without limitation, the count of pupils who
reside in the county and are enrolled in any charter school on the last
day of the first school month of the school district for the school
year.

(3) The count of pupils not included under subparagraph (1)
or (2) who are enrolled full-time in a program of distance education
provided by that school district or a charter school located within
that school district on the last day of the first school month of the
school district for the school year.

43 (4) The count of pupils who reside in the county and are 44 enrolled:



(I) In a public school of the school district and are 1 2 concurrently enrolled part-time in a program of distance education provided by another school district or a charter school on the last 3 day of the first school month of the school district for the school 4 5 year, expressed as a percentage of the total time services are provided to those pupils per school day in proportion to the total 6 7 time services are provided during a school day to pupils who are 8 counted pursuant to subparagraph (2).

9 (II) In a charter school and are concurrently enrolled part-10 time in a program of distance education provided by a school district 11 or another charter school on the last day of the first school month of 12 the school district for the school year, expressed as a percentage of 13 the total time services are provided to those pupils per school day in 14 proportion to the total time services are provided during a school 15 day to pupils who are counted pursuant to subparagraph (2).

16 (5) The count of pupils not included under subparagraph (1), 17 (2), (3) or (4), who are receiving special education pursuant to the 18 provisions of NRS 388.440 to 388.520, inclusive, on the last day of 19 the first school month of the school district for the school year, 20 excluding the count of pupils who have not attained the age of 5 21 years and who are receiving special education pursuant to 22 subsection 1 of NRS 388.490 on that day.

(6) Six-tenths the count of pupils who have not attained the
age of 5 years and who are receiving special education pursuant to
subsection 1 of NRS 388.490 on the last day of the first school
month of the school district for the school year.

(7) The count of children detained in [detention homes,] *facilities for the detention of children*, alternative programs and
juvenile forestry camps receiving instruction pursuant to the
provisions of NRS 388.550, 388.560 and 388.570 on the last day of
the first school month of the school district for the school year.

(8) The count of pupils who are enrolled in classes for at
least one semester pursuant to subsection 4 of NRS 386.560,
subsection 4 of NRS 386.580 or subsection 3 of NRS 392.070,
expressed as a percentage of the total time services are provided to
those pupils per school day in proportion to the total time services
are provided during a school day to pupils who are counted pursuant
to subparagraph (2).

(b) Multiplying the number of special education program units
 maintained and operated by the amount per program established for
 that school year.

42 (c) Adding the amounts computed in paragraphs (a) and (b).

43 2. If the enrollment of pupils in a school district or a charter
44 school that is located within the school district on the last day of the
45 first school month of the school district for the school year is less



than the enrollment of pupils in the same school district or charter
school on the last day of the first school month of the school district
for either or both of the immediately preceding 2 school years, the
largest number must be used from among the 3 years for purposes of
apportioning money from the State Distributive School Account to
that school district or charter school pursuant to NRS 387.124.

7 3. Pupils who are excused from attendance at examinations or 8 have completed their work in accordance with the rules of the board 9 of trustees must be credited with attendance during that period.

4. Pupils who are incarcerated in a facility or institution operated by the Department of Corrections must not be counted for the purpose of computing basic support pursuant to this section. The average daily attendance for such pupils must be reported to the Department [-] of Education.

5. Pupils who are enrolled in courses which are approved by the Department as meeting the requirements for an adult to earn a high school diploma must not be counted for the purpose of computing basic support pursuant to this section.

Sec. 334. NRS 388.550 is hereby amended to read as follows:

20 388.550 1. With the approval of the juvenile court and the 21 board of county commissioners, the board of trustees of a school 22 district may employ necessary legally qualified teachers for the 23 instruction of children detained in:

(a) A *facility for the* detention [home] of children or an
alternative program maintained by the county pursuant to the
provisions of [NRS 62.180.] title 5 of NRS.

(b) A juvenile forestry camp established by the county pursuantto the provisions of NRS 244.297.

(c) A juvenile training school established by the State pursuant
to the provisions of [chapter 210] *title 5* of NRS.

31 2. As used in this section, "juvenile court" [means:

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32 (a) In any judicial district that includes a county whose

33 population is 100,000 or more, the family division of the district
 34 court; or

(b) In any other judicial district, the juvenile division of the
 district court.] has the meaning ascribed to it in section 19 of this
 act.

38 Sec. 335. NRS 388.560 is hereby amended to read as follows:
39 388.560 Only courses of instruction approved by the State

Board [of Education] may be given in such [detention homes, alternative programs, juvenile training schools] local, regional or state facilities for the detention of children halternative programs

43 or juvenile forestry camps. Necessary textbooks, equipment and 44 supplies must be furnished by the school district.



Sec. 336. NRS 388.570 is hereby amended to read as follows:

2 388.570 1. The State Board [of Education] shall establish 3 regulations for the computation of enrollment and average daily 4 attendance of children detained in [detention homes,] facilities for 5 the detention of children, alternative programs and juvenile forestry 6 camps receiving instruction pursuant to the provisions of this 7 section and NRS 388.550 [, 388.560 and 388.570.] and 388.560.

8 2. Boards of trustees of school districts providing such 9 instruction shall report to the Superintendent of Public Instruction at 10 such times and in such manner as he prescribes.

11 Sec. 337. NRS 388.795 is hereby amended to read as follows:

12 388.795 1. The Commission shall establish a plan for the use 13 of educational technology in the public schools of this state. In 14 preparing the plan, the Commission shall consider:

15 (a) Plans that have been adopted by the Department and the 16 school districts in this state;

(b) Plans that have been adopted in other states;

(c) The information submitted to the Commission by the board
of trustees of each school district pursuant to subsection 2 of NRS
385.351; and

21 (d) Any other information that the Commission or the 22 Committee deems relevant to the preparation of the plan.

23 2. The plan established by the Commission must include 24 recommendations for methods to:

(a) Incorporate educational technology into the public schools ofthis state;

(b) Increase the number of pupils in the public schools of thisstate who have access to educational technology;

(c) Increase the availability of educational technology to assist
licensed teachers and other educational personnel in complying with
the requirements of continuing education, including, but not limited
to, the receipt of credit for college courses completed through the
use of educational technology;

(d) Facilitate the exchange of ideas to improve the achievementof pupils who are enrolled in the public schools of this state; and

(e) Address the needs of teachers in incorporating the use of
educational technology in the classroom, including, but not limited
to, the completion of training that is sufficient to enable the teachers
to instruct pupils in the use of educational technology.

40 3. The Department shall provide:

41 (a) Administrative support;

42 (b) Equipment; and

43 (c) Office space,

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44 as is necessary for the Commission to carry out the provisions of 45 this section.



1 4. The following entities shall cooperate with the Commission 2 in carrying out the provisions of this section:

(a) The State Board. 3

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- (b) The board of trustees of each school district.
- (c) The superintendent of schools of each school district.
- 6 (d) The Department.
 - The Commission shall: 5.

8 (a) Develop technical standards for educational technology and 9 any electrical or structural appurtenances necessary thereto, including, without limitation, uniform specifications for computer 10 hardware and wiring, to ensure that such technology is compatible, 11 uniform and can be interconnected throughout the public schools of 12 13 this state.

14 (b) Allocate money to the school districts from the Trust Fund 15 for Educational Technology created pursuant to NRS 388.800 and any money appropriated by the Legislature for educational 16 technology, subject to any priorities for such allocation established 17 by the Legislature. 18

(c) Establish criteria for the board of trustees of a school district 19 20 that receives an allocation of money from the Commission to: 21

(1) Repair, replace and maintain computer systems.

22 (2) Upgrade and improve computer hardware and software 23 and other educational technology.

(3) Provide training, installation and technical support related 24 25 to the use of educational technology within the district.

(d) Submit to the Governor, the Committee and the Department 26 27 its plan for the use of educational technology in the public schools 28 of this state and any recommendations for legislation.

29 (e) Review the plan annually and make revisions as it deems 30 necessary or as directed by the Committee or the Department.

31 (f) In addition to the recommendations set forth in the plan pursuant to subsection 2, make further recommendations to the 32 33 Committee and the Department as the Commission deems 34 necessary.

35 6. The Commission may appoint an advisory committee composed of members of the Commission or other qualified persons 36 37 to provide recommendations to the Commission regarding standards for the establishment, coordination and use of a telecommunications 38 39 network in the public schools throughout the various school districts 40 in this state. The advisory committee serves at the pleasure of the 41 Commission and without compensation unless an appropriation or 42 other money for that purpose is provided by the Legislature.

As used in this section, "public school" includes the Caliente 43 7. 44 Youth Center, [and] the Nevada Youth Training Center [.] and any



1 other state facility for the detention of children that is operated 2 pursuant to title 5 of NRS.

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Sec. 338. NRS 388.850 is hereby amended to read as follows:

4 388.850 1. A pupil may enroll in a program of distance 5 education only if the pupil satisfies the requirements of any other 6 applicable statute and the pupil:

7 (a) Is participating in a program for pupils at risk of dropping 8 out of high school pursuant to NRS 388.537;

9 (b) Is participating in a program of independent study pursuant 10 to NRS 389.155;

11 (c) Is enrolled in a public school that does not offer certain 12 advanced or specialized courses that the pupil desires to attend;

13 (d) Has a physical or mental condition that would otherwise 14 require an excuse from compulsory attendance pursuant to 15 NRS 392.050;

(e) Would otherwise be excused from compulsory attendancepursuant to NRS 392.080;

(f) Is otherwise prohibited from attending public school pursuant
to NRS 392.264, 392.4642 to 392.4648, inclusive, 392.466, 392.467
or 392.4675;

(g) Is otherwise permitted to enroll in a program of distance
education provided by the board of trustees of a school district if the
board of trustees determines that the circumstances warrant
enrollment for the pupil; or

(h) Is otherwise permitted to enroll in a program of distance
education provided by the governing body of a charter school if the
governing body of the charter school determines that the
circumstances warrant enrollment for the pupil.

