## 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:

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

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

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

Sec. 4. 1. "Child" means:

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

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

(c) A person who is otherwise subject to the jurisdiction of the 15 16 juvenile court as a juvenile sex offender pursuant to the provisions of sections 186 to 192, inclusive, of this act.



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

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- Sec. 5. "Child in need of supervision" means a child who is 5 adjudicated to be in need of supervision pursuant to the provisions of this title.
  - "Community notification" means notification of a community pursuant to the guidelines and procedures established by the Attorney General for juvenile sex offenders pursuant to NRS 179D.800.
  - Sec. 7. 1. "Community service" means community service performed in accordance with section 93 of this act.
  - 2. The term includes, but is not limited to, public service, work on public projects, supervised work for the benefit of the community or any other work required by the juvenile court.
  - Sec. 8. "Delinquent child" means a child who is adjudicated delinquent pursuant to the provisions of this title.

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

- 1. 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;
- 2. In a judicial district that includes a county whose population is 100,000 or more but less than 400,000, the director of juvenile services who is appointed pursuant to section 69 of this act: or
- 3. In a judicial district that includes a county whose population is 400,000 or more, the director of the department of juvenile justice services who is appointed pursuant to section 77 of this act or who is appointed pursuant to sections 82 to 87, inclusive, of this act.
- Sec. 10. "Division of Child and Family Services" means the Division of Child and Family Services of the Department of Human Resources.
- Sec. 11. "Division of Parole and Probation" means the Division of Parole and Probation of the Department of Public Safety.
- Sec. 12. "Evaluation center" means a facility which is approved by the Health Division of the Department of Human Resources to provide an evaluation of an offender to a court to determine if the offender is an abuser of alcohol or another drug. The term includes a facility operated by a court or other 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 a weapon from which a projectile may be expelled through the barrel by the force of any explosion or other form of combustion.
- Sec. 15. "Guardian" means a person, other than a parent or a state or local agency, who is legally responsible for the care, custody or support of a child.
- 7 **Sec. 16.** "Highway" means a street, road, alley or 8 thoroughfare of any kind used by the public.
- 9 Sec. 17. "Indian child" has the meaning ascribed to it in 25 10 U.S.C. § 1903.
- 11 Sec. 18. "Indian Child Welfare Act" means the Indian Child 12 Welfare Act of 1978, 25 U.S.C. §§ 1901 et seq.
  - Sec. 19. 1. "Juvenile court" means each district judge who is assigned to serve as a judge of the juvenile court pursuant to section 42 of this act or court rule.
- 16 2. The term includes a master who is performing an act on 17 behalf of the juvenile court if:
  - (a) The juvenile court delegates authority to the master to perform the act in accordance with the Constitution of the State of 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 a local facility for the detention or commitment of children which is administered by a county.
  - Sec. 21. "Local law enforcement agency" means:
    - 1. The sheriff's office of a county;

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- 2. A metropolitan police department; or
- 3. A police department of an incorporated city.
- Sec. 22. "Master of the juvenile court" means a person who is appointed to act as a master of the juvenile court pursuant to section 43 of this act.
- 33 **Sec. 23.** "Minor traffic offense" means a violation of any state or local law or ordinance governing the operation of a motor vehicle upon any highway within this state other than:
  - 1. A violation of chapter 484 or 706 of NRS that causes the death of a person;
    - 2. A violation of NRS 484.379; or
    - 3. A violation declared to be a felony.
- 40 Sec. 24. "Parent" means a natural parent, adoptive parent or 41 stepparent.
- Sec. 25. "Private school" includes private elementary and secondary educational institutions. The term does not include a home in which instruction is provided to a child who is excused from compulsory attendance pursuant to subsection 1 of NRS



392.070 or a school or educational program that is conducted exclusively for children who have been adjudicated delinquent.

Sec. 26. "Property" includes real or personal property.

Sec. 27. "Public school" includes all kindergartens and elementary schools, junior high schools and middle schools, high schools, charter schools and any other schools, classes and educational programs which receive their support through public taxation and, except for charter schools, whose textbooks and courses of study are under the control of the State Board of Education. The term does not include a school or educational program that is conducted exclusively for children who have been adjudicated delinquent.

Sec. 28. "Qualified professional" means:

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- 1. A psychiatrist licensed to practice medicine in this state and certified by the American Board of Psychiatry and Neurology, Inc.;
  - 2. A psychologist licensed to practice in this state;
- 3. A social worker holding a master's degree in social work and licensed in this state as a clinical social worker;
- 4. A registered nurse holding a master's degree in the field of psychiatric nursing and licensed to practice professional nursing in this state; or
- 5. A marriage and family therapist licensed in this state pursuant to chapter 641A of NRS.
- Sec. 29. 1. "Regional facility for the detention of children" means a regional facility for the detention or commitment of children which is administered by or for the benefit of more than one governmental entity.
  - 2. The term includes, but is not limited to:
- (a) The institution in Clark County known as Spring Mountain Youth Camp;
- (b) The institution in Douglas County known as China Spring Youth Camp; and
- (c) The institution in Lyon County known as Western Nevada Regional Youth Facility.
  - 3. The term does not include:
  - (a) Any local facility for the detention of children; or
- (b) The Nevada Youth Training Center, the Caliente Youth Center or any state facility for the detention of children.
- 40 Sec. 30. "Restitution" means restitution ordered by the 41 juvenile court pursuant to sections 165 to 169, inclusive, of this 42 act.
- Sec. 31. "School bus" includes every motor vehicle owned by or under the control of a public or governmental agency or a private school and regularly operated for the transportation of



children to or from school or a school activity or privately owned and regularly operated for compensation for the transportation of children to or from school or a school activity. The term does not include a passenger car operated under a contract to transport children to and from school, a common carrier or commercial vehicle under the jurisdiction of the Surface Transportation Board or the Transportation Services Authority when such a vehicle is operated in the regular conduct of its business in interstate or intrastate commerce within the State of Nevada.

- 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.
- 2. The term includes, but is not limited to, the Nevada Youth Training Center and the Caliente Youth Center.
- Sec. 35. "Treatment facility" means a facility for the treatment of abuse of alcohol or drugs that is certified by the Health Division of the Department of Human Resources.
- Sec. 36. "Youth Parole Bureau" means the Youth Parole Bureau of the Division of Child and Family Services.
  - Sec. 37. The Legislature hereby declares that:
  - 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 programs that are designed to prevent a child from becoming subject to the jurisdiction of the juvenile court.
- Sec. 38. Each public officer and agency shall, to the extent of the jurisdictional power of the public officer or agency, render all assistance and cooperation that may further the objects of this title.
- Sec. 39. 1. In carrying out the objects and purposes of this title, the juvenile court may use the services and facilities of the agency which provides child welfare services.



- 2. The agency which provides child welfare services shall determine the plans, placements and services to be provided to any child pursuant to the provisions of this title, chapter 432 of NRS and NRS 432B.010 to 432B.400, inclusive.
- 3. As used in this section, "agency which provides child welfare services" means:
- (a) In a county whose population is less than 100,000, the local office of the Division of Child and Family Services; or
- (b) In a county whose population is 100,000 or more, the agency of the county,

which provides or arranges for necessary child welfare services.

**Sec. 40.** Title 5 of NRS is hereby amended by adding thereto a new chapter to consist of the provisions set forth as sections 41 to 56, inclusive, of this act.

#### Sec. 41. The district courts:

- 1. To the extent specified in this title, shall have and exercise jurisdiction in all proceedings conducted pursuant to this title; and
- 2. When exercising jurisdiction pursuant to the provisions of this title, shall be termed juvenile courts.
- Sec. 42. 1. In any judicial district in which there are two or three district judges, the district judges, by mutual consent, shall:
- (a) Assign one district judge to serve as the judge of the juvenile court for a period set by the district judges; or
- (b) Divide the powers and duties set forth in this title among the district judges as they see fit.
- 2. In a judicial district which does not include a county whose population is 100,000 or more and in which there are four or more district judges:
- (a) The district judges, by mutual consent, shall assign one district judge to serve as the judge of the juvenile court for a period of 2 years; or
- (b) If the district judges cannot agree, the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court shall assign one district judge to serve as the judge of the juvenile court for a period of 2 years.
- 3. If, for any reason, a district judge who is assigned to serve as a judge of the juvenile court pursuant to this section is unable to act, any other district judge of the judicial district may act temporarily as a judge of the juvenile court during the period that the district judge who is regularly assigned is unable to act.
- 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 title, and the primary duty of the district judge is to administer the provisions of this title.
- 44 Sec. 43. 1. Except as otherwise provided in this section, the 45 juvenile court or the chief judge of the judicial district may



appoint any person to act as a master of the juvenile court if the person is qualified by previous experience, training and demonstrated interest in the welfare of children to act as a master of the juvenile court.

- 2. A probation officer shall not act as a master of the juvenile court unless the proceeding concerns:
  - (a) A minor traffic offense; or

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- (b) A child who is alleged to be a habitual truant.
- 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.
- 4. If, for any reason, a master of the juvenile court is unable to act, the juvenile court or the chief judge of the judicial district may appoint another qualified person to act temporarily as a master of the juvenile court during the period that the master who 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.
- 22 (b) Must be paid out of appropriations made for the expenses 23 of the district court, if the compensation is fixed by the juvenile 24 court.
- 25 **Sec. 44.** 1. The juvenile court may order a master of the juvenile court to:
  - (a) Swear witnesses.
  - (b) Take evidence.
  - (c) Make findings of fact and recommendations.
  - (d) Conduct all proceedings before the master of the juvenile court in the same manner as a district judge conducts proceedings in a district court.
  - 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:
    - (a) All papers relating to the case;
    - (b) Written findings of fact; and
  - (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:
  - (a) The master's findings of fact;
  - (b) The master's recommendations;
  - (c) The right to object to the master's recommendations; and



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

- 4. After reviewing the recommendations of a master of the juvenile court and any objection to the master's recommendations, the juvenile court shall:
- (a) Approve the master's recommendations, in whole or in part, and order the recommended disposition;
- (b) Reject the master's recommendations, in whole or in part, and order such relief as may be appropriate; or
- (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 recommendations, a person who is entitled to such notice files with the juvenile court a request for a hearing de novo before the juvenile court.
- 5. A recommendation of a master of the juvenile court is not effective until expressly approved by the juvenile court as evidenced by the signature of a judge of the juvenile court.
- Sec. 45. The juvenile court does not have jurisdiction over a child who is subject to the exclusive jurisdiction of an Indian tribe.
- Sec. 46. 1. Except as otherwise provided in this title, the juvenile court has exclusive original jurisdiction in proceedings concerning any child living or found within the county who is alleged or adjudicated to be in need of supervision because the child:
- (a) Is subject to compulsory school attendance and is a habitual truant from school;
- (b) Habitually disobeys the reasonable and lawful demands of the parent or guardian of the child and is unmanageable; or
- (c) Deserts, abandons or runs away from the home or usual place of abode of the child and is in need of care or rehabilitation.
- 2. A child who is subject to the jurisdiction of the juvenile court pursuant to this section must not be considered a delinquent child.
- Sec. 47. 1. Except as otherwise provided in this title, the juvenile court has exclusive original jurisdiction over a child living or found within the county who is alleged or adjudicated to have committed a delinquent act.
- 2. For the purposes of this section, a child commits a delinquent act if the child:
  - (a) Violates a county or municipal ordinance;
  - (b) Violates any rule or regulation having the force of law; or
- (c) Commits an act designated a criminal offense pursuant to 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



does not have jurisdiction over a person who is charged with 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.
- (b) Sexual assault or attempted sexual assault involving the use or threatened use of force or violence against the victim and any other related offense arising out of the same facts as the sexual assault or attempted sexual assault, regardless of the nature of the related offense, if:
- (1) The person was 16 years of age or older when the sexual assault or attempted sexual assault was committed; and
- (2) Before the sexual assault or attempted sexual assault was committed, the person previously had been adjudicated delinquent for an act that would have been a felony if committed by an adult.
- (c) An offense or attempted offense involving the use or threatened use of a firearm and any other related offense arising out of the same facts as the offense or attempted offense involving the use or threatened use of a firearm, regardless of the nature of the related offense, if:
- (1) The person was 16 years of age or older when the offense or attempted offense involving the use or threatened use of 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.
- (e) Any other offense if, before the offense was committed, the person previously had been convicted of a criminal offense.
- Sec. 48. The juvenile court has exclusive original jurisdiction over any child who is:



1. On probation; or

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

- Sec. 49. 1. If the juvenile court exercises jurisdiction over a child regarding any matter within the purview of this title, another court may not exercise jurisdiction over the child regarding that matter, unless the juvenile court:
- (a) Certifies the child for proper criminal proceedings as an adult pursuant to the provisions of this title; or
- (b) Transfers the case to another court pursuant to the provisions of this title.
- 2. The provisions of this title do not deprive another court of 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 involving divorce or problems of domestic relations.
- Sec. 50. Except as otherwise provided in sections 181 and 188 of this act, if a child is subject to the jurisdiction of the juvenile court, the juvenile court:
- 1. May terminate its jurisdiction concerning the child at any time, either on its own volition or for good cause shown; or
- 2. May retain jurisdiction over the child until the child reaches 21 years of age.
- Sec. 51. 1. Except as otherwise provided in this title, a court shall transfer a case and record to the juvenile court if, during the pendency of a proceeding involving a criminal offense, it is ascertained that the person who is charged with the offense was less than 18 years of age when the person allegedly committed the offense.
- 2. A court shall not transfer a case and record to the juvenile court if the proceeding involves a criminal offense excluded from the original jurisdiction of the juvenile court pursuant to section 47 of this act.
  - 3. A court making a transfer pursuant to this section shall:
- (a) Order the child to be taken immediately to the place of detention designated by the juvenile court;
- (b) Order the child to be taken immediately to appear before the juvenile court; or
- (c) Release the child to the custody of a suitable person and order the child to be brought before the juvenile court at a time 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 45 that the transfer is in the best interests of the child.



- 2. If a case is transferred pursuant to this section:
- (a) The restrictions set forth in section 113 of this act are applicable in those proceedings; and
- (b) A parent or guardian must accompany the child at all proceedings.
- 3. If the juvenile court transfers a case and record to a justice's court or municipal court pursuant to this section, the justice's court or municipal court may transfer the case and record back to the juvenile court with the consent of the juvenile court.
- Sec. 53. 1. Except as otherwise provided in subsection 2 and section 54 of this act, upon a motion by the district attorney and after a full investigation, the juvenile court may certify a child for proper criminal proceedings as an adult to any court that would have jurisdiction to try the offense if committed by an adult, if the child:
- (a) Is charged with an offense that would have been a felony if committed by an adult; and
- (b) Was 14 years of age or older at the time the child allegedly committed the offense.
- 2. Except as otherwise provided in subsection 3, upon a motion by the district attorney and after a full investigation, the juvenile court shall certify a child for proper criminal proceedings as an adult to any court that would have jurisdiction to try the offense if committed by an adult, if the child:
  - (a) Is charged with:

- (1) A sexual assault involving the use or threatened use of force or violence against the victim; or
- (2) An offense or attempted offense involving the use or threatened use of a firearm; and
- (b) Was 14 years of age or older at the time the child allegedly committed the offense.
- 3. The juvenile court shall not certify a child for criminal proceedings as an adult pursuant to subsection 2 if the juvenile 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
- (b) The substance abuse or emotional or behavioral problems may be appropriately treated through the jurisdiction of the juvenile court.
- 4. If a child is certified for criminal proceedings as an adult pursuant to subsection 1 or 2, the juvenile court shall also certify the child for criminal proceedings as an adult for any other related offense arising out of the same facts as the offense for



which the child was certified, regardless of the nature of the 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:
- (a) The court to which the case has been transferred has original jurisdiction over the child;
- (b) The child may petition for transfer of the case back to the juvenile court only upon a showing of exceptional circumstances; 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.
- Sec. 54. 1. A child shall be deemed to be a prisoner who has escaped or attempted to escape from lawful custody in violation of NRS 212.090, and proceedings may be brought against the child pursuant to the provisions of this section, if the 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.
- 2. Upon a motion by the district attorney and after a full investigation, the juvenile court may certify the child for criminal proceedings as an adult pursuant to subsection 1 of section 53 of this act if the child was 14 years of age or older at the time of the 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.
- 3. If the child is certified for criminal proceedings as an adult pursuant to subsection 2, the juvenile court shall also certify the child for criminal proceedings as an adult for any other related offense arising out of the same facts as the escape or attempted escape, regardless of the nature of the related offense.
- 4. If the child is not certified for criminal proceedings as an adult pursuant to subsection 2 or otherwise is not subject to the provisions of subsection 2, the escape or attempted escape shall be deemed to be a delinquent act, and proceedings may be brought against the child pursuant to the provisions of this title.



- Sec. 55. 1. The juvenile court has jurisdiction over adults to the extent that such jurisdiction is incidental and necessary to its jurisdiction over children.
- 2. A stepparent of a child is subject to the same court orders as a natural parent or adoptive parent of the child.
- 3. An adult who is subject to the jurisdiction of the juvenile court:
  - (a) Is subject to the provisions of section 56 of this act; and
- (b) Has available to him all the rights, remedies and writs guaranteed by the Constitution of the United States and the Constitution and the laws of this state to a defendant who is charged with having committed a criminal offense in this state.
- Sec. 56. 1. Any person, except a child, who willfully violates, neglects or refuses to obey the terms of any order of disposition made by the juvenile court under the provisions of this title is guilty of a misdemeanor and may be punished for contempt.
- 2. Except as otherwise provided in this section, if the juvenile court determines that a person is guilty of contempt, the person may be punished by:
  - (a) A fine, not to exceed \$500; or

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- (b) Imprisonment, not to exceed 25 days, or both.
- 3. The juvenile court may punish a person who is guilty of contempt by imprisonment for more than 25 days if:
- (a) The person is guilty of contempt for refusing to perform an act and the person has the power to perform the act; and
- (b) The juvenile court specifies the act the person must perform in the warrant of commitment.
- 4. A person punished pursuant to subsection 3 may be imprisoned until the person performs the act specified in the warrant of commitment.
- **Sec. 57.** Title 5 of NRS is hereby amended by adding thereto a new chapter to consist of the provisions set forth as sections 58 to 94, inclusive, of this act.
- Sec. 58. 1. In any county where it is deemed advisable, the juvenile court may establish a youth services commission.
- 2. Each youth services commission must consist of five persons appointed by the juvenile court.
- 3. In conjunction with the Division of Child and Family Services, the youth services commission shall advise the juvenile court, the Legislature, the Governor and the governing bodies of 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



effort to coordinate their existing programs and develop new programs to reduce the incidence of juvenile delinquency;

- (b) Develop necessary formal agreements among those departments, agencies and organizations, including agreements involving the joint exercise of power;
- (c) Initiate, where feasible, other special projects for the prevention of delinquency through the use and coordination of existing resources within the community; and
- (d) Seek and secure money and resources to carry out the purposes of the youth services commission.
- Sec. 59. The provisions of sections 59 to 65, inclusive, of this act apply to a judicial district which does not include a county whose population is 100,000 or more.
- **Sec. 60.** 1. By an order entered in the minutes, the juvenile court shall:
  - (a) Appoint five 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.
- 2. The clerk of the court shall notify each person who is appointed to the probation committee. The notice of appointment must instruct the person to appear before the juvenile court not later than 10 days after the date the notice is sent.
- 3. Each person who is appointed to the probation committee 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.
- 4. Except as otherwise provided in this section, the juvenile court shall appoint persons to the probation committee for the following terms:
  - (a) For the initial terms of the members:
    - (1) One member must be appointed for a term of 1 year;
- (2) Two members must be appointed for terms of 2 years; and
  - (3) Two members must be appointed for terms of 3 years.
- (b) For the terms following the initial terms, each member must be appointed for a term of 3 years.
- 5. If a person is appointed to fill a vacancy before the end of a term, the juvenile court shall appoint the person for the remainder of the unexpired term.



- 6. The juvenile court may at any time remove for cause any member of the probation committee.
  - 7. Members of the probation committee shall:
  - (a) Serve without compensation; and

- (b) Choose from among their members a chairman and a secretary.
  - Sec. 61. 1. The probation committee shall:
  - (a) Advise the juvenile court upon its request.
- (b) In conjunction with the juvenile court and the chief probation officer, advise on any matter concerning the control and management of any local facility for the detention of children.
- (c) Upon the request of the juvenile court, investigate the facilities, resources and management of any person or entity, other than a state agency, that applies to receive or receives children under this title and report its findings, conclusions and recommendations to the juvenile court.
- (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.
- (e) Advise the juvenile court and make recommendations concerning:
- (1) The appointment of employees that the probation committee deems necessary for the operation and management of the probation department and each local 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 probation department and the employees of each local facility for the detention of children.
  - 2. The probation committee may:
- (a) If it deems necessary or proper, investigate any local facility for the detention of children and report its findings, conclusions and recommendations to the juvenile court.
- (b) Upon a majority vote of its members, recommend the removal or discharge of any probation officer.
  - Sec. 62. 1. The juvenile court shall appoint:
  - (a) One or more probation officers.
- (b) Other employees as may be required to carry on the work of the probation department and each local facility for the detention of children.
- 2. The appointment of the probation officers, the employees of the probation department and the employees of each local facility for the detention of children must be made from lists of eligible persons established through competitive examinations.



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

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- 4. With the advice of the probation committee and consent of the board or boards of county commissioners, the juvenile court shall determine the salaries of the probation officers, the employees of the probation department and the employees of each local facility for the detention of children.
- 5. If the juvenile court serves two or more counties, the juvenile court:
- (a) May appoint the probation officers to serve the counties jointly; and
- (b) Shall allocate the salaries and expenses of the probation officers between the counties.
- 6. The board or boards of county commissioners shall make every reasonable effort to provide sufficient personnel and support for the probation department to uphold the concept of separation of powers in the court process.
- Sec. 63. 1. The juvenile court shall appoint one probation officer as the chief probation officer.
- 2. Under the general supervision of the juvenile court and with the advice of the probation committee, 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 probation department and each local facility for the detention of children; and
  - (b) Perform such other duties as the juvenile court directs.
- Sec. 64. 1. Pursuant to the provisions of this section, the juvenile court may demote or discharge any probation officer, employee of the probation department or employee of a local facility for the detention of children.
- 2. Before the juvenile court may demote or discharge a probation officer or employee, the juvenile court shall provide to the probation officer or employee:
- (a) A written statement of the reasons for the demotion or discharge; and
- (b) An opportunity to be heard before the juvenile court regarding the demotion or discharge.
- Sec. 65. All information obtained in the discharge of an official duty by an officer or employee of the juvenile court is privileged and must not be disclosed other than to the juvenile court or any person who is authorized to receive that information



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

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- Sec. 66. The provisions of sections 66 to 73, inclusive, of this act apply to a judicial district which includes a county whose population is 100,000 or more but less than 400,000.
- Sec. 67. 1. By an order entered in the minutes, the juvenile court shall:
- (a) Appoint not less than five nor more than seven representative citizens of good moral character to be known as the committee for juvenile services; and
- (b) If any member of the committee for juvenile services 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.
- 2. The clerk of the court shall notify each person who is appointed to the committee for juvenile services. The notice of appointment must instruct the person to appear before the juvenile court not later than 10 days after the date the notice is sent.
- 3. Each person who is appointed to the committee for juvenile services 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 committee for juvenile services. The taking of the oath must be entered in the records of the juvenile court.
- 4. Except as otherwise provided in this section, the juvenile court shall appoint persons to the committee for juvenile services for a term of 3 years.
- 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 remainder of the unexpired term.
  - 6. The juvenile court may at any time remove for cause any member of the committee for juvenile services.
  - 7. Any member who is absent from three consecutive meetings of the committee for juvenile services without permission of the chairman:
    - (a) Forfeits his office; and
  - (b) Must be replaced as provided in this section for the filling of a vacancy before the end of a term.
    - 8. Members of the committee for juvenile services shall:
  - (a) Serve without compensation; and
- 42 (b) Choose from among their members a chairman and a 43 secretary.
- 44 1. The committee for juvenile services shall:
  - (a) Advise the juvenile court upon its request.