29 2. In addition to the eligibility for enrollment set forth in 30 subsection 1, a pupil must satisfy the qualifications and conditions 31 for enrollment in a program of distance education adopted by the 32 State Board pursuant to NRS 388.874.

33 3. A child who is exempt from compulsory attendance and 34 receiving equivalent instruction authorized by the State Board 35 pursuant to subsection 1 of NRS 392.070 is not eligible to enroll in 36 or otherwise attend a program of distance education, regardless of 37 whether he is otherwise eligible for enrollment pursuant to 38 subsection 1.

4. If a pupil who is prohibited from attending public school pursuant to NRS 392.264 enrolls in a program of distance education, the enrollment and attendance of that pupil must comply with all requirements of NRS [62.405 to 62.485, inclusive, and] 392.251 to 392.271, inclusive [-], and sections 180 to 184, inclusive, of this act.



1 5. If a pupil is eligible for enrollment in a program of distance 2 education pursuant to paragraph (c) of subsection 1, he may enroll in the program of distance education only to take those advanced or 3 specialized courses that are not offered at the public school he 4 5 otherwise attends.

Sec. 339. NRS 389.017 is hereby amended to read as follows: 6 7 389.017 1. The State Board shall adopt regulations requiring 8 that each board of trustees of a school district and each governing body of a charter school submit to the Superintendent of Public 9 Instruction and the Department, in the form and manner prescribed 10 by the Superintendent, the results of achievement and proficiency 11 examinations given in the 4th, 8th, 10th and 11th grades to public 12 school pupils of the district and charter schools. The State Board 13 14 shall not include in the regulations any provision which would violate the confidentiality of the test scores of any individual pupil. 15

The results of examinations must be reported for each 16 2. 17 school, including, without limitation, each charter school, school district and this state, as follows: 18

(a) The average score, as defined by the Department, of pupils 19 20 who took the examinations under regular testing conditions; and

(b) The average score, as defined by the Department, of pupils 21 22 who took the examinations with modifications or accommodations approved by the private entity that created the examination or, if the 23 24 Department created the examination, the Department, if such 25 reporting does not violate the confidentiality of the test scores of any 26 individual pupil.

27 3. The Department shall adopt regulations prescribing the 28 requirements for reporting the scores of pupils who:

29 (a) Took the examinations under conditions that were not 30 approved by the private entity that created the examination or, if the 31 Department created the examination, by the Department; 32

(b) Are enrolled in special schools for children with disabilities;

33 (c) Are enrolled in an alternative program for the education of 34 pupils at risk of dropping out of high school, including, without 35 limitation, a program of distance education that is provided to pupils who are at risk of dropping out of high school pursuant to NRS 36 388.820 to 388.874, inclusive; or 37

38 (d) Are detained in a:

39 (1) [Youth training center;

40 (2) Youth center;

41 (3)] Local, regional or state facility for the detention of 42 children:

43 (2) Juvenile forestry camp;

44 **I**(4) Detention home:

(5) Youth camp; 45



1 <u>(6)</u> Juvenile correctional institution; or

2 <u>(7)</u> or

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3 (3) Correctional institution.

4 The scores reported pursuant to this subsection must not be included 5 in the average scores reported pursuant to subsection 2.

6 4. Not later than 10 days after the Department receives the 7 results of the achievement and proficiency examinations, the 8 Department shall transmit a copy of the results of the examinations 9 administered pursuant to NRS 389.015 to the Legislative Bureau of 10 Educational Accountability and Program Evaluation in a manner 11 that does not violate the confidentiality of the test scores of any 12 individual pupil.

5. On or before November 15 of each year, each school district
and each charter school shall report to the Department the following
information for each examination administered in the public schools
in the school district or charter school:

(a) The examination administered;

(b) The grade level or levels of pupils to whom the examinationwas administered;

20 (c) The costs incurred by the school district or charter school in 21 administering each examination; and

(d) The purpose, if any, for which the results of the examinationare used by the school district or charter school.

On or before December 15 of each year, the Department shall transmit to the Budget Division of the Department of Administration and the Fiscal Analysis Division of the Legislative Counsel Bureau the information submitted to the Department pursuant to this subsection.

29 6. The superintendent of schools of each school district and the 30 governing body of each charter school shall certify that the number 31 of pupils who took the examinations required pursuant to NRS 389.015 is equal to the number of pupils who are enrolled in each 32 school in the school district or in the charter school who are required 33 to take the examinations except for those pupils who are exempt 34 from taking the examinations. A pupil may be exempt from taking 35 the examinations if: 36

(a) His primary language is not English and his proficiency in
the English language is below the level that the State Board
determines is proficient, as measured by an assessment of
proficiency in the English language prescribed by the State Board
pursuant to subsection 8; or

(b) He is enrolled in a program of special education pursuant to
NRS 388.440 to 388.520, inclusive, and his program of special
education specifies that he is exempt from taking the examinations.



1 7. In addition to the information required by subsection 5, the 2 Superintendent of Public Instruction shall:

(a) Report the number of pupils who were not exempt from 3 taking the examinations but were absent from school on the day that 4 5 the examinations were administered; and

(b) Reconcile the number of pupils who were required to take 6 7 the examinations with the number of pupils who were exempt from 8 taking the examinations or absent from school on the day that the 9 examinations were administered.

10 The State Board shall prescribe an assessment of proficiency 8. in the English language for pupils whose primary language is not 11 English to determine which pupils are exempt from the 12 examinations pursuant to paragraph (\hat{a}) of subsection \hat{b} . 13 14

Sec. 340. NRS 389.018 is hereby amended to read as follows:

15 389.018 1. The following subjects are designated as the core academic subjects that must be taught, as applicable for grade 16 levels, in all public schools, the Caliente Youth Center [and], the 17 Nevada Youth Training Center [:] and any other state facility for 18 19 the detention of children that is operated pursuant to title 5 of 20 NRS:

(a) English, including reading, composition and writing;

(b) Mathematics:

(c) Science; and

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24 (d) Social studies, which includes only the subjects of history, 25 geography, economics and government.

26 2. Except as otherwise provided in this subsection, in addition 27 to the core academic subjects, the following subjects must be taught 28 as applicable for grade levels and to the extent practicable in all public schools, the Caliente Youth Center, [and] the Nevada Youth 29 30 Training Center **:** and any other state facility for the detention of 31 children that is operated pursuant to title 5 of NRS: 32

(a) The arts;

(b) Computer education and technology;

34 (c) Health; and 35

(d) Physical education.

If the State Board requires the completion of course work in a 36 37 subject area set forth in this subsection for graduation from high 38 school or promotion to the next grade, a public school shall offer the required course work. Unless a subject is required for graduation 39 40 from high school or promotion to the next grade, a charter school is 41 not required to comply with this subsection.

42 **Sec. 341.** NRS 389.020 is hereby amended to read as follows:

43 389.020 1. In all public schools, the Caliente Youth Center, 44

[and] the Nevada Youth Training Center [] and any other state facility for the detention of children that is operated pursuant to 45



title 5 of NRS, instruction must be given in American government,
 including, without limitation, the:

(a) Essentials of the:

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4 (1) Constitution of the United States, including, without 5 limitation, the Bill of Rights;

(2) Constitution of the State of Nevada; and

(3) Declaration of Independence;

(b) Origin and history of the constitutions; and

(c) Study of and devotion to American institutions and ideals.

10 2. The instruction required in subsection 1 must be given 11 during at least 1 year of the elementary school grades and for a 12 period of at least 1 year in all high schools.

13 Sec. 342. NRS 389.035 is hereby amended to read as follows:

14 389.035 No pupil in any public high school, the Caliente Youth 15 Center, [or] the Nevada Youth Training Center or any other state 16 facility for the detention of children that is operated pursuant to 17 title 5 of NRS may receive a certificate or diploma of graduation 18 without having passed a course in American government and 19 American history as required by NRS 389.020 and 389.030.

Sec. 343. NRS 389.560 is hereby amended to read as follows:

389.560 1. The State Board shall adopt regulations that 21 require the board of trustees of each school district and 22 the governing body of each charter school to submit to the 23 Superintendent of Public Instruction, the Department and the 24 Council, in the form and manner prescribed by the Superintendent, 25 the results of the examinations administered pursuant to NRS 26 27 389.550. The State Board shall not include in the regulations any 28 provision that would violate the confidentiality of the test scores of 29 an individual pupil.

2. The results of the examinations must be reported for each
school, including, without limitation, each charter school, school
district and this state, as follows:

(a) The percentage of pupils who have demonstrated
 proficiency, as defined by the Department, and took the
 examinations under regular testing conditions; and

36 (b) The percentage of pupils who have demonstrated 37 proficiency, as defined by the Department, and took the 38 examinations with modifications or accommodations approved by 39 the private entity that created the examination or, if the Department 40 created the examination, the Department, if such reporting does not 41 violate the confidentiality of the test scores of any individual pupil.

42 3. The Department shall adopt regulations prescribing the 43 requirements for reporting the results of pupils who:



(a) Took the examinations under conditions that were not
 approved by the private entity that created the examination or, if the
 Department created the examination, by the Department;

(b) Are enrolled in special schools for children with disabilities;

5 (c) Are enrolled in an alternative program for the education of 6 pupils at risk of dropping out of high school, including, without 7 limitation, a program of distance education that is provided to pupils 8 who are at risk of dropping out of high school pursuant to NRS 9 388.820 to 388.874, inclusive; or

10 (d) Are detained in a:

11 (1) [Youth training center;

12 <u>(2) Youth center;</u>

13 (3)] Local, regional or state facility for the detention of 14 children;

15 (2) Juvenile forestry camp;

16 [(4) Detention home;

17 <u>(5) Youth camp;</u>

18 <u>(6) Juvenile correctional institution; or</u>

19 (7) or 20 (3) Corr

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(3) Correctional institution.

The results reported pursuant to this subsection must not be included in the percentage of pupils reported pursuant to subsection 2.

4. Not later than 10 days after the Department receives the results of the examinations, the Department shall transmit a copy of the results to the Legislative Bureau of Educational Accountability and Program Evaluation in a manner that does not violate the confidentiality of the test scores of any individual pupil.

5. On or before November 15 of each year, each school district and each charter school shall report to the Department the following information for each examination administered in the public schools in the school district or charter school:

(a) The examination administered;

(b) The grade level or levels of pupils to whom the examinationwas administered;

35 (c) The costs incurred by the school district or charter school in 36 administering each examination; and

(d) The purpose, if any, for which the results of the examinationare used by the school district or charter school.

On or before December 15 of each year, the Department shall transmit to the Budget Division of the Department of Administration and the Fiscal Analysis Division of the Legislative Counsel Bureau the information submitted to the Department pursuant to this subsection.

44 6. The superintendent of schools of each school district and the 45 governing body of each charter school shall certify that the number



of pupils who took the examinations is equal to the number of pupils
who are enrolled in each school in the school district or in the
charter school who are required to take the examinations, except for
those pupils who are exempt from taking the examinations. A pupil
may be exempt from taking the examinations if:

6 (a) His primary language is not English and his proficiency in 7 the English language is below the level that the State Board 8 determines is proficient, as measured by an assessment of 9 proficiency in the English language prescribed by the State Board 10 pursuant to subsection 8; or

(b) He is enrolled in a program of special education pursuant to
 NRS 388.440 to 388.520, inclusive, and his program of special
 education specifies that he is exempt from taking the examinations.

14 7. In addition to the information required by subsection 5, the 15 Superintendent of Public Instruction shall:

(a) Report the number of pupils who were not exempt from
taking the examinations but were absent from school on the day that
the examinations were administered; and

(b) Reconcile the number of pupils who were required to take
the examinations with the number of pupils who were exempt from
taking the examinations or absent from school on the day that the
examinations were administered.

8. The State Board shall prescribe an assessment of proficiency
in the English language for pupils whose primary language is not
English to determine which pupils are exempt from the
examinations pursuant to paragraph (a) of subsection 6.
Sec. 344. NRS 391.090 is hereby amended to read as follows:

Sec. 344. NRS 391.090 is hereby amended to read as follows: 391.090 1. Any person who is:

391.090 1. Any person who is:
(a) Granted a license to teach or perform other educational
functions in the public schools of Nevada, in the school conducted
at the Nevada Youth Training Center , [or] the Caliente Youth
Center or any other state facility for the detention of children that

33 is operated pursuant to title 5 of NRS or for any program of

instruction for kindergarten or grades 1 to 12, inclusive, conducted at any correctional institution in the Department of Corrections; or

36 (b) Charged with the duty at the Nevada Youth Training Center,
37 [or] the Caliente Youth Center or any other state facility for the

detention of children that is operated pursuant to title 5 of NRS of giving instruction in the Constitution of the United States and the

40 Constitution of the State of Nevada,

41 must show, by examination or credentials showing college,

42 university or normal school study, satisfactory evidence of adequate 43 knowledge of the origin, history, provisions and principles of the

44 Constitution of the United States and the Constitution of the State of

45 Nevada.



1 2. The Commission may grant a reasonable time for 2 compliance with the terms of this section. **Sec. 345.** NRS 392.090 is hereby amended to read as follows: 3 392.090 After review of the case, the juvenile [division or 4 5 family division of the district] court may issue a permit authorizing any child who has completed the eighth grade to leave school. 6 7 **Sec. 346.** NRS 392.254 is hereby amended to read as follows: 392.254 "Notification" means a notification which indicates 8 9 that a child has been adjudicated delinquent for a sexual offense or a sexually motivated act and which is provided by a probation officer 10 or parole officer pursuant to [NRS 62.465.] section 182 of this act. 11 Sec. 347. NRS 392.2583 is hereby amended to read as 12 13 follows: 392.2583 "Sexual offense" has the meaning ascribed to it in 14 [NRS 62.435.] section 180 of this act. 15 Sec. 348. NRS 392.2587 is hereby amended to read as 16 follows: 17 392.2587 "Sexually motivated act" has the meaning ascribed to 18 it in [NRS 62.440.] section 33 of this act. 19 20 **Sec. 349.** NRS 392.264 is hereby amended to read as follows: 21 392.264 1. If a superintendent of a school district receives notification and a victim identified in the notification is a pupil in 22 23 the school district, the superintendent shall not permit an offender who is subject to the provisions of [NRS 62.405 to 62.490,] sections 24 180 to 185, inclusive, of this act to attend a public school that a 25 victim is attending unless: 26 27 (a) An alternative plan of supervision is approved by the court 28 pursuant to [NRS 62.475;] section 183 of this act; or 29 (b) An alternative plan of attendance is approved by the court 30 pursuant to [NRS 62.485.] section 184 of this act. 31 2. If the court does not approve an alternative plan of supervision or an alternative plan of attendance for the offender and 32 33 the school district in which the offender resides does not have another public school in the district for the offender to attend, the 34 35 superintendent of the school district shall negotiate an agreement 36 with: 37 (a) The superintendent of an adjoining school district within this 38 state for the offender to attend a public school in that adjoining 39 school district; or

(b) The superintendent, or another appropriate administrator, of
 an adjoining school district in an adjoining state for the offender to
 attend a public school in that adjoining school district.

43 3. The superintendent of the school district in which the 44 offender resides shall inform the person with whom he is 45 negotiating that the offender has been adjudicated delinquent for a



sexual offense or a sexually motivated act, but the superintendent 1 2 shall not disclose the name of a victim.

4. An agreement which is made pursuant to this section and 3 which is presented to a board of trustees for approval: 4 5

(a) Must not contain the name of a victim;

24

(b) Must comply with the provisions of subsections 2 and 3 of 6 7 NRS 392.010; and

(c) Must be approved by the Superintendent of Public 8 9 Instruction.

10 5. A board of trustees may terminate an agreement entered into pursuant to this section if, because of a change in circumstances, the 11 offender is able to attend a public school in the school district in 12 13 which he resides without violating subsection 1. 14

Sec. 350. NRS 392.268 is hereby amended to read as follows:

392.268 If a school district incurs additional costs for 15 transporting an offender because he is prohibited from attending a 16 public school that a victim is attending, the school district is entitled 17 to reimbursement of all or part of those costs from the parents or 18 19 guardians of the offender to the extent ordered by the court pursuant 20 to [NRS 62.455.] section 181 of this act. The superintendent of the school district or the parents or guardians of the offender may 21 22 petition the court to reconsider the amount of reimbursement 23 ordered by the court.

Sec. 351. NRS 394.163 is hereby amended to read as follows:

394.163 "Notification" means a notification which indicates 25 that a child has been adjudicated delinquent for a sexual offense or a 26 sexually motivated act and which is provided by a probation officer 27 28 or parole officer pursuant to [NRS 62.465.] section 182 of this act.

29 Sec. 352. NRS 394.1643 is hereby amended to read as 30 follows:

394.1643 "Sexual offense" has the meaning ascribed to it in 31 32 INRS 62.435. section 180 of this act.

Sec. 353. NRS 394.1647 is hereby amended to read as 33 34 follows:

394.1647 "Sexually motivated act" has the meaning ascribed 35 to it in [NRS 62.440.] section 33 of this act. 36

Sec. 354. NRS 394.166 is hereby amended to read as follows: 37

394.166 If the executive head of a private school receives 38 notification and a victim identified in the notification is attending a 39 40 private school under his authority, the executive head shall not 41 permit an offender who is subject to the provisions of [NRS 62.405 42 to 62.490,] sections 180 to 185, inclusive, of this act to attend the 43 private school that a victim is attending unless:

44 1. An alternative plan of supervision is approved by the court pursuant to [NRS 62.475;] section 183 of this act; or 45



1 2. An alternative plan of attendance is approved by the court 2 pursuant to [NRS 62.485.] section 184 of this act.

Sec. 355. NRS 432.085 is hereby amended to read as follows:

3

4 432.085 1. The parents of a child placed in the custody of an 3 agency which provides child welfare services pursuant to the 6 provisions of NRS [62.880 or] 432.010 to 432.085, inclusive, or 7 chapter 432B of NRS or section 39 of this act are liable to the 8 agency which provides child welfare services for the cost of 9 maintenance and special services provided to the child.

10 2. The Division shall establish by regulation reasonable 11 schedules for the repayment of money owed by parents pursuant to 12 subsection 1.

An agency which provides child welfare services may waive
all or any part of the amount due pursuant to this section if it
determines that the parents of the child do not have the ability to pay
the amount.

4. If a parent refuses to pay an agency which provides child welfare services for money owed under this section, the agency which provides child welfare services may bring a civil action to recover all money owed with interest thereon at the rate of 7 percent per year commencing 30 days after an itemized statement of the amount owed is submitted to the parents.

23 5. All money collected pursuant to this section must be 24 deposited:

(a) In a county whose population is less than 100,000, with the
State Treasurer for credit to the State Child Welfare Services
Account.

(b) In a county whose population is 100,000 or more, with the
county treasurer for credit to a fund or account established by the
board of county commissioners.

31 Sec. 356. NRS 432.140 is hereby amended to read as follows:

32 432.140 1. A parent or guardian of a child may request that the child be fingerprinted by any law enforcement agency of this 33 state. If the law enforcement agency agrees to perform the service 34 and accepts payment of the same fee charged to others for this 35 service, if any, the law enforcement agency shall fingerprint the 36 child and give the fingerprint card to the parent or guardian. A law 37 38 enforcement agency which fingerprints a child under this section shall not retain a fingerprint card or any other copy of the child's 39 40 fingerprints prepared pursuant to this section.

41 2. The fingerprint card must include in a conspicuous place on 42 the card a statement that the card may be used for identification 43 purposes only and may not be used in any juvenile or criminal 44 investigation or proceeding conducted against the child.