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

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- (c) Upon the request of the director of juvenile services, investigate the facilities, resources and management of any person or entity, other than a state agency, that applies to receive or receives children under this title and report its findings, conclusions and recommendations to the director of juvenile 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.
- (e) Advise the director of juvenile services and make recommendations concerning:
- (1) The appointment of employees that the committee for juvenile services deems necessary for the operation and management of the department of juvenile services and each local 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.
- 2. The committee for juvenile services may, if it deems necessary or proper, investigate any local facility for the detention of children and report its findings, conclusions and recommendations to the director of juvenile services.
- Sec. 69. 1. From a list of candidates recommended by the committee for juvenile services, the juvenile court shall appoint a director of juvenile services.
  - 2. The director of juvenile services:
- (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:
  - (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;
- 44 (4) The committee for juvenile services of the judicial 45 district;



- (5) The department of juvenile services of the judicial district; and
- (6) All local facilities for the detention of children within the judicial district.
- (c) May carry out preventive programs relating to juvenile delinquency.
- 3. The director of juvenile 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 juvenile services, the juvenile court shall provide to the director:
- (a) A written statement of the reasons for the removal or discharge; and
- (b) An opportunity to be heard before the juvenile court regarding the removal or discharge.
- 4. The director of juvenile services is entitled to such staff or employees to assist in the performance of the duties of the director as is advised by the committee for juvenile services, approved by the juvenile court, and consented to by the board or boards of county commissioners.
- 5. With the advice of the committee for juvenile services and the consent of the board or boards of county commissioners, the juvenile court shall determine the salary of the director of juvenile services.
- **Sec. 70.** 1. With the advice of the committee for juvenile services, the director of juvenile services shall appoint:
  - (a) One or more probation officers.

- (b) Other employees as may be required to carry on the work of the department of juvenile services and each local facility for the detention of children.
- 2. The appointment of the probation officers, the employees of the department of juvenile services and the employees of each local facility for the detention of children must be made from lists of eligible persons established through competitive examinations.
- 3. With the advice of the committee for juvenile services, the director of juvenile services shall establish policies, procedures and standards for the proper performance of the duties and responsibilities of the probation officers, the employees of the department of juvenile services and the employees of each local facility for the detention of children.
- 4. With the advice of the committee for juvenile services, approval of the juvenile court and consent of the board or boards of county commissioners, the director of juvenile services shall 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.

- 5. If the director of juvenile services serves two or more counties, the director:
- (a) May appoint the probation officers to serve the counties jointly; and
- (b) Shall allocate the salaries and expenses of the probation officers between the counties.
- Sec. 71. 1. The director of juvenile services shall appoint 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
- (b) Perform such other duties as the director of juvenile services directs.
- Sec. 72. 1. Pursuant to the provisions of this section, the director of juvenile services may demote or dismiss, only for cause, any probation officer, employee of the department of juvenile services or employee of a local facility for the detention of children.
- 2. Before the director of juvenile services may demote a probation officer or employee, the director shall provide to the probation officer or employee:
  - (a) A written statement of the reasons for the demotion; and
- (b) An opportunity to be heard before the director regarding the demotion.
- 3. Before the director of juvenile services may dismiss a probation officer or employee with less than 12 months of service, the director shall provide to the probation officer or employee:
  - (a) A written statement of the reasons for the dismissal; and
- (b) An opportunity to be heard before the director regarding 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.



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

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- (c) The probation officer or employee may appeal the decision of the committee for juvenile services to the board or boards of county commissioners.
- Sec. 73. All information obtained in the discharge of an official duty by an officer or employee of the juvenile court is privileged and must not be disclosed other than to the juvenile court, the director of juvenile services or any person who is authorized to receive that information pursuant to the provisions of this title, unless otherwise ordered by the juvenile court or permitted by the director.
- Sec. 74. The provisions of sections 74 to 81, inclusive, of this act apply to a judicial district which includes a county whose population is 400,000 or more, if a department of juvenile justice services has not been established by ordinance pursuant to sections 82 to 87, inclusive, of this act.
- Sec. 75. 1. By an order entered in the minutes, the juvenile 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.
- 2. The clerk of the court shall notify each person who is appointed to the probation committee. The notice of appointment must instruct the person to appear before the juvenile court not later than 10 days after the date the notice is sent.
- 3. Each person who is appointed to the probation committee 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.
- 4. Except as otherwise provided in this section, the juvenile 42 court shall appoint persons to the probation committee for the 43 following terms:
  - (a) For the initial terms of the members:
    - (1) One member must be appointed for a term of 1 year;



- 1 (2) Two members must be appointed for terms of 2 years; 2 and
  - (3) Two members must be appointed for terms of 3 years.
  - (b) For the terms following the initial terms, each member must be appointed for a term of 3 years.
  - 5. If a person is appointed to fill a vacancy before the end of a term, the juvenile court shall appoint the person for the remainder of the unexpired term.
  - 6. The juvenile court may at any time remove for cause any member of the probation committee.
  - 7. Any member who is absent from three consecutive meetings of the probation committee without permission of the chairman:
    - (a) Forfeits his office; and

- (b) Must be replaced as provided in this section for the filling of a vacancy before the end of a term.
  - 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.
  - 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 juvenile justice services and the chief probation officer, advise on any matter concerning the control and management of any local facility for the detention of children.
  - (c) Upon the request of the director of the department of juvenile justice services, investigate the facilities, resources and management of any person or entity, other than a state agency, that applies to receive or receives children under this title and report its findings, conclusions and recommendations to the juvenile court.
  - (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
  - (e) Advise the director of the department of juvenile justice services and make recommendations concerning:
  - (1) The appointment of employees that the probation committee deems necessary for the operation and management of the probation department and each local facility for the detention 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 80 of this act.
- 2. The probation committee may, if it deems as proper or necessary, investigate any local facility for the detention of children and report its findings, conclusions and recommendations to the juvenile court.
- Sec. 77. 1. From a list of candidates recommended by the probation committee, the juvenile court shall appoint a director of the department of juvenile justice services.
  - 2. The director of the department of juvenile justice services:
- (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:
  - (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

- (5) All local facilities for the detention of children within the judicial district.
- (c) May carry out preventive programs relating to juvenile 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:
- (1) A written statement of the reasons for the removal or discharge; and
- (2) An opportunity to be heard before the juvenile court 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.
- 5. With the advice of the probation committee and the consent of the board or boards of county commissioners of the county or counties, the juvenile court shall determine the salary of the director of the department of juvenile justice services.



- Sec. 78. 1. With the advice of the probation committee, the director of the department of juvenile justice services shall appoint:
  - (a) One or more probation officers.

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- (b) Other employees as may be required to carry on the work of the probation department and each local facility for the detention of children.
- 2. The appointment of the probation officers, the employees of the department of juvenile justice services and the employees of each local facility for the detention of children must be made from lists of eligible persons established through competitive examinations.
- 3. With the advice of the probation committee, the director of the department of juvenile justice services shall establish policies, procedures and standards for the proper performance of the duties and responsibilities of the probation officers, the employees of the department of juvenile justice services and the employees of each local facility for the detention of children.
- 4. With the advice of the probation committee, approval of the juvenile court and consent of the board or boards of county commissioners, the director of the department of juvenile justice services shall determine the salaries of the probation officers, the employees of the department of juvenile justice services and the employees of each local facility for the detention of children.
- 5. If the director of the department of juvenile justice services serves two or more counties, the director:
- (a) May appoint the probation officers to serve the counties jointly; and
- (b) Shall allocate the salaries and expenses of the probation officers between the counties.
- Sec. 79. 1. The director of the department of juvenile justice services shall appoint one probation officer as the chief probation officer.
- 2. Under the general supervision of the director of the department of juvenile justice services and with the advice of the probation committee, 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 justice services and each local facility for the detention of children; and
- (b) Perform such other duties as the director of the department of juvenile justice services directs.
- 43 Sec. 80. 1. Pursuant to the provisions of this section, the director of the department of juvenile justice services may demote or dismiss, only for cause, any probation officer, employee of the



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

- 2. Before the director of the department of juvenile justice services may demote a probation officer or employee, the director shall provide to the probation officer or employee:
  - (a) A written statement of the reasons for the demotion; and
- (b) An opportunity to be heard before the director regarding the demotion.
- 3. Before the director of the department of juvenile justice services may dismiss a probation officer or employee with less than 12 months of service, the director shall provide to the probation officer or employee:
  - (a) A written statement of the reasons for the dismissal; and
- (b) An opportunity to be heard before the director regarding 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 the department of juvenile justice 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.
- (b) Not later than 30 days after receipt of the written statement from the director, the probation officer or employee may make a written request for a public hearing before the probation committee. The probation committee shall adopt rules for the conduct of such public hearings.
- (c) The probation officer or employee may appeal the decision of the probation committee to the board or boards of county commissioners.
- Sec. 81. All information obtained in the discharge of an official duty by an officer or employee of the juvenile court is privileged and must not be disclosed other than to the juvenile court, the director of the department of juvenile justice services or any person who is authorized to receive that information pursuant to the provisions of this title, unless otherwise ordered by the juvenile court or permitted by the director.
- Sec. 82. 1. The provisions of sections 82 to 87, inclusive, of this act apply only to a county:
  - (a) Whose population is 400,000 or more; and
  - (b) Which constitutes a judicial district.
- 2. If a department of juvenile justice services has been established by ordinance in a judicial district pursuant to sections 82 to 87, inclusive, of this act, the provisions of sections 74 to 81,



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

- Sec. 83. 1. The board of county commissioners may establish by ordinance a department of juvenile justice services.
  - 2. The department of juvenile justice services:
- (a) Shall administer the provisions of services relating to the delinquency and the abuse and neglect of children with respect to matters arising pursuant to the provisions of this title; and
- (b) May carry out programs relating to the prevention of juvenile delinquency.
- 3. The board of county commissioners may appoint a director of the department of juvenile justice services. The director serves at the pleasure of the board.
- Sec. 84. 1. The board of county commissioners may provide for the appointment of:
  - (a) One or more probation officers;

- (b) One or more assistant probation officers; and
- (c) Other employees as may be necessary to carry out the duties of the department of juvenile justice services.
- 2. Probation officers, assistant probation officers and other employees authorized pursuant to this section are:
- (a) Employees of the county who are subject to the provisions of the merit personnel system unless exempt pursuant to NRS 245.216; and
- (b) Local government employees for the purposes of chapter 288 of NRS.
- 3. Probation officers, assistant probation officers and other employees hired before the effective date of the ordinance establishing the department of juvenile justice services may be dismissed only for cause.
- 4. All information obtained in the discharge of an official duty by a probation officer, assistant probation officer or other employee of the department of juvenile justice services is privileged and must not be disclosed other than to the juvenile court, the director of the department of juvenile justice services or any person who is authorized to receive that information pursuant to the provisions of this title, unless otherwise ordered by the juvenile court or permitted by the director.
- Sec. 85. 1. The board of county commissioners of a county which establishes a department of juvenile justice services shall establish by ordinance a joint board consisting of five members.
  - 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



- (b) Two representatives of the board of county commissioners designated by the board from among its members.
- 3. The duties of the joint board must include, but are not limited to:
- (a) Acting as a liaison between the board of county commissioners and the district court; and
- (b) Making recommendations to the board of county commissioners concerning the facilities, resources, operation and management of the department of juvenile justice services.
- 4. The district judges serving as members of the joint board may withdraw from participating in the board by giving written notice of their intent to withdraw to the board of county commissioners.
- Sec. 86. 1. The board of county commissioners of a county which establishes a department of juvenile justice services shall establish by ordinance a citizen's advisory committee to advise the joint board established pursuant to section 85 of this act.
- 2. The ordinance establishing the citizen's advisory committee must include:
  - (a) The name of the committee;
  - (b) The number of members of the committee;
  - (c) The terms of the members; and
  - (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.
- Sec. 87. The ordinances establishing the department of juvenile justice services, the joint board and the citizen's advisory committee shall be deemed repealed 6 months after the effective date of the notice, unless an earlier date is prescribed by the board of county commissioners.
- Sec. 88. 1. A program of sports or physical fitness and a program for the arts:
  - (a) May be publicly or privately operated; and
  - (b) Must be adequately supervised.
  - 2. A program for the arts may include, but is not limited to:
    - (a) Drawing, painting, photography or other visual arts;
- 40 **(b)** Writing;

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- (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,



- instruction or guidance in one or more of the following subjects,
  as deemed appropriate by the juvenile court:
  - (a) Motivation.