3. A fingerprint card prepared pursuant to this section may be 1 2 used by a law enforcement agency only to help identify a child who is lost, kidnapped or killed. The card may not be used by anyone in 3 any investigation or proceeding conducted against the child under 4 5 [chapter 62] *title 5* of NRS or under the criminal laws of this state. 4. Any other person, firm or corporation that fingerprints 6 7 children for identification purposes shall take the fingerprints in a 8 manner which meets the standards set by the Federal Bureau of 9 Investigation as those standards exist on July 1, 1983. 10 Sec. 357. NRS 432B.020 is hereby amended to read as follows: 11 432B.020 1. "Abuse or neglect of a child" means, except as 12 13 otherwise provided in subsection 2: (a) Physical or mental injury of a nonaccidental nature; 14 (b) Sexual abuse or sexual exploitation; or 15 (c) Negligent treatment or maltreatment as set forth in 16 NRS 432B.140. 17 of a child caused or allowed by a person responsible for his welfare 18 19 under circumstances which indicate that the child's health or welfare 20 is harmed or threatened with harm. 2. A child is not abused or neglected, nor is his health or 21 22 welfare harmed or threatened for the sole reason that his: (a) Parent delivers the child to a provider of emergency services 23 24 pursuant to NRS 432B.630, if the parent complies with the 25 requirements of paragraph (a) of subsection 3 of that section; or 26 (b) Parent or guardian, in good faith, selects and depends upon 27 nonmedical remedial treatment for such child, if such treatment is 28 recognized and permitted under the laws of this state in lieu of 29 medical treatment. This paragraph does not limit the court in 30 ensuring that a child receive a medical examination and treatment 31 pursuant to [NRS 62.231.] section 143 of this act. 32 3. As used in this section, "allow" means to do nothing to prevent or stop the abuse or neglect of a child in circumstances 33 where the person knows or has reason to know that a child is abused 34 35 or neglected. Sec. 358. NRS 432B.050 is hereby amended to read as 36 37 follows: 38 432B.050 "Court" [means: 1. In any judicial district that includes a county whose 39 40 population is 100,000 or more, the family division of the district 41 court; or 2. In any other judicial district, the juvenile division of the 42 43 district court.] has the meaning ascribed to it in section 19 of this 44 act.



Sec. 359. NRS 432B.425 is hereby amended to read as 1 2 follows:

432B.425 If proceedings pursuant to this chapter involve the 3 protection of an Indian child, the court shall: 4

1. Cause the Indian child's tribe to be notified in writing at the 5 beginning of the proceedings in the manner provided in the Indian 6 7 Child Welfare Act. If the Indian child is eligible for membership in 8 more than one tribe, each tribe must be notified.

9 2. Transfer the proceedings to the Indian child's tribe in 10 accordance with the Indian Child Welfare Act.

3. If a tribe declines or is unable to exercise jurisdiction, 11 exercise its jurisdiction as provided in the Indian Child Welfare Act. 12 13

Sec. 360. NRS 435.081 is hereby amended to read as follows:

14 435.081 1. The Administrator or his designee may receive a mentally retarded person or person with a related condition of this 15 state for services in a facility operated by the Division if: 16

(a) The person is mentally retarded as defined in NRS 433.174 17 or is a person with a related condition and is in need of institutional 18 19 training and treatment;

(b) Space is available which is designed and equipped to provide 20 appropriate care for the person; 21

22 (c) The facility has or can provide an appropriate program of training and treatment for the person; and 23

24 (d) There is written evidence that no less restrictive alternative is 25 available in his community.

2. A mentally retarded person or person with a related 26 27 condition may be accepted at a division facility for emergency 28 evaluation when the evaluation is requested by a court. A person must not be retained pursuant to this subsection for more than 10 29 30 working days.

3. A court may order that a mentally retarded person or person 31 32 with a related condition be admitted to a division facility if it finds that admission is necessary because of the death or sudden disability 33 of the parent or guardian of the person. The person must not be 34 retained pursuant to this subsection for more than 45 days. Before 35 the expiration of the 45-day period the Division shall report to the 36 court its recommendations for placement or treatment of the person. 37 38 If less restrictive alternatives are not available, the person may be admitted to the facility using the procedures for voluntary or 39 40 involuntary admission, as appropriate.

41 4. A child may be received, cared for and examined at a 42 division facility for the mentally retarded for not more than 10 43 working days without admission, if the examination is ordered by a 44 court having jurisdiction of the minor in accordance with the provisions of paragraph (c) of subsection 1 of NRS 62.211 and 45



subsection 1 of NRS 432B.560 [-] and section 143 of this act. At 1 2 the end of the 10 days, the Administrator or his designee shall report the result of the examination to the court and shall detain the child 3 until the further order of the court, but not to exceed 7 days after the 4 5 Administrator's report.

5. The parent or guardian of a person believed to be mentally 6 7 retarded or believed to have a related condition may apply to the 8 administrative officer of a division facility to have the person evaluated by personnel of the Division who are experienced in the 9 diagnosis of mental retardation and related conditions. The 10 administrative officer may accept the person for evaluation without 11 12 admission.

13 6. If, after the completion of an examination or evaluation 14 pursuant to subsection 4 or 5, the administrative officer finds that 15 the person meets the criteria set forth in subsection 1, the person may be admitted to the facility using the procedures for voluntary or 16 17 involuntary admission, as appropriate.

7. If, at any time, the parent or guardian of a person admitted to 18 19 a division facility on a voluntary basis, or the person himself if he has attained the age of 18 years, requests in writing that the person 20 be discharged, the administrative officer shall discharge the person. 21 22 If the administrative officer finds that discharge from the facility is 23 not in the person's best interests, he may initiate proceedings for 24 involuntary admission, but the person must be discharged pending 25 those proceedings.

26 Sec. 361. NRS 441A.320 is hereby amended to read as 27 follows: 28

441A.320 1. As soon as practicable after:

29

(a) A person is arrested for the commission of a crime; or

30 (b) A minor is detained for the commission of an act which, if 31 committed by a person other than a minor would [constitute] have *constituted* a crime. 32

33 which the victim or a witness alleges involved the sexual penetration of the victim's body, the health authority shall test a 34 35 specimen obtained from the arrested person or detained minor for exposure to the human immunodeficiency virus and any commonly 36 contracted sexually transmitted disease, regardless of whether he or, 37 38 if a detained minor, his parent or guardian consents to providing the specimen. The agency that has custody of the arrested person or 39 40 detained minor shall obtain the specimen and submit it to the health 41 authority for testing. The health authority shall perform the test in 42 accordance with generally accepted medical practices. 43 2. The health authority shall disclose the results of all tests

44 performed pursuant to subsection 1 to:

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1 (a) The victim or to the victim's parent or guardian if the victim 2 is a minor; and

3 (b) The arrested person and, if a minor is detained, to his parent 4 or guardian.

5 3. If the health authority determines, from the results of a test 6 performed pursuant to subsection 1, that a victim of sexual assault 7 may have been exposed to the human immunodeficiency virus or 8 any commonly contracted sexually transmitted disease, it shall, at 9 the request of the victim, provide him with:

10 (a) An examination for exposure to the human 11 immunodeficiency virus and any commonly contracted sexually 12 transmitted disease to which the health authority determines he may 13 have been exposed;

(b) Counseling regarding the human immunodeficiency virus
and any commonly contracted sexually transmitted disease to which
the health authority determines he may have been exposed; and

17 (c) A referral for health care and other assistance,

18 as appropriate.

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4. If the court in:

20 (a) A criminal proceeding determines that a person has 21 committed a crime; or

(b) A proceeding conducted pursuant to [chapter 62] title 5 of NRS determines that a minor has committed an act which, if committed by a person other than a minor, would [constitute] have constituted a crime,

involving the sexual penetration of a victim's body, the court shall,
upon application by the health authority, order that minor or other
person to pay any expenses incurred in carrying out this section with
regard to that minor or other person and that victim.

5. The Board shall adopt regulations identifying, for the purposes of this section, sexually transmitted diseases which are commonly contracted.

33 6. As used in this section:

(a) "Sexual assault" means a violation of NRS 200.366.

35 (b) "Sexual penetration" has the meaning ascribed to it in 36 NRS 200.364.

37 Sec. 362. NRS 444.330 is hereby amended to read as follows:

444.330 1. The Health Division has supervision over the
sanitation, healthfulness, cleanliness and safety, as it pertains to the
foregoing matters, of the following state institutions:

41 (a) Institutions and facilities of the Department of Corrections.

42 (b) Northern Nevada Adult Mental Health Services.

43 (c) Nevada Youth Training Center, [-

44 (d) Caliente Youth Center [.



(e) and any other state facility for the detention of children 1 that is operated pursuant to title 5 of NRS. 2 (d) Northern Nevada Children's Home. 3 (f) Southern Nevada Children's Home. 4 [(g)] (f) University and Community College System of Nevada. 5 2. The State Board of Health may adopt regulations pertaining 6 7 thereto as are necessary to promote properly the sanitation, 8 healthfulness, cleanliness and, as it pertains to the foregoing matters, 9 the safety of those institutions. 10 3. The State Health Officer or his authorized agent shall inspect those institutions at least once each calendar year and whenever he 11 deems an inspection necessary to carry out the provisions of this 12 13 section. 4. The State Health Officer may publish reports of the 14 15 inspections. 5. All persons charged with the duty of maintenance and 16 operation of the institutions named in this section shall operate the 17 institutions in conformity with the regulations adopted by the State 18 Board of Health pursuant to subsection 2. 19 20 The State Health Officer or his authorized agent may, in 6. carrying out the provisions of this section, enter upon any part of the 21 22 premises of any of the institutions named in this section over which he has jurisdiction, to determine the sanitary conditions of the 23 24 institutions and to determine whether the provisions of this section and the regulations of the State Board of Health pertaining thereto 25 26 are being violated. 27 Sec. 363. NRS 483.250 is hereby amended to read as follows: 28 483.250 The Department shall not issue any license pursuant to the provisions of NRS 483.010 to 483.630, inclusive: 29 30 1. To any person who is under the age of 18 years, except that 31 the Department may issue: 32 (a) A restricted license to a person between the ages of 14 and 18 years pursuant to the provisions of NRS 483.267 and 483.270. 33 34 (b) An instruction permit to a person who is at least $15 \frac{1}{2}$ years 35 of age pursuant to the provisions of subsection 1 of NRS 483.280. (c) A restricted instruction permit to a person under the age of 36 37 18 years pursuant to the provisions of subsection 3 of NRS 483.280. 38 (d) Except as otherwise provided in paragraph (e), a license to a person between the ages of 15 3/4 and 18 years if: 39 40 (1) He has completed a course: 41 (I) In automobile driver education pursuant to NRS 42 389.090; or 43 (II) Provided by a school for training drivers licensed 44 pursuant to NRS 483.700 to 483.780, inclusive, if the course 45 complies with the applicable regulations governing the B 1 9 7

establishment, conduct and scope of automobile driver education 1 2 adopted by the State Board of Education pursuant to NRS 389.090;

(2) He has at least 50 hours of experience in driving a motor 3 vehicle with a restricted license, instruction permit or restricted 4 instruction permit issued pursuant to NRS 483.267, 483.270 or 5 483.280; 6

(3) His parent or legal guardian signs and submits to the 7 8 Department a form provided by the Department which attests that 9 the person who wishes to obtain the license has completed the 10 training and experience required by subparagraphs (1) and (2); and 11

(4) He has held an instruction permit for at least:

(I) Ninety days before he applies for the license, if he was 12 13 under the age of 16 years at the time he obtained the instruction 14 permit;

(II) Sixty days before he applies for the license, if he was 15 at least 16 years of age but less than 17 years of age at the time he 16 obtained the instruction permit; or 17

(III) Thirty days before he applies for the license, if he 18 was at least 17 years of age but less than 18 years of age at the time 19 20 he obtained the instruction permit.

(e) A license to a person who is between the ages of 15 3/4 and 21 22 18 years if:

(1) The public school in which he is enrolled is located in a 23 county whose population is less than 50,000 or in a city or town 24 25 whose population is less than 25,000;

(2) The public school does not offer automobile driver 26 27 education;

28 (3) He has at least 50 hours of experience in driving a motor 29 vehicle with a restricted license, instruction permit or restricted 30 instruction permit issued pursuant to NRS 483.267, 483.270 or 31 483.280;

32 (4) His parent or legal guardian signs and submits to the Department a form provided by the Department which attests that 33 the person who wishes to obtain the license has completed the 34 experience required by subparagraph (3); and 35

(5) He has held an instruction permit for at least:

36

(I) Ninety days before he applies for the license, if he was 37 38 under the age of 16 years at the time he obtained the instruction permit: 39

(II) Sixty days before he applies for the license, if he was 40 41 at least 16 years of age but less than 17 years of age at the time he 42 obtained the instruction permit; or

43 (III) Thirty days before he applies for the license, if he 44 was at least 17 years of age but less than 18 years of age at the time he obtained the instruction permit. 45



1 2. To any person whose license has been revoked until the 2 expiration of the period during which he is not eligible for a license.

3 3. To any person whose license has been suspended, but upon 4 good cause shown to the Administrator, the Department may issue a 5 restricted license to him or shorten any period of suspension.

6 4. To any person who has previously been adjudged to be 7 afflicted with or suffering from any mental disability or disease and 8 who has not at the time of application been restored to legal 9 capacity.

5. To any person who is required by NRS 483.010 to 483.630, inclusive, to take an examination, unless he has successfully passed the examination.

6. To any person when the Administrator has good cause to
believe that by reason of physical or mental disability that person
would not be able to operate a motor vehicle safely.

7. To any person who is not a resident of this state.

16

8. To any child who is the subject of a court order issued
pursuant to [paragraph (h) of subsection 1 of NRS 62.211, NRS
62.2255, 62.226 or 62.228] title 5 of NRS which delays his privilege
to drive.

9. To any person who is the subject of a court order issued
pursuant to NRS 206.330 which suspends or delays his privilege to
drive until the expiration of the period of suspension or delay.

24 **Sec. 364.** NRS 483.450 is hereby amended to read as follows: 483.450 1. Whenever any person is convicted of any offense 25 for which the provisions of NRS 483.010 to 483.630, inclusive, 26 27 make mandatory the revocation of his driver's license by the 28 Department, the court in which the person is convicted may require 29 the surrender to it of all driver's licenses then held by the person 30 convicted, and the court may, within 20 days after the conviction, 31 forward these licenses, together with a record of the conviction, to 32 the Department.

33 2. A record of conviction must be made in a manner approved by the Department. The court shall provide sufficient information to 34 allow the Department to include accurately the information 35 regarding the conviction in the driver's record. The record of 36 37 conviction from the court must include at least the name and address of the person convicted, the number of his driver's license, his social 38 39 security number, the registration number of the vehicle involved, the 40 date the citation was issued or the arrest was made, the number of 41 the citation and the date and final disposition of the citation.

42 3. Every court, including a juvenile court, having jurisdiction 43 over violations of the provisions of NRS 483.010 to 483.630, 44 inclusive, or any other law of this state or municipal ordinance



regulating the operation of motor vehicles on highways, shall
 forward to the Department:

3 (a) If the court is other than a juvenile court, a record of the 4 conviction of any person in that court for a violation of any such 5 laws other than regulations governing standing or parking; or

6 (b) If the court is a juvenile court, a record of any finding that a 7 child has violated a traffic law or ordinance other than one 8 governing standing or parking,

9 within 20 days after the conviction or finding, and may recommend
10 the suspension of the driver's license of the person convicted or
11 child found in violation of a traffic law or ordinance.

4. For the purposes of NRS 483.010 to 483.630, inclusive:

(a) "Conviction" means a final conviction, and includes a
finding by a juvenile court pursuant to [NRS 62.221.] section 161 of
this act.

16 (b) A forfeiture of bail or collateral deposited to secure a 17 defendant's appearance in court, if the forfeiture has not been 18 vacated, is equivalent to a conviction.

5. The necessary expenses of mailing licenses and records of
conviction to the Department as required by subsections 1 and 3
must be paid by the court charged with the duty of forwarding those
licenses and records of conviction.

Sec. 365. NRS 483.460 is hereby amended to read as follows:

483.460 1. Except as otherwise provided by specific statute, the Department shall revoke the license, permit or privilege of any driver upon receiving a record of his conviction of any of the following offenses, when that conviction has become final, and the driver is not eligible for a license, permit or privilege to drive for the period indicated:

30 (a) For a period of 3 years if the offense is:

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(1) A violation of subsection 2 of NRS 484.377.

32 (2) A third or subsequent violation within 7 years of 33 NRS 484.379.

(3) A violation of NRS 484.3795 or a homicide resulting
from driving or being in actual physical control of a vehicle while
under the influence of intoxicating liquor or a controlled substance
or resulting from any other conduct prohibited by NRS 484.379 or
484.3795.

The period during which such a driver is not eligible for a license, permit or privilege to drive must be set aside during any period of imprisonment and the period of revocation must resume upon completion of the period of imprisonment or when the person is

42 completion of the period of imprisonment or when the person is43 placed on residential confinement.

44 (b) For a period of 1 year if the offense is:



1 (1) Any other manslaughter resulting from the driving of a 2 motor vehicle or felony in the commission of which a motor vehicle 3 is used, including the unlawful taking of a motor vehicle.

4 (2) Failure to stop and render aid as required pursuant to the 5 laws of this state in the event of a motor vehicle accident resulting in 6 the death or bodily injury of another.

7 (3) Perjury or the making of a false affidavit or statement 8 under oath to the Department pursuant to NRS 483.010 to 483.630, 9 inclusive, or pursuant to any other law relating to the ownership or 10 driving of motor vehicles.

11 (4) Conviction, or forfeiture of bail not vacated, upon three 12 charges of reckless driving committed within a period of 12 months.

13 (5) A second violation within 7 years of NRS 484.379 and 14 the driver is not eligible for a restricted license during any of that 15 period.

(6) A violation of NRS 484.348.

16

17 (c) For a period of 90 days, if the offense is a first violation 18 within 7 years of NRS 484.379.

19 2. The Department shall revoke the license, permit or privilege 20 of a driver convicted of violating NRS 484.379 who fails to 21 complete the educational course on the use of alcohol and controlled 22 substances within the time ordered by the court and shall add a 23 period of 90 days during which the driver is not eligible for a 24 license, permit or privilege to drive.

3. When the Department is notified by a court that a person who has been convicted of a first violation within 7 years of NRS 484.379 has been permitted to enter a program of treatment pursuant to NRS 484.37937, the Department shall reduce by one-half the period during which he is not eligible for a license, permit or privilege to drive, but shall restore that reduction in time if notified that he was not accepted for or failed to complete the treatment.

4. The Department shall revoke the license, permit or privilege to drive of a person who is required to install a device pursuant to NRS 484.3943 but who operates a motor vehicle without such a device:

36 (a) For 3 years, if it is his first such offense during the period of37 required use of the device.

(b) For 5 years, if it is his second such offense during the periodof required use of the device.

40 5. A driver whose license, permit or privilege is revoked 41 pursuant to subsection 4 is not eligible for a restricted license during 42 the period set forth in paragraph (a) or (b) of that subsection, 43 whichever applies.

6. In addition to any other requirements set forth by specific statute, if the Department is notified that a court has ordered the



revocation, suspension or delay in the issuance of a license pursuant
 to [chapter 62] title 5 of NRS, NRS 176.064 or 206.330, chapter 484
 of NRS or any other provision of law, the Department shall take
 such actions as are necessary to carry out the court's order.

5 7. As used in this section, "device" has the meaning ascribed to 6 it in NRS 484.3941.

Sec. 366. NRS 483.461 is hereby amended to read as follows:

8 483.461 1. If the result of a test given pursuant to NRS 9 484.382 or 484.383 shows that a person less than 21 years of age 10 had a concentration of alcohol of 0.02 or more but less than 0.10 in 11 his blood or breath at the time of the test, his license, permit or 12 privilege to drive must be suspended for a period of 90 days.