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- (b) Habits, attitudes and conditioning.
- 5 (c) Self-conditioning processes.
  - (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.
  - (l) Effective communications.
- 15 (m) Conflict resolution.
- 16 (n) Anger management.
  - (o) Obtaining and retaining employment.
  - 2. A director of juvenile services may contract with persons and public or private entities that are qualified to operate or to participate in a program of cognitive training and human development.
  - 3. A director of juvenile services may designate a person to carry out the provisions of this section.
  - Sec. 90. 1. To finance a program of cognitive training and human development established pursuant to section 89 of this act, a director of juvenile services may establish, with the county treasurer as custodian, a special fund to be known as the cognitive training and human development fund.
  - 2. A director of juvenile services may apply for and accept grants, gifts, donations, bequests or devises which the director shall deposit with the county treasurer for credit to the fund.
  - 3. The fund must be a separate and continuing fund, and no 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 deducting any applicable charges, must be credited to the fund.
    - 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 program of restitution through work. A program of restitution through work must:
- (a) Include, but is not limited to, instruction in skills for employment and work ethics; and

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

- (1) With the assistance of the program and if practicable, seek and obtain a position of employment with a public or private employer; and
- (2) Sign an authorization form that permits money to be deducted from the wages of the child to pay restitution. The director of juvenile services may prescribe the contents of the authorization form and may determine the amount of money to 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 of the child be deducted to pay restitution.
- 2. A program of restitution through work may include, but is not limited to, cooperative agreements with public or private employers to make available positions of employment for a child who participates in the program.
- 3. A director of juvenile services may terminate participation by a child in a program of restitution through work for any lawful reason or purpose.
- 4. A director of juvenile services may contract with persons and public or private entities that are qualified to operate or to participate in a program of restitution through work.
- 5. A director of juvenile services may designate a person to carry out the provisions of this section.
  - 6. The provisions of this section do not:
- (a) Create a right on behalf of a child to participate in a program of restitution through work or to hold a position of employment; or
- (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 participate in or for removal from a program of restitution through work or for denial of or removal from a position of employment.
- Sec. 92. 1. To finance a program of restitution through work, a director of juvenile services may establish, with the county treasurer as custodian, a special fund to be known as the restitution through work fund.
- 2. A director of juvenile services may apply for and accept grants, gifts, donations, bequests or devises which the director shall deposit with the county treasurer for credit to the fund.



- 3. The fund must be a separate and continuing fund, and no 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 deducting any applicable charges, must be credited to the fund.
  - 4. A director of juvenile services shall:

- (a) Expend money from the fund only to finance a program of restitution through work; and
- (b) If the source of the money is a grant, gift, donation, bequest or devise, expend the money, to the extent permitted by law, in accordance with the terms of the grant, gift, donation, bequest or devise.
- 5. A director of juvenile services must authorize any expenditure from the fund before it is made.
- Sec. 93. 1. If the juvenile court orders a child or the parent or guardian of the child, or both, to perform community service pursuant to the provisions of this title, the child or parent or guardian of the child, or both, must perform the community service for and under the supervising authority of a county, city, town or other political subdivision or agency of the State of Nevada or a charitable organization that renders service to the community or its residents, including, but not limited to:
  - (a) A public organization that works on public projects;
- (b) A public agency that works on projects to eradicate graffiti; or
- (c) A private nonprofit organization that performs other community service.
- 2. The person or entity who supervises the community service shall make such reports to the juvenile court as the juvenile court may require.
- Sec. 94. 1. Except as otherwise provided in this section, if a child is required to perform any work or community service pursuant to the provisions of this title, the supervising entity shall not allow the child to perform the work or community service on or near a highway or in any other dangerous situation.
- 2. A supervising entity may allow a child to perform work or community service on or near a controlled-access highway if:
- (a) The child is not required to perform any work or service in the median of the highway;
- (b) The work or service is performed behind a guardrail or other safety barrier;
- (c) Appropriate warning signs are placed on the highway at least 100 yards in front of the location where the child is working from both directions, as appropriate based on the speed of the vehicles traveling on the highway;



- (d) A vehicle with an amber light placed on top of the vehicle is placed at the site in a manner which shields the child from traffic;
- (e) The child is required to wear a reflective vest and an orange hat;
- (f) The supervising entity obtains written permission from the parent or guardian of the child; and
- (g) The supervising entity obtains written permission from and complies with all safety rules of the governmental entity with authority over the controlled-access highway.
- 3. A supervising entity may allow a child to perform work or community service on or near a highway that does not have controlled access if:
- (a) The child is not required to perform any work or service in the median of the highway;
- (b) Appropriate warning signs are placed at least 100 yards in front of the location where the child is working from both directions, as appropriate based on the speed of the vehicles traveling on the highway;
- (c) A vehicle with an amber light placed on top of the vehicle is placed at the site in a manner which shields the child from traffic;
- (d) The child is required to wear a reflective vest and an orange hat;
- (e) The supervising entity obtains written permission from the parent or guardian of the child; and
- (f) The supervising entity obtains written permission from and complies with all safety rules of the governmental entity with 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.
  - 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.
- (b) "Other dangerous situation" means any situation that poses a reasonably foreseeable risk that serious bodily harm or injury to a child could occur.



(c) "Supervising entity" means a person or entity that is responsible for supervising children who are ordered to perform work or community service pursuant to the provisions of this title.

- **Sec. 95.** Title 5 of NRS is hereby amended by adding thereto a new chapter to consist of the provisions set forth as sections 96 to 132, inclusive, of this act.
- Sec. 96. 1. If a child is alleged to be delinquent or in need of supervision, the juvenile court shall advise the child and the parent or guardian of the child that the child is entitled to be represented by an attorney at all stages of the proceedings.
- 2. If a parent or guardian of a child is indigent, the parent or guardian may request the appointment of an attorney to represent the child pursuant to the provisions in NRS 171.188.
- 3. Except as otherwise provided in this section, the juvenile 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 is not likely to retain an attorney for the child.
- 4. A child may waive the right to be represented by an attorney if:
- (a) A petition is not filed and the child is placed under informal supervision pursuant to section 103 of this act; or
- (b) A petition is filed and the record of the juvenile court shows that the waiver of the right to be represented by an attorney is made knowingly, intelligently, voluntarily and in accordance with any applicable standards established by the juvenile court.
- 5. Except as otherwise provided in NRS 424.085, if the juvenile court appoints an attorney to represent a child and:
- (a) The parent or guardian of the child is not indigent, the parent or guardian shall pay the reasonable fees and expenses of the attorney.
- (b) The parent or guardian of the child is indigent, the juvenile court may order the parent or guardian to reimburse the county or State in accordance with the ability of the parent or guardian to pay.
- 6. A parent or guardian of a child who is alleged to be delinquent or in need of supervision may be represented by an attorney at all stages of the proceedings. The juvenile court may not appoint an attorney for a parent or guardian, unless the juvenile court:
- (a) Finds that such an appointment is required in the interests of justice; and
  - (b) Specifies in the record the reasons for the appointment.
- 7. Each attorney, other than a public defender, who is appointed under the provisions of this section is entitled to the same compensation and expenses from the county as is provided



in NRS 7.125 and 7.135 for attorneys appointed to represent persons charged with criminal offenses.

- Sec. 97. 1. A clerk of the court may allow any of the following documents to be filed electronically:
- (a) A petition prepared and signed by the district attorney pursuant to section 99 or 100 of this act.
- (b) A document relating to proceedings conducted pursuant to sections 118 to 129, inclusive, of this act.
- (c) A study and report prepared pursuant to section 141 of this act.
- 2. Any document that is filed electronically pursuant to this section must contain an image of the signature of the person who is filing the document.
- Sec. 98. In proceedings conducted pursuant to the provisions of this title:
- 1. A party to a petition must not be charged any court fees or witness fees.
- 2. A salaried officer of this state or of any political subdivision of this state is not entitled to receive any fee for the officer's services or attendance in the juvenile court.
- 3. Any other person acting under orders of the juvenile court may receive a fee for service of process, for serving as a witness or for his services and attendance in juvenile court. The fee must be paid:
- (a) In an amount as provided by law for like services in cases before the district court; and
- (b) By the county, after the juvenile court has certified the amount to be paid.
- Sec. 99. 1. When a complaint is made alleging that a child is delinquent or in need of supervision:
- (a) The complaint must be referred to a probation officer of the appropriate county; and
- (b) The probation officer shall conduct a preliminary inquiry to determine whether the best interests of the child or of the public:
  - (1) Require that a petition be filed; or
- (2) Would better be served by placing the child under informal supervision pursuant to section 103 of this act.
- 2. If, after conducting the preliminary inquiry, the probation officer recommends the filing of a petition, the district attorney shall determine whether to file the petition.
- 42 3. If, after conducting the preliminary inquiry, the probation 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 review of the complaint by the district attorney.

- 4. If the complainant seeks a review of the complaint by the district attorney, the district attorney shall:
  - (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 attorney believes that the filing of the petition is necessary to protect the interests of the child or of the public.
- 5. The determination of the district attorney concerning whether to file the petition is final.
- 6. Except as otherwise provided in section 116 of this act, if a child is in detention or shelter care, the child must be released immediately if a petition alleging that the child is delinquent or in need of supervision is not:
  - (a) Approved by the district attorney; or
- (b) Filed within 8 days after the date the complaint was referred to the probation officer.
- Sec. 100. 1. Before a petition alleging delinquency or need of supervision or a petition for revocation may be filed with the juvenile court, the district attorney must prepare and sign the petition. The district attorney shall represent the petitioner in all proceedings.
  - 2. The petition must be:

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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:
- (a) The facts which bring the child within the jurisdiction of the juvenile court and the date when delinquency occurred or need of supervision arose.
- (b) The name, date of birth and address of the residence of the child.
- (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 not reside or cannot be found within this state, or if the address of the parent or guardian is unknown:
- (1) The name of any known adult relative residing within this state; or
- (2) If no known adult relative resides within this state, the known adult relative residing nearest to the juvenile court.
  - (d) The name and address of the spouse of the child, if any.
- (e) Whether the child is in custody and, if so, the place of 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 pursuant to section 100 of this act, a petition alleging that a child is in need of supervision must contain the following information regarding efforts made to modify the behavior of the child:
- (a) A list of the local programs to which the child was referred; and
- (b) Other efforts taken in the community.