13 2. If a revocation or suspension of a person's license, permit or 14 privilege to drive for a violation of NRS [62.227,] 484.379 or 15 484.3795 or section 172 of this act follows a suspension ordered 16 pursuant to subsection 1, the Department shall:

(a) Cancel the suspension ordered pursuant to subsection 1; and

(b) Give the person credit toward the period of revocation or
suspension ordered pursuant to NRS [62.227,] 484.379 or 484.3795,
or section 172 of this act, whichever is applicable, for any period
during which the person's license, permit or privilege to drive was
suspended pursuant to subsection 1.

3. This section does not preclude:

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(a) The prosecution of a person for a violation of any otherprovision of law; or

(b) The suspension or revocation of a person's license, permit orprivilege to drive pursuant to any other provision of law.

Sec. 367. NRS 483.490 is hereby amended to read as follows:

29 483.490 1. Except as otherwise provided in this section, after 30 a driver's license has been suspended or revoked for an offense 31 other than a second violation within 7 years of NRS 484.379 and one-half of the period during which the driver is not eligible for a 32 33 license has expired, the Department may, unless the statute authorizing the suspension prohibits the issuance of a restricted 34 license, issue a restricted driver's license to an applicant permitting 35 the applicant to drive a motor vehicle: 36

 (\hat{a}) To and from work or in the course of his work, or both; or

(b) To acquire supplies of medicine or food or receive regularly
 scheduled medical care for himself or a member of his immediate
 family.

41 Before a restricted license may be issued, the applicant must submit 42 sufficient documentary evidence to satisfy the Department that a 43 severe hardship exists because the applicant has no alternative 44 means of transportation and that the severe hardship outweighs the 45 risk to the public if he is issued a restricted license.

* S B 1 9 7 R 1 *

1 2. A person who has been ordered to install a device in a motor 2 vehicle pursuant to NRS 484.3943:

3 (a) Shall install the device not later than 21 days after the date 4 on which the order was issued; and

5 (b) May not receive a restricted license pursuant to this section 6 until:

7 (1) After at least 1 year of the period during which he is not 8 eligible for a license, if he was convicted of:

9 (I) A violation of NRS 484.3795 or a homicide resulting 10 from driving or being in actual physical control of a vehicle while 11 under the influence of intoxicating liquor or a controlled substance 12 or resulting from any other conduct prohibited by NRS 484.379 or 13 484.3795; or

14 (II) A third or subsequent violation within 7 years of 15 NRS 484.379;

16 (2) After at least 180 days of the period during which he is 17 not eligible for a license, if he was convicted of a violation of 18 subsection 2 of NRS 484.377; or

(3) After at least 45 days of the period during which he is not
eligible for a license, if he was convicted of a first violation within 7
years of NRS 484.379.

3. If the Department has received a copy of an order requiring a
person to install a device in a motor vehicle pursuant to NRS
484.3943, the Department shall not issue a restricted driver's license
to such a person pursuant to this section unless the applicant has
submitted proof of compliance with the order and subsection 2.

4. After a driver's license has been revoked [pursuant to subsection 1 of NRS 62.227] or suspended pursuant to [paragraph (h) of subsection 1 of NRS 62.211, NRS 62.224, 62.2255, 62.226 or 62.228,] *title 5 of NRS*, the Department may issue a restricted driver's license to an applicant permitting the applicant to drive a motor vehicle:

(a) If applicable, to and from work or in the course of his work,or both; and

(b) If applicable, to and from school.

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36 5. After a driver's license has been suspended pursuant to NRS
483.443, the Department may issue a restricted driver's license to an
applicant permitting the applicant to drive a motor vehicle:

(a) If applicable, to and from work or in the course of his work,or both;

(b) To receive regularly scheduled medical care for himself or amember of his immediate family; and

43 (c) If applicable, as necessary to exercise a court-ordered right to44 visit a child.



6. A driver who violates a condition of a restricted license 1 2 issued pursuant to subsection 1 or by another jurisdiction is guilty of a misdemeanor and, if the license of the driver was suspended or 3 4 revoked for: 5

(a) A violation of NRS 484.379, 484.3795 or 484.384;

(b) A homicide resulting from driving or being in actual 6 physical control of a vehicle while under the influence of 7 8 intoxicating liquor or a controlled substance or resulting from any 9 other conduct prohibited by NRS 484.379 or 484.3795; or

10 (c) A violation of a law of any other jurisdiction that prohibits the same or similar conduct as set forth in paragraph (a) 11 12 or (b).

13 the driver shall be punished in the manner provided pursuant to subsection 2 of NRS 483.560. 14

7. The periods of suspensions and revocations required 15 pursuant to this chapter and NRS 484.384 must run consecutively, 16 except as otherwise provided in NRS 483.465 and 483.475, when 17 18 the suspensions must run concurrently.

8. Whenever the Department suspends or revokes a license, the 19 20 period of suspension, or of ineligibility for a license after the revocation, begins upon the effective date of the revocation or 21 22 suspension as contained in the notice thereof.

23 **Sec. 368.** NRS 483.495 is hereby amended to read as follows: 483.495 The Department shall by regulation: 24

25 1. Except as otherwise provided in [paragraph (h) of subsection 1 of NRS 62.211, and NRS 62.2263 and 62.227,] title 5 of NRS, set 26 27 forth any tests and other requirements which are a condition for the reinstatement of a license after any suspension, revocation, 28 29 cancellation or voluntary surrender of the license. The tests and 30 requirements:

31 (a) Must provide for a fair evaluation of a person's ability to 32 operate a motor vehicle; and

33 (b) May allow for the waiver of certain tests or requirements as the Department deems necessary. 34

35 2. Set forth the circumstances under which the Administrator may, for good cause shown, rescind the revocation, suspension or 36 37 cancellation of a license, or shorten the period for the suspension of 38 a license.

39 Sec. 369. NRS 483.580 is hereby amended to read as follows:

40 483.580 A person shall not cause or knowingly permit his child 41 or ward under the age of 18 years to drive a motor vehicle upon any 42 highway when the minor is not authorized under the provisions of 43 NRS 483.010 to 483.630, inclusive, or is in violation of any of the 44 provisions of NRS 483.010 to 483.630, inclusive, or if his license is 45 revoked or suspended pursuant to [paragraph (h) of subsection 1 of



NRS 62.211, NRS 62.224, 62.2255, 62.226, 62.227 or 62.228.] title 1 2 5 of NRS.

Sec. 370. NRS 484.384 is hereby amended to read as follows: 3 484.384 1. If the result of a test given under NRS 484.382 or 4 5 484.383 shows that a person had a concentration of alcohol of 0.10 or more in his blood or breath at the time of the test, his license, 6 7 permit or privilege to drive must be revoked as provided in NRS 8 484.385 and he is not eligible for a license, permit or privilege for a 9 period of 90 days.

10 2. If a revocation of a person's license, permit or privilege to drive under NRS [62.227 or] 483.460 or section 172 of this act 11 follows a revocation under subsection 1 which was based on his 12 13 having a concentration of alcohol of 0.10 or more in his blood or 14 breath, the Department shall cancel the revocation under that 15 subsection and give the person credit for any period during which he was not eligible for a license, permit or privilege. 16

3. Periods of ineligibility for a license, permit or privilege to 17 drive which are imposed pursuant to this section must run 18 19 consecutively. 20

Sec. 371. NRS 502.012 is hereby amended to read as follows:

502.012 Upon receipt of a copy of an order of the juvenile 21 [division of a district] court, entered pursuant to [NRS 62.229,] 22 section 174 of this act, to revoke the license to hunt of a child, the 23 Division shall revoke the license. The revocation of the license to 24 25 hunt shall be deemed effective as of the date of the order. The 26 Division shall retain the copy of the order. 27

Sec. 372. NRS 502.077 is hereby amended to read as follows:

28 502.077 1. The Division shall issue special fishing permits to 29 the administrative head of:

30 (a) Northern Nevada Adult Mental Health Services;

(b) Southern Nevada Adult Mental Health Services; 31

32 (c) The Northern Nevada Children's Home;

33 (d) The Southern Nevada Children's Home;

34 (e) The Nevada Youth Training Center [;

(f) The], the Caliente Youth Center [; 35

- (g)] and any other state facility for the detention of children that is operated pursuant to title 5 of NRS; 36 37

38 (f) The Spring Mountain Youth Camp;

39 [(h)] (g) The China Spring Youth Camp;

40 (i) Any facility which provides temporary foster care for 41 children who are not delinquent; and

42 (i) Such other public or charitable institutions or 43 organizations as are designated by regulations adopted by the 44 Commission.



for use only by the members, patients or children of such institutions
 or organizations.

2. The permits:

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4 (a) Must be in the possession of the officer or employee who is 5 supervising a member, patient or child while he is fishing.

6 (b) Authorize a member, patient or child to fish in a legal 7 manner if in the company of an officer or employee of one of the 8 institutions listed in this section, or of an organization provided for 9 by regulation, if the officer or employee has a valid Nevada fishing 10 license.

11 (c) Must be issued pursuant and subject to regulations 12 prescribed by the Commission.

(d) Must contain the words "Nevada Special Fishing Permit"and the number of the permit printed on the face of the permit.

15 (e) May authorize no more than 15 members, patients or 16 children, respectively, to fish.

17 3. Each institution or organization shall pay to the Division an 18 annual fee of \$15 for each permit issued to the institution or 19 organization pursuant to this section. The Division shall not issue 20 more than two permits per year to each institution or organization.

4. It is unlawful for any person other than a member, patient or child in one of these organizations or institutions to fish with a permit issued by the Division pursuant to this section.

Sec. 373. NRS 609.250 is hereby amended to read as follows:

609.250 Except for employment as a performer in a motion picture, it is unlawful for any person to employ any child under 14 years of age in any business or service during the hours in which the public schools of the school district in which the child resides are in session, unless the child has been excused from attendance by the school district or by order of the juvenile [division or family division of the district] court for the purpose of employment.

32 Sec. 374. NRS 616A.195 is hereby amended to read as 33 follows:

34 616A.195 Any person:

1. Less than 18 years of age who is subject to the jurisdiction of the juvenile [division of the district] court and who has been ordered by the court to perform community service, upon compliance by the supervising authority; or

2. Eighteen years of age or older who has been ordered by any court to perform community service pursuant to NRS 176.087, upon compliance by the convicted person or the supervising authority,

43 while engaged in that work, shall be deemed, for the purpose of 44 chapters 616A to 616D, inclusive, of NRS, an employee of the



supervising authority at a wage of \$50 per month, and is entitled to
 the benefits of those chapters.

Sec. 375. 1. To the extent that the statutory provisions enacted by this act are substantially the same as the statutory provisions repealed by this act, the statutory provisions enacted by this act must be construed as being substituted in a continuing way for the statutory provisions repealed by this act.

8 2. Except as otherwise provided in subsection 3, if a person is 9 subject to the jurisdiction of the juvenile court on or after January 1, 10 2004, the proceedings with regard to that person must be conducted 11 in accordance with the provisions of this act, whether or not the 12 person committed an unlawful act before January 1, 2004, or 13 otherwise became subject to the jurisdiction of the juvenile court 14 before January 1, 2004.

3. If, based on the requirements of the Nevada Constitution or 15 the Constitution of the United States, the proceedings with regard to 16 a person who committed an unlawful act before January 1, 2004, or 17 who otherwise became subject to the jurisdiction of the juvenile 18 court before January 1, 2004, cannot be conducted in accordance 19 20 with the provisions of this act, the proceedings with regard to that 21 person must be conducted as if the statutory provisions repealed by 22 this act had not been repealed.

23 Sec. 376. 1. To the extent that any statutory provision is 24 repealed by this act, that repeal does not affect, modify or abrogate 25 any right, remedy, duty, obligation, requirement, assessment, fine, forfeiture, penalty, liability, action, prosecution, proceeding, 26 adjudication, disposition, order, judgment, regulation, contract, act 27 28 or transaction that was in existence, had been instituted, imposed, taken, executed, entered or adopted, or had otherwise accrued or 29 30 occurred before January 1, 2004.

2. To the extent that any statutory provision is repealed by this act, that repeal does not revive any other statutory provision that was repealed before January 1, 2004.

34 **Sec. 377.** The provisions of this act do not repeal or otherwise 35 affect, modify or abrogate:

36 1. Any statute enacting a special, local or temporary law.

37 2. Any statute, ordinance or resolution making an 38 appropriation.

39 3. Any statute, ordinance or resolution affecting any bond issue 40 or by which any bond issue may have been authorized.

41 4. The running of any statute of limitations in force on 42 January 1, 2004.

43 5. The continued existence or operation of any state or local 44 department, agency or office legally established or held on or before 45 January 1, 2004.



6. Any bond of any public officer.

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7. Any taxes, fees, assessments or other charges legally incurred, imposed or collected before January 1, 2004.

4 8. Any regulation, ordinance or resolution that does not 5 conflict with the provisions of this act.

6 **Sec. 378.** 1. Except as otherwise provided in this section, the 7 provisions of this act do not repeal or otherwise affect, modify or 8 abrogate any statute authorizing, ratifying, confirming, approving or 9 accepting any compact or contract with the United States, another 10 state or any agency or instrumentality of the United States or 11 another state.

12 2. The repeal of the provisions of NRS 214.010 to 214.060, 13 inclusive, is intended for the purposes of reenactment and 14 codification only, and the repeal of the provisions of NRS 214.010 15 to 214.060, inclusive, does not affect, modify or abrogate the 16 Interstate Compact on Juveniles.

Sec. 379. 1. If any bill passed by the 72nd Session of the 17 Nevada Legislature adds a new statutory provision to chapter 62 or 18 19 210 of NRS, NRS 213.220 to 213.290, inclusive, or chapter 214 of NRS, the new statutory provision shall be deemed to be saved, and 20 21 the new statutory provision remains in effect in accordance with the 22 terms of the bill and must be incorporated into the provisions of title 23 5 of NRS, as amended by the provisions of this act. The Legislative 24 Counsel shall codify the new statutory provision in the appropriate 25 chapter in title 5 of NRS, as amended by the provisions of this act.

2. If any bill passed by the 72nd Session of the Nevada 26 27 Legislature amends a statutory provision of chapter 62 or 210 of 28 NRS, NRS 213.220 to 213.290, inclusive, or chapter 214 of NRS 29 that is repealed by the provisions of this act, the amendment shall be 30 deemed to be saved, and the amendment remains in effect in 31 accordance with the terms of the bill and must be incorporated into the provisions of title 5 of NRS, as amended by the provisions of 32 33 this act. The Legislative Counsel shall codify the amendment in the appropriate chapter in title 5 of NRS, as amended by the provisions 34 35 of this act.

Sec. 380. 1. The Legislative Counsel shall:

(a) In preparing the reprint and supplements to the Nevada
Revised Statutes, appropriately change any references to a statutory
provision of chapter 62 or 210 of NRS, NRS 213.220 to 213.290,
inclusive, or chapter 214 of NRS that is repealed by the provisions
of this act to refer to the appropriate provision of title 5 of NRS, as
amended by the provisions of this act.

(b) In preparing supplements to the Nevada Administrative
Code, appropriately change any references to a statutory provision
of chapter 62 or 210 of NRS, NRS 213.220 to 213.290, inclusive, or



chapter 214 of NRS that is repealed by the provisions of this act to
 refer to the appropriate provision of title 5 of NRS, as amended by
 the provisions of this act.

4 (c) In preparing supplements to the Nevada Administrative 5 Code, appropriately recodify any regulations in the Nevada 6 Administrative Code so that those regulations correspond with the 7 appropriate chapters of title 5 of NRS, as amended by the provisions 8 of this act.

9 2. Any reference in a bill or resolution passed by the 72nd 10 Session of the Nevada Legislature to a statutory provision of chapter 11 62 or 210 of NRS, NRS 213.220 to 213.290, inclusive, or chapter 12 214 of NRS that is repealed by the provisions of this act shall be 13 deemed to refer to the appropriate provision of title 5 of NRS, as 14 amended by the provisions of this act.

Sec. 381. 1. Any administrative regulations adopted by an officer or an agency whose name has been changed or whose responsibilities have been transferred pursuant to the provisions of this act to another officer or agency remain in force until amended by the officer or agency to which the responsibility for the adoption of the regulations has been transferred.

21 Any contracts or other agreements entered into by an officer 2. 22 or agency whose name has been changed or whose responsibilities 23 have been transferred pursuant to the provisions of this act to 24 another officer or agency are binding upon the officer or agency to 25 which the responsibility for the administration of the provisions of the contract or other agreement has been transferred. Such contracts 26 27 and other agreements may be enforced by the officer or agency to 28 which the responsibility for the enforcement of the provisions of the 29 contract or other agreement has been transferred.

30 3. Any action taken by an officer or agency whose name has 31 been changed or whose responsibilities have been transferred 32 pursuant to the provisions of this act to another officer or agency 33 remains in effect as if taken by the officer or agency to which the 34 responsibility for the enforcement of such actions has been 35 transferred.

Sec. 382. 1. The Legislative Counsel shall:

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(a) In preparing the reprint and supplements to the Nevada
Revised Statutes, appropriately change any references to an officer
or agency whose name is changed or whose responsibilities have
been transferred pursuant to the provisions of this act to refer to the
appropriate officer or agency.

42 (b) In preparing supplements to the Nevada Administrative 43 Code, appropriately change any references to an officer or agency 44 whose name is changed or whose responsibilities have been



1 transferred pursuant to the provisions of this act to refer to the appropriate officer or agency. 2 2. Any reference in a bill or resolution passed by the 72nd 3 Session of the Nevada Legislature to an officer or agency whose 4 name is changed or whose responsibilities have been transferred 5 pursuant to the provisions of this act to another officer or agency 6 7 shall be deemed to refer to the officer or agency to which the 8 responsibility is transferred. 9 Sec. 383. 1. NRS 62.020, 62.031 62.033, 62.036, 62.038, 62.040, 62.041, 62.043, 62.044, 62.050, 62.080, 62.081, 62.082, 10 62.085, 62.090, 62.100, 62.103, 62.105, 62.110, 62.112, 62.113, 11 62.115, 62.117, 62.120, 62.121, 62.122, 62.1225, 62.123, 62.124, 12 13 62.126, 62.1262, 62.1264, 62.1266, 62.1268, 62.127, 62.128, 14 62.129, 62.130, 62.132, 62.135, 62.138, 62.140, 62.150, 62.160, 15 62.165, 62.170, 62.172, 62.175, 62.180, 62.193, 62.195, 62.197, 62.199, 62.202, 62.206, 62.211, 62.2115, 62.212, 62.213, 62.214, 16 62.215, 62.2175, 62.2183, 62.2185, 62.2186, 62.2187, 62.2195, 17 62.2196, 62.2198, 62.221, 62.224, 62.2255, 62.226, 62.2263, 18 62.227, 62.2275, 62.228, 62.229, 62.2295, 62.2305, 62.231, 62.241, 19 62.251, 62.261, 62.271, 62.281, 62.291, 62.295, 62.350, 62.355, 20 62.360, 62.370, 62.395, 62.405, 62.415, 62.425, 62.435, 62.440, 21 62.445, 62.455, 62.465, 62.475, 62.485, 62.490, 62.500, 62.510, 22 62.520, 62.530, 62.540, 62.550, 62.555, 62.560, 62.570, 62.580, 23 62.585, 62.590, 62.600, 62.800, 62.810, 62.820, 62.830, 62.840, 24 25 62.845, 62.850, 62.860, 62.870, 62.880, 62.900, 62.910, 62.920 and 62.930 are hereby repealed. 26 27 2. NRS 210.010, 210.015, 210.060, 210.063, 210.065, 210.070, 28 210.075, 210.080, 210.085, 210.090, 210.100, 210.130, 210.140, 210.150, 210.160, 210.170, 210.180, 210.185, 210.187, 210.189, 29 30 210.190, 210.210, 210.220, 210.230, 210.240, 210.250, 210.260, 31 210.280, 210.285, 210.290, 210.400, 210.405, 210.450, 210.460, 210.470, 210.480, 210.490, 210.500, 210.510, 210.520, 210.530, 32 210.535, 210.540, 210.550, 210.560, 210.570, 210.580, 210.590, 33 210.610, 210.615, 210.620, 210.630, 210.640, 210.660, 210.670, 34 210.680, 210.690, 210.710, 210.713, 210.715, 210.730, 210.735, 35 210.740, 210.750 and 210.755 are hereby repealed. 36 3. NRS 213.220, 213.230, 213.240, 213.245, 213.250, 213.260, 37 38 213.270, 213.280, 213.285 and 213.290 are hereby repealed.