- 2. If a petition is filed alleging that a child is in need of supervision and the child previously has not been found to be within the purview of this title, the juvenile court:
- (a) Shall admonish the child to obey the law and to refrain from repeating the acts for which the petition was filed;
  - (b) Shall maintain a record of the admonition;
- (c) Shall refer the child to services available in the community for counseling, behavioral modification and social adjustment; and
- (d) Shall not adjudicate the child to be in need of supervision, unless a subsequent petition based upon additional facts is filed with the juvenile court after admonition and referral pursuant to this subsection.
- 3. If a child is not subject to the provisions of subsection 2, the juvenile court may not adjudicate the child to be in need of supervision unless the juvenile court expressly finds that reasonable efforts were taken in the community to assist the child in ceasing the behavior for which the child is alleged to be in need of supervision.
- 4. The provisions of this section do not apply to a child who is alleged to be in need of supervision because the child is a habitual truant.
- Sec. 102. 1. If a petition filed pursuant to the provisions of this title contains allegations that a child committed an unlawful act which would have been a sexual offense if committed by an adult or which involved the use or threatened use of force or violence against the victim, the district attorney shall provide to the victim and, if the victim is less than 18 years of age, to the parent or guardian of the victim, as soon as practicable after the petition is filed, documentation that includes:
- (a) A form advising the victim and the parent or guardian of the victim of their rights pursuant to the provisions of this title;
- (b) The form or procedure that must be used to request disclosure pursuant to section 127 of this act.
  - 2. As used in this section, "sexual offense" means:
  - (a) Sexual assault pursuant to NRS 200.366;



- (b) Battery with intent to commit sexual assault pursuant to NRS 200.400:
- (c) An offense involving pornography and a minor pursuant to NRS 200.710 to 200.730, inclusive;
  - (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;
- (g) Sexual penetration of a dead human body pursuant to NRS 201.450;
- (h) Annoyance or molestation of a minor pursuant to NRS 207.260; or
  - (i) An attempt to commit an offense listed in this subsection.
- Sec. 103. 1. When a complaint is made alleging that a child is delinquent or in need of supervision, the child may be placed under the informal supervision of a probation officer if:
- (a) The child voluntarily admits participation in the acts alleged in the complaint; and
- (b) The district attorney gives written approval for placement of the child under informal supervision, if any of the acts alleged in the complaint are unlawful acts that would have constituted a gross misdemeanor or felony if committed by an adult.
- 2. If the probation officer recommends placing the child under informal supervision, the probation officer must advise the child and the parent or guardian of the child that they may refuse informal supervision.
- 3. The child must enter into an agreement for informal 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 consent of the parent or guardian of the child.
  - 4. If the child is placed under informal supervision:
- (a) The terms and conditions of the agreement for informal supervision must be stated clearly in writing. The terms and conditions of the agreement may include, but are not limited to, the requirements set forth in section 104 of this act.
  - (b) The agreement must be signed by all parties.
  - (c) A copy of the agreement must be given to:
  - (1) The child;

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- (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



terminate the agreement at any time by requesting the filing of a petition for formal adjudication.

- 6. The district attorney may not file a petition against the child based on any acts for which the child was placed under informal supervision unless the district attorney files the petition not later than 180 days after the date the child entered into the agreement for informal supervision. If the district attorney files a petition against the child within that period, the child may withdraw the admission that the child made pursuant to subsection 1.
- 7. If the child successfully completes the terms and conditions of the agreement for informal supervision, the juvenile court may dismiss any petition filed against the child that is based on any acts for which the child was placed under informal supervision.
- Sec. 104. 1. An agreement for informal supervision may require the child to:
- (a) Perform community service or provide restitution to any victim of the acts for which the child was referred to the probation officer;
- (b) Participate in a program of restitution through work that is established pursuant to section 91 of this act if the child:
  - (1) Is 14 years of age or older;

- (2) Has never been found to be within the purview of this title for an unlawful act that involved the use or threatened use of force or violence against a victim and has never been found to have committed such an unlawful act in any other jurisdiction;
  - (3) Is required to provide restitution to a victim; and
- (4) Voluntarily agrees to participate in the program of restitution through work.
- (c) Complete a program of cognitive training and human development pursuant to section 89 of this act if:
- (1) The child has never been found to be within the purview of this title; and
- (2) The unlawful act for which the child is found to be within the purview of this title did not involve the use or threatened use of force or violence against a victim; or
- (d) Engage in any combination of the activities set forth in this subsection.
- 2. If the agreement for informal supervision requires the child to participate in a program of restitution through work or complete a program of cognitive training and human development, the agreement may also require any or all of the 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



the participation of the child in the program, including, but not limited to:

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- (1) 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 or performs work; and
- (2) In the case of a program of restitution through work, for industrial insurance, unless the industrial insurance is provided by the employer for which the child performs the work; or
- (b) The child to work on projects or perform community service for a period that reflects the costs associated with the participation of the child in the program.
- Sec. 105. Upon the request of the juvenile court, a probation officer shall file with the juvenile court a report of:
- 1. The number of children placed under informal supervision during the previous year;
  - 2. The conditions imposed in each case; and
- 3. The number of cases that were successfully completed without the filing of a petition.
- Sec. 106. 1. If the district attorney files a petition with the juvenile court, the juvenile court may:
- (a) Dismiss the petition without prejudice and refer the child to the probation officer for informal supervision pursuant to section 103 of this act; or
- (b) Place the child under the supervision of the juvenile court pursuant to a supervision and consent decree, without a formal adjudication of delinquency, if the juvenile court receives:
  - (1) The recommendation of the probation officer;
  - (2) The written approval of the district attorney; and
- (3) The written consent and approval of the child and the parent or guardian of the child.
- 2. If a child is placed under the supervision of the juvenile court pursuant to a supervision and consent decree, the juvenile court may dismiss the petition if the child successfully completes the terms and conditions of the supervision and consent decree.
  - 3. If the petition is dismissed:
- (a) The child may respond to any inquiry concerning the proceedings and events which brought about the proceedings as if 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.



- Sec. 107. 1. After a petition has been filed and after such further investigation as the juvenile court may direct, the juvenile court shall direct the clerk of the court to issue a summons that:
- (a) Requires the person who has care and custody of the child to:
  - (1) Appear personally; and

- (2) Bring the child before the juvenile court at the time and place stated in the summons;
- (b) Informs the person who has care and custody of the child of the child's right to be represented by an attorney at the initial hearing, as provided in section 96 of this act; and
  - (c) Has a copy of the petition attached.
- 2. If the person summoned pursuant to subsection 1 is not the parent or guardian of the child, the clerk of the court must notify 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.
- 3. The juvenile court may direct the clerk of the court to issue a summons requiring the appearance of any other person whose presence at the proceeding is necessary, as determined by the juvenile court.
- 4. The clerk of the court is not required to issue a summons if the person to be summoned voluntarily appears.
- 5. If, based on the condition or surroundings of the child, the juvenile court determines that it is in the best interests of the child or the public to require the appropriate agency of the judicial district or the Division of Child and Family Services to assume care and custody of the child, the juvenile court may order, by endorsement upon the summons, that the person serving the summons deliver the child to a probation officer for placement with a suitable person or in an appropriate facility where the child must remain until further order of the juvenile court.
- 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.
- 2. If the juvenile court determines that it is impracticable to serve a summons personally, the juvenile court may order the summons to be served by:
- (a) Registered mail or certified mail addressed to the last known address; or
- (b) Publication, 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.



- 4. Any person over 18 years of age may serve any summons, process or notice required by the provisions of this title.
- 5. The county shall pay all necessary expenses for the service of any summons, process or notice required by the provisions of this title.
- Sec. 109. 1. The juvenile court may issue a writ for the attachment of a child or the parent or guardian of the child, or both, and command a probation officer or peace officer to bring before the juvenile court, at the time and place stated, the person or persons named in the writ if:
  - (a) A summons cannot be served;

- (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
- (2) The welfare of the child requires that the child be brought immediately into the custody of the juvenile court.
- 2. A person who violates a writ or any order of the juvenile court issued pursuant to this section may be punished for contempt.
- Sec. 110. 1. If a child commits a criminal offense in this state and the child flees to another state, the Governor shall request extradition of the child from the other state to this state according to the other state's procedure for the extradition of adults.
- 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 state in accordance with the provisions of NRS 179.177 to 179.235, inclusive, except that while the child is awaiting extradition, the child must be detained in a facility for the detention of children if space is available.
- Sec. 111. Except as otherwise provided in this title and NRS 484.383:
- 1. A peace officer or probation officer may take into custody any child:
- (a) Who the officer has probable cause to believe is violating or has violated any state or local law, ordinance, or rule or regulation having the force of law; or
- (b) Whose conduct indicates that the child is in need of supervision.
  - 2. If a child is taken into custody:
- (a) The officer shall, without undue delay, attempt to notify, if known, the parent or guardian of the child;
- (b) The facility in which the child is detained shall, without undue delay:
  - (1) Notify a probation officer; and



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

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

- 3. If a child who is taken into custody is not released pursuant to subsection 2:
  - (a) The child must be taken without unnecessary delay to:
    - (1) The juvenile court; or

- (2) The place of detention designated by the juvenile court and, as soon as possible thereafter, the fact of detention must be reported to the juvenile court; and
- (b) Pending further disposition of the case, the juvenile court may order that the child be:
- (1) Released to the custody of a parent or guardian or 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.
- Sec. 112. 1. A child must not be released from custody sooner than 12 hours after the child is taken into custody if the child is taken into custody for committing a battery that constitutes domestic violence pursuant to NRS 33.018.
- 43 2. A child must not be released from custody sooner than 12 hours after the child is taken into custody if:



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

- (b) The peace officer or probation officer who has taken the child into custody determines that such a violation is accompanied by a direct or indirect threat of harm.
- 3. For the purposes of this section, an order or injunction is in the nature of a temporary or extended order for protection against domestic violence if it grants relief that might be given in a temporary or extended order issued pursuant to NRS 33.017 to 33.100, inclusive.
- Sec. 113. 1. If a child is not alleged to be delinquent or in need of supervision, the child must not, at any time, be confined or detained in:
  - (a) A facility for the secure detention of children; or
- (b) Any police station, lockup, jail, prison or other facility in which adults are detained or confined.
- 2. If a child is alleged to be delinquent or in need of supervision, the child must not, before disposition of the case, be detained in a facility for the secure detention of children unless there is probable cause to believe that:
- (a) If the child is not detained, the child is likely to commit an offense dangerous to himself or to the community, or likely to commit damage to property;
- (b) The child will run away or be taken away so as to be unavailable for proceedings of the juvenile court or to its officers;
- (c) The child was taken into custody and brought before a probation officer pursuant to a court order or warrant; or
  - (d) The child is a fugitive from another jurisdiction.
- 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, jail, prison or other facility where the child has regular contact with any adult who is confined or detained in the facility and who has been convicted of a criminal offense or charged with a criminal offense, unless:
  - (a) The child is alleged to be delinquent;
  - (b) An alternative facility is not available; and
- (c) The child is separated by sight and sound from any adults who are confined or detained in the facility.
- 4. During the pendency of a proceeding involving a criminal offense excluded from the original jurisdiction of the juvenile



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

- Sec. 114. 1. If a child who is alleged to be delinquent is taken into custody and detained, the child must be given a detention hearing before the juvenile court:
- (a) Not later than 24 hours after the child submits a written application;
- (b) In a county whose population is less than 100,000, not later than 24 hours after the commencement of detention at a police station, lockup, jail, prison or other facility in which adults are detained or confined;
- (c) In a county whose population is 100,000 or more, not later than 6 hours after the commencement of detention at a police station, lockup, jail, prison or other facility in which adults are detained or confined; or
- (d) Not later than 72 hours after the commencement of detention at a facility in which adults are not detained or confined,
- 20 whichever occurs first, excluding Saturdays, Sundays and 21 holidays.
  - 2. A child must not be released after a detention hearing without the written consent of the juvenile court.
  - Sec. 115. 1. Except as otherwise provided in this section, if a child who is alleged to be in need of supervision is taken into custody and detained, the child must be released not later than 24 hours, excluding Saturdays, Sundays and holidays, after the child's initial contact with a peace officer or probation officer to:
    - (a) A parent or guardian of the child;
  - (b) Any other person who is able to provide adequate care and supervision for the child; or
    - (c) Shelter care.

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- 33 2. A child does not have to be released pursuant to 34 subsection 1 if the juvenile court:
  - (a) Holds a detention hearing;
  - (b) Determines that the child:
  - (1) Has threatened to run away from home or from the shelter;
    - (2) Is accused of violent behavior at home; or
  - (3) Is accused of violating the terms of a supervision and 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.

- 3. A child does not have to be released pursuant to this section if the juvenile court:
  - (a) Holds a detention hearing; and
  - (b) Determines that the child:

- (1) Is a ward of a federal court or held pursuant to a federal statute;
- (2) Has run away from another state and a jurisdiction within that state has issued a want, warrant or request for the 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.

- 4. For the purposes of this section, an alternative placement must be in a facility in which there are no physical restraining devices or barriers.
- Sec. 116. 1. If a peace officer or probation officer has probable cause to believe that a child is committing or has committed an unlawful act that involves the possession, use or threatened use of a firearm, the officer shall take the child into custody.
- 2. If a child is taken into custody for an unlawful act described in this section, the child must not be released before a detention hearing is held pursuant to section 114 of this act.
- 3. At the detention hearing, the juvenile court shall determine whether to order the child to be evaluated by a qualified 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:
  - (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.

- Sec. 117. 1. If a child is stopped by a peace officer for a violation of any traffic law or ordinance which is punishable as a misdemeanor, the peace officer may prepare and issue a traffic citation pursuant to the same criteria as would apply to an adult violator.
- 2. If a child who is issued a traffic citation executes a written promise to appear in court by signing the citation, the officer:
  - (a) Shall deliver a copy of the citation to the child; and
- (b) Shall not take the child into physical custody for the violation.
- Sec. 118. 1. Each proceeding conducted pursuant to the provisions of this title:
  - (a) Is not criminal in nature.

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- (b) Must be heard separately from the trial of cases against adults.
  - (c) Must be heard without a jury.
  - (d) May be conducted in an informal manner.
- (e) May be held at a facility for the detention of children or 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.
- 2. Except as otherwise provided in this subsection, each proceeding conducted pursuant to the provisions of this title must be open to the public. If the juvenile court determines that all or part of the proceeding must be closed to the public because the closure is in the best interests of the child or the public:
  - (a) The public must be excluded; and
- (b) The juvenile court may order that only those persons who have a direct interest in the case may be admitted. The juvenile court may determine that a victim or any member of the victim's family is a person who has a direct interest in the case and may be admitted.
- Sec. 119. 1. At the child's first appearance at intake and before the juvenile court, the child must be:
  - (a) Advised of his rights;
  - (b) Informed of the specific allegations in the petition; and
  - (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 established.

- 3. If the child is alleged to be in need of supervision, the allegations in the petition must be established by a preponderance of the evidence based upon competent, material and relevant evidence.
- 4. If the child is alleged to have committed a delinquent act, the allegations in the petition must be established by proof beyond a reasonable doubt based upon competent, material and relevant evidence.
- 5. If the juvenile court finds that the allegations in the petition have not been established, the juvenile court shall dismiss the petition and order that the child be discharged from any facility for the detention of children or temporary care, unless otherwise ordered by the juvenile court.
- 6. If the juvenile court finds that the allegations in the petition have been established, the juvenile court shall make a proper disposition of the case.
- Sec. 120. 1. If a proceeding conducted pursuant to the provisions of this title involves the placement of an Indian child into foster care, the juvenile court shall:
- (a) Cause the Indian child's tribe to be notified in writing in the manner provided in the Indian Child Welfare Act. If the Indian child is eligible for membership in more than one tribe, each tribe must be notified.
- (b) Transfer the proceedings to the Indian child's tribe in accordance with the Indian Child Welfare Act or, if a tribe declines or is unable to exercise jurisdiction, exercise jurisdiction as provided in the Indian Child Welfare Act.
- 2. If the juvenile court determines that the parent of an Indian child for whom foster care is sought is indigent, the juvenile court, as provided in the Indian Child Welfare Act:
  - (a) Shall appoint an attorney to represent the parent;
  - (b) May appoint an attorney to represent the Indian child; and
- (c) May apply to the Secretary of the Interior for the payment of the fees and expenses of such an attorney.
- Sec. 121. In a proceeding involving an Indian child, the juvenile court shall give full faith and credit to the judicial proceedings of an Indian tribe to the same extent that the Indian tribe gives full faith and credit to the judicial proceedings of the courts of this state.
- Sec. 122. 1. Upon the request of the district attorney, the juvenile court may expedite any proceeding conducted pursuant to 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.

- 2. In determining whether to expedite a proceeding, the juvenile court may consider the effect that a delay in the proceeding may have on the mental or emotional health or well-being of the person who is less than 16 years of age.
- Sec. 123. 1. In each proceeding conducted pursuant to the provisions of this title, the juvenile court may issue and, upon the request of any party to the proceeding, the clerk of the court shall issue subpoenas that require:
  - (a) The attendance and testimony of witnesses; and
- (b) The production of records, documents or other tangible objects.
- 2. In each proceeding conducted pursuant to the provisions of this title that involves a child who is alleged to be delinquent or in need of supervision, the district attorney or the attorney for the child may issue subpoenas pursuant to NRS 174.315 and 174.335 that require:
  - (a) The attendance and testimony of witnesses; and
- (b) The production of records, documents or other tangible objects.
- Sec. 124. 1. The juvenile court may continue any proceeding conducted pursuant to the provisions of this title for a reasonable period to receive oral and written reports or other competent, material and relevant evidence that may be helpful in determining the issues presented.
- 2. If a proceeding 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, the juvenile court:
- (a) May consider any adverse effects that a continuance of the proceeding may have on the mental or emotional health or 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.
- 3. If the juvenile court orders a continuance of a proceeding, the juvenile court shall make an appropriate order for the detention or temporary care of the child who is the subject of the proceeding during the period of the continuance.
- Sec. 125. 1. In each proceeding conducted pursuant to the provisions of this title, the juvenile court may:
- (a) Receive all competent, material and relevant evidence that may be helpful in determining the issues presented, including, but not limited to, oral and written reports; and
  - (b) Rely on such evidence to the extent of its probative value.



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

- Sec. 126. 1. Except as otherwise provided in this section, the juvenile court shall make its final disposition of a case not later than 60 days after the date on which the petition in the case was filed.
- 2. The juvenile court may extend the time for final disposition of a case if the juvenile court files an order setting forth specific reasons for the extension:
- (a) Not later than 60 days after the date on which the petition in the case was filed; or
- (b) Later than 60 days after the date on which the petition in the case was filed, if the juvenile court finds that the extension would serve the interests of justice. In determining whether an extension would serve the interests of justice, the juvenile court shall consider:
  - (1) The gravity of the act alleged in the case;
- (2) The reasons for any delay in the disposition of the case; and
- (3) The potential consequences to the child, any victim and the public of not extending the time for final disposition of the case.
- 3. The juvenile court shall not extend the time for final disposition of a case beyond 1 year from the date on which the petition in the case was filed.
- Sec. 127. 1. The prosecuting attorney shall disclose to the victim of an act committed by a child the disposition of the child's case regarding that act if:
  - (a) The victim requests such a disclosure; or
- (b) If the victim is less than 18 years of age, the parent or 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.
- Sec. 128. Appeals from the orders of the juvenile court may be taken to the Supreme Court in the same manner as appeals in civil cases are taken.
- Sec. 129. 1. If a child is prosecuted for an offense in a juvenile proceeding, the child may not be prosecuted again for the same offense in another juvenile proceeding or in a criminal proceeding as an adult.



2. For the purposes of this section:

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

- (1) The district attorney files a petition against the child pursuant to the provisions of this title alleging that the child committed a delinquent act; and
- (2) The juvenile court accepts the child's admission of the facts alleged in the petition or, at an adjudicatory hearing to determine culpability, the juvenile court begins to take evidence on the facts alleged in the petition.
  - (b) An offense is the same offense if it is:
    - (1) The offense alleged in the petition; or
- (2) An offense based upon the same conduct as that alleged in the petition.
- Sec. 130. 1. If a parent or guardian of a child appears with or on behalf of the child at a detention hearing, the juvenile court shall provide to the parent or guardian a certificate of attendance which the parent or guardian may provide to his employer.
  - 2. A certificate of attendance:
- (a) Must set forth the date and time of appearance and the provisions of section 132 of this act; and
- (b) Must not set forth the name of the child or the offense alleged.
- Sec. 131. 1. For any proceeding after the initial detention hearing, written notice of the proceeding and a copy of the notice which the parents and guardians may provide to their employers must be provided to all parents and guardians of the child.
- 2. The written notice of the proceeding and the copy of the notice:
- (a) Must set forth the date and time of the proceeding and the provisions of section 132 of this act; and
- (b) Must not set forth the name of the child or the offense alleged.
- 3. If the address or location of any parent or guardian of a child is not immediately known when the proceeding is scheduled, notice must be served pursuant to this section immediately upon discovery of the address and location of the parent or guardian.
- Sec. 132. 1. If a parent or guardian of a child gives his employer or an agent of the employer notice of an appearance with or on behalf of the child in any court, it is unlawful for the employer or the agent of the employer to:
- (a) Terminate the employment of the parent or guardian, as a consequence of his appearance or prospective appearance in court; or



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

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- 2. Any employer or agent of an employer who violates the provisions of subsection 1 is guilty of a misdemeanor.
- 3. A parent or guardian who is discharged from employment in violation of subsection 1 may commence a civil action against his employer and obtain:
  - (a) Wages and benefits lost as a result of the violation;
- (b) An order of reinstatement without loss of position, seniority or benefits;
- (c) Damages equal to the amount of the lost wages and benefits; and
  - (d) Reasonable attorney's fees fixed by the court.
  - 4. For the purposes of this section, notice is given:
- (a) In the case of a detention hearing, when the parent or guardian:
- (1) Gives the employer or an agent of the employer oral notice in advance of the hearing; and
- (2) Provides the employer with a certificate of attendance immediately upon return to employment.
- (b) In the case of any hearing after the initial detention hearing, when the parent or guardian gives the employer or an agent of the employer, in advance of the hearing, the employer's copy of the written notice of the hearing.
- **Sec. 133.** Title 5 of NRS is hereby amended by adding thereto a new chapter to consist of the provisions set forth as sections 134 to 177, inclusive, of this act.
- Sec. 134. Except as otherwise provided in sections 134 to 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



a conviction, and a child may be charged with a crime or 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.
- Sec. 136. In determining whether to place a child in the custody of 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.
- Sec. 137. In placing a child in the custody of a person or a public or private institution or agency, the juvenile court shall select, when practicable, a person or an institution or agency governed by persons of:
  - 1. The same religious faith as that of the parents of the child;
- 2. If the religious faiths of the parents differ, the religious faith of the child; or
- 3. If the religious faith of the child is not ascertainable, the religious faith of either of the parents.
- Sec. 138. 1. Except as otherwise provided in this chapter, the juvenile court may:
- (a) Place a child in the custody of a suitable person for supervision in the child's own home or in another home; or
- (b) Commit the child to the custody of a public or private institution or agency authorized to care for children.
- 2. If the juvenile court places the child under supervision in a home:
- 33 (a) The juvenile court may impose such conditions as the juvenile court deems proper; and
  - (b) The program of supervision in the home may include electronic surveillance of the child.
  - 3. If the juvenile court commits the child to the custody of a public or private institution or agency, the juvenile court shall select one that is required to be licensed by:
  - (a) The Department of Human Resources to care for such children; or
  - (b) If the institution or agency is in another state, the analogous department of that state.
- Sec. 139. The juvenile court may permit a child to reside in a residence without the immediate supervision of an adult, exempt