39 4. NRS 214.010, 214.015, 214.020, 214.030, 214.040, 214.050
40 and 214.060 are hereby repealed.

41 **Sec. 384.** 1. This section and sections 1 to 324, inclusive, 42 and 326 to 383, inclusive, of this act become effective on January 1, 43 2004.

44 2. Section 164 of this act expires by limitation on October 1, 45 2005.



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4. Section 325 of this act becomes effective on July 1, 2009.

LEADLINES OF REPEALED SECTIONS

62.020 Definitions.

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62.031 Liberal construction; purpose of chapter.

62.033 Duty of public officials and departments to further objects of chapter.

62.036 District courts termed juvenile courts.

62.038 Assignment of powers and duties among judges.

62.040 Exclusive original jurisdiction of court; procedure regarding minor traffic offenses.

62.041 Right of other courts to determine custody or guardianship of children.

62.043 Court's jurisdiction over adults; rights and remedies of adult defendants.

62.044 Court's jurisdiction over stepparents.

62.050 Transfer of cases to juvenile division.

62.080 Procedure when child 14 years or older is charged with felony; certification for criminal proceedings required under certain circumstances.

62.081 Escape or attempted escape from facility for detention of juveniles: Child deemed escaped prisoner; certification for criminal proceedings; to be deemed delinquent act.

62.082 Retention of jurisdiction by court.

62.085 Attorney: Appointment; fees and expenses; right to representation; waiver of representation.

62.090 Master: Appointment; training; compensation; findings and recommendations.

62.100 Probation committee in judicial district not including county whose population is 100,000 or more.

62.103 Committee for juvenile services in judicial district including county whose population is 100,000 or more but less than 400,000.

62.105 Probation committee in judicial district including county whose population is 400,000 or more.

62.110 Probation officers and other employees in judicial district not including county whose population is 100,000 or more: Appointment; compensation.



62.112 Probation officers and other employees in judicial district including county whose population is 100,000 or more but less than 400,000: Appointment; dismissal; compensation.

62.113 Probation officers and other employees in judicial district including county whose population is 100,000 or more but less than 400,000: Rights upon dismissal.

62.115 Probation officers and other employees in judicial district including county whose population is 400,000 or more: Appointment; dismissal; compensation.

62.117 Probation officers and other employees in judicial district including county whose population is 400,000 or more: Rights upon dismissal.

62.120 Probation officer in county whose population is less than 100,000: Duties.

62.121 Probation officer in judicial district including county whose population is 100,000 or more but less than 400,000: Duties.

62.122 Probation officer in judicial district including county whose population is 400,000 or more: Duties.

62.1225 Director of juvenile services in judicial district including county whose population is 100,000 or more but less than 400,000.

62.123 Director of juvenile services in judicial district including county whose population is 400,000 or more.

62.124 County youth services commission: Establishment; composition; duties.

62.126 "Department" defined.

62.1262 Applicability of provisions.

62.1264 Establishment, powers and duties of department; appointment of director.

62.1266 Probation officers and other employees: Appointment; status; dismissal; confidentiality of information obtained in discharge of duty.

62.1268 Joint board: Establishment; composition; duties; withdrawal of district judges serving as members.

62.127 Citizen's advisory committee: Establishment; powers.

62.128 Referral of complaint to probation officer; investigation and recommendation by probation officer; powers and duties of district attorney concerning approval and filing of petition; release of child if petition not approved or timely filed; court referral for informal supervision; supervision and consent decree.



62.129 Informal supervision of child by probation officer: Written agreement; terms and conditions; duration; effect on filing petition; report to court.

62.130 Petition: Signature; verification; contents.

62.132 Petition that child is in need of supervision: List of efforts taken to modify child's behavior; exception.

62.135 Petition alleging that child is serious or chronic offender; determination of status.

62.138 Petition alleging that child committed certain sexual or violent acts: Prosecuting attorney required to provide certain documentation to victim.

62.140 Issuance of summons; immediate delivery of child.

62.150 Service of summons.

62.160 Writ of attachment of the person may issue.

62.165 Extradition of children.

62.170 Grounds for taking child into custody; notification of parent or other person; release of child to parent or other person; conditions and limitations on continued detention of child; detention hearings; temporary placement of child excluded from jurisdiction of juvenile court.

62.172 Custody and detention of child alleged to have committed offense involving firearm; conditions and limitations on release of child; court may order evaluation of child; use immunity for statements made during evaluation.

62.175 Citation for traffic offense.

62.180 Temporary detention of children; provision by counties of detention homes and alternative programs; conduct and location of homes.

62.193 Proceedings not criminal in nature; when closed to public; judicial procedure; advising parties of rights; admissible evidence; period for final disposition; disclosure to victim.

62.195 Subpoenas; double jeopardy prohibited.

62.197 Study and report; filing of plan; examination by physician, psychiatrist or psychologist.

62.199 Proceedings involving Indian child: Placement into foster care.

62.202 Proceedings involving Indian child: Full faith and credit given to proceedings of Indian tribe.

62.206 Electronic filing of certain documents.

62.211 Powers and duties of court. [Effective through September 30, 2005.]

62.2115 Explanation of certain information concerning sealing of records to be included in decree or order.



62.212 Initial admonition of child in need of supervision; referral without adjudication; restrictions on commitment or other placement of children; exceptions.

62.213 Authority of court; payment of expenses by parent, guardian or other person liable for support; physical examination of child required.

62.214 Notification of Division; opportunity for Division to investigate and recommend placement for child.

62.215 Placement of child by Division; requirements for changing placement of child.

62.2175 Imposition, collection and distribution of administrative assessment upon imposition of fine.

62.2183 Child required to provide restitution for medical expenses of victim and damage to property; responsibilities of parent or guardian of child; community service in lieu of restitution.

62.2185 Program of restitution through work.

62.2186 Restitution through work fund: Creation; requirements for expenditures and management of fund.

62.2187 Other programs of restitution.

62.2195 Program of cognitive training and human development.

62.2196 Cognitive training and human development fund: Creation; requirements for expenditures and management of fund.

62.2198 Program of visitation to office of county coroner. [Effective through September 30, 2005.]

62.221 Minor traffic offense: Report to Department of Motor Vehicles; penalties.

62.224 Habitual truants: Fines; suspension of or prohibition from applying for driver's license; community service.

62.2255 Unlawful act involving alcohol or controlled substance: Suspension of or prohibition from applying for driver's license.

62.226 Unlawful act involving graffiti or defacing property: Suspension of or prohibition from applying for driver's license.

62.2263 Procedure regarding suspension of or prohibition from applying for driver's license when child commits certain unlawful acts.

62.227 Unlawful act involving driving and alcohol or controlled substance: Revocation of driver's license.

62.2275 Unlawful act involving alcohol or controlled substance: Evaluation of child; program of treatment; immunity for treatment facility; confidentiality of evaluation.



62.228 Unlawful act involving possession of firearm: Community service; suspension of or prohibition from applying for driver's license.

62.229 Unlawful act involving possession of firearm: Revocation of and prohibition from receiving license to hunt.

62.2295 Unlawful act involving cruelty to or torture of animal: Participation in counseling or other psychological treatment.

62.2305 Restrictions concerning community service and programs of work on or near highways or in other dangerous situations.

62.231 Medical treatment, care and examinations of children.

62.241 Selection of custodian with regard to his religious faith.

62.251 Modification and termination of decrees and orders.

62.261 Review of placement by court or master.

62.271 Probation violators: Powers of court.

62.281 Penalties for disobedience of court orders; contempt.

62.291 Appeals.

62.295 Adjudication is not conviction and does not impose civil disabilities; exceptions.

62.350 Fingerprinting or photographing of child who is in custody or under investigation; conditions and limitations on use and retention of fingerprints and photographs; penalty.

62.355 Publication or broadcast of name or race of child and nature of charges.

62.360 Maintenance and inspection of records; release of child's name for use in civil action.

62.370 Procedure for sealing and unsealing records.

62.395 Prosecuting attorney may request hearing after adjudication of child for certain unlawful acts; evidence; court to enter finding.

62.405 Definitions.

62.415 "Private school" defined.

62.425 "Public school" defined.

62.435 "Sexual offense" defined.

62.440 "Sexually motivated act" defined.

62.445 "Superintendent" defined.

62.455 Powers and duties of court: Supervision of child; restrictions on attendance; parental responsibility; termination of jurisdiction.

62.465 Notification to school of child adjudicated delinquent.



62.475 Alternative plan of supervision: Required for attendance at same school as victim; modification or rescission.

62.485 Alternative plan of attendance: In lieu of alternative plan of supervision; modification or rescission.

62.490 Termination of restrictions on attendance; power to request; conditions for termination; duties of court.

62.500 Definitions.

62.510 "Central Repository" defined.

62.520 "Community notification" defined.

62.530 "Division" defined.

62.540 "Local law enforcement agency" defined.

62.550 "Sexual offense" defined.

62.555 "Sexually motivated act" defined.

62.560 Applicability.

62.570 Powers and duties of court: Notification to Attorney General; supervision of child; responsibilities of child and parent or guardian regarding any change of address; termination of jurisdiction.

62.580 Notification to local law enforcement agency.

62.585 Power of court to relieve child of being subject to community notification.

62.590 Hearing to determine whether to deem child adult sex offender; termination of community notification.

62.600 Sealing of records.

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62.810 Expenses related to ancillary services provided to child: County entitled to reimbursement from parent of child; action against parent.

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