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

1. Is at least 16 years of age;

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- 2. Has demonstrated the capacity to benefit from this placement or exemption; and
  - 3. Is under the strict supervision of the juvenile court.
- Sec. 140. 1. If the juvenile court commits a child to the custody of a public or private institution or agency, the juvenile court shall:
- (a) Transmit a summary of its information concerning the child to the institution or agency; and
- (b) Order the administrator of the school that the child last attended to transmit a copy of the child's educational records to the institution or agency.
- 2. The institution or agency to which the child is committed shall provide the juvenile court with any information concerning the child that the juvenile court may require.
- Sec. 141. 1. If it has been admitted or determined that a child is in need of supervision or in need of commitment to an institution for the mentally retarded or the mentally ill and the child has been or will be placed outside the home of the child by 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:
- (1) The social history of the child and the family of the child;
- (2) The wishes of the child relating to the placement of the child;
- (3) A statement of the conditions which require intervention by the juvenile court and whether the removal of the child from the home of the child was a result of a judicial determination that the child's continuation in the home would be contrary to the child's welfare;
- (4) A statement of the harm which the child is likely to suffer as a result of the removal;
- (5) A discussion of the efforts made by the agency to avoid removing the child from the home of the child before the agency placed the child in foster care;



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

- (7) A description of the type of home or institution in which the child could be placed, a plan for assuring that the child would receive proper care and a description of the needs of the child; and
- (8) A description of the efforts made by the agency to facilitate the return of the child to the home of the child or permanent placement of the child.
- 2. If there are indications that a child may be mentally retarded or mentally ill, the juvenile court may order the child to be examined at a suitable place by a physician, psychiatrist or psychologist before a hearing on the merits of the petition. The examinations made before a hearing or as part of the study provided for in subsection 1 must be conducted without admission to a hospital unless the juvenile court finds that placement in a hospital or other appropriate facility is necessary.
- 3. After a hearing, the juvenile court may order a parent or guardian of the child to be examined by a physician, psychiatrist or psychologist if:
- (a) The ability of the parent or guardian to care for or supervise the child is at issue before the juvenile court; and
  - (b) The parent or guardian consents to the examination.
- Sec. 142. 1. Except as otherwise provided in this section, if the juvenile court places a child in a foster home or other similar institution, the juvenile court shall review the placement at least 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.
  - 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.
- (b) Request any information or statements that the juvenile court deems necessary for the review.
- 3. The juvenile court shall hold dispositional hearings not later than 18 months after the review required by subsection 1, and at least annually thereafter.
- 44 4. The juvenile court shall hold each dispositional hearing to determine whether:



- (a) The child should be returned to his parent or guardian or other relatives;
- (b) The child's placement in the foster home or other similar institution should be continued;
- (c) The child should be placed for adoption or under a legal guardianship; or
- (d) The child should remain in the foster home or other similar institution on a long-term basis.
- 5. The provisions of this section do not apply to the placement 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 to order a review or similar proceeding under subsection 1 other than semiannually.
- 7. In determining the placement of the child pursuant to this section, 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.

Sec. 143. 1. The juvenile court may:

- (a) Order such medical, psychiatric, psychological or other care and treatment for a child as the juvenile court deems to be in the best interests of the child; and
- (b) Cause the child to be examined by a physician, psychiatrist, psychologist or other qualified person.
- 2. If the child appears to be in need of medical, psychiatric, psychological or other care or treatment:
- (a) The juvenile court may order the parent or guardian of the child to provide such care or treatment; and
- (b) If, after due notice, the parent or guardian fails to provide such care or treatment, the juvenile court may order that the child be provided with the care or treatment. When approved by the juvenile court, the expense of such care or treatment is a charge 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 all of the expenses of such care or treatment.
- Sec. 144. 1. The juvenile court may order the parent or guardian of a child to refrain from engaging in or continuing any conduct which the juvenile court believes has caused or tended to cause the child to become subject to the jurisdiction of the juvenile court.
- 2. If the child is less than 18 years of age, the juvenile court may order:
  - (a) The parent or guardian of the child; and



(b) Any sibling or other person who is living in the same household as the child over whom the juvenile court has 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.
  - Sec. 145. 1. The juvenile court may order a child or the parent or guardian of the child, or both, to perform community service.
  - 2. If the juvenile court orders a child or the parent or guardian of the child, or both, to perform community service pursuant to the provisions of this title, the juvenile court may order the child or the parent or guardian of the child, or both, to deposit with the juvenile court a reasonable sum of money to pay for the cost of a policy for insurance against liability for personal injury and damage to property or for industrial insurance, or both, during those periods in which the work is performed, unless, in the case of industrial insurance, it is provided by the authority for which the work is performed.
  - Sec. 146. 1. The juvenile court may order that the driver's license of a child be suspended for at least 90 days but not more than 2 years.
  - 2. If the child does not possess a driver's license, the juvenile court may prohibit the child from receiving a driver's license for 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.
  - Sec. 147. 1. If a child applies for a driver's license, the 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.
  - 2. If the juvenile court issues an order delaying the ability of a child to receive a driver's license, not later than 5 days after issuing the order the juvenile court shall forward to the 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 driver's license to the juvenile court; and

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



- (b) The child to work on projects or perform community service for a period that reflects the costs associated with the participation of the child in the program; or
- (c) The county in which the petition alleging the child to be in need of supervision is filed to pay the costs associated with the participation of the child in the program.
- Sec. 149. 1. If a court determines that a child who is currently enrolled in school unlawfully caused or attempted to cause serious bodily injury to another person, the court shall provide the information specified in subsection 2 to the school district in which the child is currently enrolled.
- 2. The information required to be provided pursuant to subsection 1 must include:
  - (a) The name of the child;

- (b) A description of any injury sustained by the other person;
- (c) A description of any weapon used by the child; and
- (d) A description of any threats made by the child against the other person before, during or after the incident in which the child injured or attempted to injure the person.
  - Sec. 150. 1. If the juvenile court imposes a fine against:
  - (a) A delinquent child pursuant to section 162 of this act;
- (b) A child who has committed a minor traffic offense, except an offense related to metered parking, pursuant to section 161 of this act; or
- (c) A child in need of supervision because the child is a habitual truant pursuant to section 155 of this act, the juvenile court shall order the child or the parent or guardian of the child to pay an administrative assessment of \$10 in addition to the fine.
- 2. The juvenile court shall state separately on its docket the amount of money that the juvenile court collects for the administrative assessment.
- 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 child or the parent or guardian of the child any money deposited with the juvenile court for the administrative assessment.
- 4. On or before the fifth day of each month for the preceding month, the clerk of the court shall pay to the county treasurer the money the juvenile court collects for administrative assessments.
- 5. On or before the 15th day of each month, the county treasurer shall deposit the money in the county general fund for credit to a special account for the use of the county's juvenile court or for services to delinquent children.
- 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



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
- 3. Any costs incurred in investigating the acts committed by the child and in taking the child into custody.
- Sec. 152. 1. Except as otherwise provided in this section, the juvenile court may at any time modify or terminate any decree or order that it has made.
- 2. Except as otherwise provided in section 263 of this act, before the juvenile court may modify or terminate an order committing a child to the custody of the Division of Child and 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
- (b) Give due consideration to the effect that the modification or termination of the order will have upon the child and the programs of the Division of Child and Family Services.
- Sec. 153. 1. The provisions of this section and sections 154 and 155 of this act apply to the disposition of a case involving a 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.
- Sec. 154. A child in need of supervision must not be committed to or otherwise placed in a state facility for the detention of children or any other facility that provides correctional care.
- Sec. 155. 1. If a child is adjudicated to be in need of supervision because the child is a habitual truant, the juvenile court shall:
- (a) The first time the child is adjudicated to be in need of supervision because the child is a habitual truant:
  - (1) Order the child to:
- (I) Pay a fine of not more than \$100 and the 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



- (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 30 days but not more than 6 months. If the child does not possess a driver's license, the juvenile court shall prohibit the child from applying for a driver's license for 30 days:
- (I) Immediately following the date of the order if the

7 child is eligible to apply for a driver's license; or

- (II) After the date the child becomes eligible to apply for a driver's license if the child is not eligible to apply for a driver's license.
- (b) The second or any subsequent time the child is adjudicated to be in need of supervision because the child is a habitual truant:
  - (1) Order the child to:

- (I) Pay a fine of not more than \$200 and the administrative assessment required by section 150 of this act;
- (II) Perform not more than 10 hours of community service; or
- (III) Comply with the requirements set forth in both sub-subparagraphs (I) and (II); and
- (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 but not more than 1 year. If the child does not possess a driver's license, the juvenile court shall prohibit the child from applying

23 license, the juvenile court shall pr 24 for a driver's license for 60 days:

- (I) Immediately following the date of the order if the child is eligible to apply for a driver's license; or
- (II) After the date the child becomes eligible to apply for a driver's license if the child is not eligible to apply for a driver's license.
- 2. The juvenile court may suspend the payment of a fine ordered pursuant to paragraph (a) of subsection 1 if the child attends school for 60 consecutive school days after the imposition of the fine, or has a valid excuse acceptable to his teacher or the principal for any absence from school within that period.
- 3. The community service ordered pursuant to this section must be performed at the child's school of attendance, if practicable.
- Sec. 156. 1. The provisions of sections 156 to 177, inclusive, of this act:
- (a) Apply to the disposition of a case involving a child who is adjudicated delinquent.
- (b) Except as otherwise provided in section 161 of this act, do not apply to the disposition of a case involving a child who is found to have committed a minor traffic offense.
  - 2. If a child is adjudicated delinquent:



(a) The juvenile court may issue any orders or take any actions set forth in sections 156 to 177, inclusive, 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.
- Sec. 157. 1. If a delinquent child is less than 12 years of age, the juvenile court shall not commit the child to a state facility for the detention of children.
- 2. If a delinquent child is 12 years of age or older, the juvenile court shall not commit the child to a private institution unless the commitment is approved by the superintendent of the state facility for the detention of children to which the child would otherwise have been committed.
- Sec. 158. 1. The juvenile court may commit a delinquent child to the custody of the Division of Child and Family Services for suitable placement if:
- (a) The child is at least 8 years of age but less than 12 years of age, and the juvenile court finds that the child is in need of 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
- (2) Is in need of residential psychiatric services or other residential services for his mental health.
- 2. Before the juvenile court commits a delinquent child to the custody of the Division of Child and Family Services, the juvenile court shall:
- (a) Notify the Division at least 3 working days before the juvenile court holds a hearing to consider such a commitment; 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
  - (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.
- 2. Not later than 5 days after the date on which the physical examination is conducted, the physician shall make a written report of the results of the physical examination to the clerk of the court.



3. Upon receipt of the written report:

- (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
- (b) The county auditor shall allow a claim for payment to the physician for the physical examination.
- Sec. 160. 1. If the juvenile court commits a delinquent child to the custody of the Division of Child and Family Services, the juvenile court may order the parent or guardian of the child to pay, in whole or in part, for the support of the child.
- 2. If the juvenile court orders the parent or guardian of 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
- (b) The Administrator shall deposit the payments with the State Treasurer for credit to a separate account in the State General Fund. The Administrator may expend the money in the separate account to carry out the powers and duties of the Administrator and the Division of Child and Family Services.
- Sec. 161. 1. If a child is found to have committed a minor traffic offense, the juvenile court may do any or all of the 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.
- (b) Recommend to the Department of Motor Vehicles the suspension of the driver's license of the child.
- (c) Order the child to attend and complete a traffic survival 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.
- 2. The juvenile court shall forward to the Department of Motor Vehicles, in the form required by NRS 483.450, a record of the minor traffic offense, unless the offense involved a violation of a law or ordinance governing standing or parking.
  - 3. As used in this section, "juvenile court" means:
- (a) The juvenile court; or



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

Sec. 162. 1. The juvenile court may order a delinquent

child to pay a fine.

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- 2. If the juvenile court orders a delinquent child to pay a fine, the juvenile court shall order the child to pay an administrative assessment pursuant to section 150 of this act.
- 3. If a delinquent child is less than 17 years of age, the juvenile court may order the parent or guardian of the child to pay 10 any fines and penalties that the juvenile court imposes for the unlawful act committed by the child. 12
  - 4. If, because of financial hardship, the parent or guardian is unable to pay any fines and penalties that the juvenile court imposes for the unlawful act committed by the child, the juvenile court may order the parent or guardian to perform community service.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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



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

- 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 under circumstances determined by the county coroner.
  - (b) A course to instruct the child concerning:
    - (1) The consequences of his actions; and
    - (2) An awareness of his own mortality.

- (c) An opportunity for each participant in a program of visitation to evaluate each component of the program.
- 6. The juvenile court may order the child, or the parent or guardian of the child, or both, to pay a fee of not more than \$45 based on the ability of the child or the parent or guardian of the child, or both, to pay for the costs associated with the participation of the child in the program of visitation.
- 7. If the juvenile court establishes a program of visitation pursuant to this section, the juvenile court shall, on or before January 15 of each odd-numbered year, submit to the Director of the Legislative Counsel Bureau for transmittal to the Legislature a report regarding the effect of the program on the incidence of juvenile crime and the rate of recidivism.
- Sec. 165. 1. Except as otherwise provided in section 166 of this act, the juvenile court may order a delinquent child or the parent or guardian of the child, or both:
- (a) To provide restitution to the victim of any unlawful act committed by the child; or
- (b) To participate in a program designed to provide restitution to a victim of any unlawful act committed by the child.
- 2. The juvenile court may establish and administer programs which are designed to provide restitution to victims of unlawful acts committed by delinquent children.
- Sec. 166. 1. If a delinquent child has committed an unlawful act that causes physical injury to a victim of the act, the juvenile court shall order the child to provide restitution to the victim for medical expenses incurred as a result of the act.
- 2. If a delinquent child has committed an unlawful act that damaged or destroyed property owned or possessed by another person, the juvenile court shall order the child to provide restitution to the person who owns or possesses the property.
- 3. If the child is not able to provide restitution pursuant to this section, the juvenile court shall order the parent or guardian of the child to provide restitution, unless the juvenile court determines that extenuating circumstances exist.
- 4. If, because of financial hardship, a delinquent child or the parent or guardian of the child, or both, are unable to provide



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

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

- 1. The juvenile court shall determine the amount of restitution the child or parent or guardian of the child, or both, must pay to the victim; and
- 2. The juvenile court may order that the child or parent or guardian of the child, or both, pay restitution in an amount that equals the full amount of the loss incurred by the victim, regardless of the amount of insurance coverage that exists for the loss.
- Sec. 168. 1. The juvenile court may order a delinquent child to participate in a program of restitution through work that is established pursuant to section 91 of this act if the child:
  - (a) Is 14 years of age or older;

- (b) Has never been adjudicated delinquent for an unlawful act that involved the use or threatened use of force or violence against a victim and has never been found to have committed such an unlawful act in any other jurisdiction;
  - (c) Is ordered to provide restitution to a victim; and
- (d) Voluntarily agrees to participate in the program of restitution through work.
- 2. If the juvenile court orders a child to participate in a program of restitution through work, the juvenile court may order any or all of the 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 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 or for industrial insurance, or both, during those periods in which the child participates in the program or performs work, unless, in the case of industrial insurance, it is provided by the employer for which the child performs the work; or
- (b) The child to work on projects or perform community service for a period that reflects the costs associated with the participation of the child in the program.
- Sec. 169. If the juvenile court orders a delinquent child or the parent or guardian of the child, or both, to pay restitution to a victim of any unlawful act committed by the child, the victim is not



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

- Sec. 170. 1. The juvenile court shall order a delinquent child to undergo an evaluation to determine whether the child is an abuser of alcohol or other drugs if the child committed:
  - (a) An unlawful act in violation of NRS 484.379 or 484.3795;
- (b) The unlawful act of using, possessing, selling or distributing a controlled substance; or
- (c) The unlawful act of purchasing, consuming or possessing an alcoholic beverage in violation of NRS 202.020.
  - 2. The evaluation of the child must be conducted by:
- (a) An alcohol and drug abuse counselor who is licensed or certified or an alcohol and drug abuse counselor intern who is certified pursuant to chapter 641C of NRS to make that classification; or
- (b) A physician who is certified to make that classification by the Board of Medical Examiners.
- 3. The evaluation of the child may be conducted at an 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.
  - 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
- (2) The juvenile court may order the child, in lieu of paying the charges relating to his evaluation and treatment, to perform community service.
- 6. After a treatment facility has certified a child's successful completion of a program of treatment ordered pursuant to this section, the treatment facility is not liable for any damages to person or property caused by a child who:



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

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

- 7. The provisions of this section do not prohibit the juvenile court from:
- (a) Requiring an evaluation to be conducted by a person who is employed by a private company if the company meets the standards of the Health Division of the Department of Human Resources. The evaluation may be conducted at an evaluation center.
- (b) Ordering the child to attend a program of treatment which 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:
  - (a) The juvenile court;
  - (b) The child;

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- (c) The attorney for the child, if any;
- (d) The parents or guardian of the child;
- (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 30 the driver's record of that child for 7 years after the date of the
  - Sec. 171. 1. Except as otherwise provided in this section, if a child is adjudicated delinquent for the unlawful act of using, possessing, selling or distributing a controlled substance, or purchasing, consuming or possessing an alcoholic beverage in 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:

- (1) Immediately following the date of the order, if the child is eligible to receive a driver's license; or
- (2) After the date the child will be eligible to receive a driver's license, if the child is not eligible to receive a license on the date of the order.
- 2. If the child is already the subject of a court order suspending or delaying the issuance of his driver's license, the juvenile court shall order the additional suspension or delay, as appropriate, to apply consecutively with the previous order.
- Sec. 172. I. If a child is adjudicated delinquent for an unlawful act in violation of NRS 484.379 or 484.3795, the juvenile 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.
- 2. The Department of Motor Vehicles shall order the child to submit to the tests and other requirements which are adopted by regulation pursuant to subsection 1 of NRS 483.495 as a condition of reinstatement of the driver's license of the child.
- 3. If the child is adjudicated delinquent for a subsequent unlawful act in violation of NRS 484.379 or 484.3795, the juvenile court shall order an additional period of revocation to apply 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.
- Sec. 173. 1. If a child is adjudicated delinquent because the child handled or possessed a firearm or had a firearm under his control in violation of NRS 202.300, the juvenile court shall:
  - (a) For the first offense:

- (1) Order the child to perform 200 hours of community service; and
- (2) Issue an order suspending the driver's license of the child for not more than 1 year or, if the child does not possess a driver's license, prohibit the child from receiving a driver's license for not more than 1 year:
- (I) Immediately following the date of the order, if the child is eligible to receive a driver's license.



- (II) After the date the child becomes eligible to receive a driver's license, if the child is not eligible to receive a license on the date of the order.
  - (b) For the second offense:

- (1) Order the child to perform at least 200 hours but not more than 600 hours of community service; and
- (2) Issue an order suspending the driver's license of the child for at least 90 days but not more than 2 years or, if the child 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 2 years:
- (1) Immediately following the date of the order, if the child is eligible to receive a driver's license.
- (II) After the date the child becomes eligible to receive a driver's license, if the child is not eligible to receive a license on the date of the order.
- 2. If the child is already the subject of a court order suspending or delaying the issuance of his driver's license, the juvenile court shall order an additional suspension or delay, as appropriate, to apply consecutively with the previous order.
- Sec. 174. If a child is adjudicated delinquent because the child handled or possessed a firearm or had a firearm under his control in violation of NRS 202.300, the juvenile court shall:
- 1. Order that any license to hunt issued to the child pursuant to chapter 502 of NRS must be revoked by the Division of Wildlife of the State Department of Conservation and Natural Resources;
- 2. Order that the child must not receive a license to hunt within the 2 years immediately following the date of the order or until the child is 18 years of age, whichever is later;
- 3. Order the child to surrender to the juvenile court any license to hunt then held by the child; and
- 4. Not later than 5 days after issuing the order, forward to the Division of Wildlife any license to hunt surrendered by the child and a copy of the order.
- Sec. 175. 1. In determining the appropriate disposition of a case of a delinquent child, the juvenile court shall consider whether the unlawful act committed by the child involved the use of a firearm or the use or threatened use of force or violence against the victim of the act.
- 2. If the juvenile court finds that the act committed by the child involved the use of a firearm or the use or threatened use of force or violence against the victim, the juvenile court shall include the finding in its order and may:



- (a) Commit the child for confinement in a secure facility for the detention of children, including a facility which is secured by its staff.
- (b) Impose any other punitive measures that the juvenile court determines to be in the best interests of the public or the child.
- Sec. 176. 1. If a child is adjudicated delinquent for an unlawful act that involves cruelty to or torture of an animal, the juvenile court shall order the child to participate in counseling or other psychological treatment.
- 2. The juvenile court shall order the child or the parent or guardian of the child, or both, to the extent of their financial ability, to pay the cost of the child to participate in the counseling 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.
- (b) "Torture" or "cruelty" includes every act, omission or neglect, whereby unjustifiable physical pain, suffering or death is caused or permitted.
- Sec. 177. 1. Except as otherwise provided in this section, if a child is adjudicated delinquent for the unlawful act of placing graffiti on or otherwise defacing public or private property owned or possessed by another person in violation of NRS 206.125 or 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 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:
- (1) Immediately following the date of the order, if the child is eligible to receive a driver's license; or
- (2) After the date the child will be eligible to receive a driver's license, if the child is not eligible to receive a license on the date of the order.
- 2. If the child is already the subject of a court order suspending or delaying the issuance of his driver's license, the juvenile court shall order the additional suspension or delay, as appropriate, to apply consecutively with the previous order.



**Sec. 178.** Title 5 of NRS is hereby amended by adding thereto a new chapter to consist of the provisions set forth as sections 179 to 192, inclusive, of this act.

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- Sec. 179. 1. If a child is adjudicated delinquent for an unlawful act that, if committed by an adult, would have constituted kidnapping in the first or second degree, false imprisonment, burglary or invasion of the home, the juvenile court shall, at the request of the district attorney, conduct a separate hearing to determine whether the act was sexually motivated.
- 2. At the hearing, only evidence concerning the question of whether the unlawful act was sexually motivated may be presented.
- 3. After hearing the evidence, the juvenile court shall determine whether the unlawful act was sexually motivated and shall enter its finding in the record.
- 4. For the purposes of this section, an unlawful act is "sexually motivated" if one of the purposes for which the child 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;
- 2. Battery with intent to commit sexual assault pursuant to NRS 200.400; 24
  - 3. An offense involving pornography and a minor pursuant to NRS 200.710 to 200.730, inclusive;
  - 4. Open or gross lewdness pursuant to NRS 201.210, if punishable as a felony;
  - 5. Indecent or obscene exposure pursuant to NRS 201.220, if punishable as a felony;
    - 6. Lewdness with a child pursuant to NRS 201.230;
  - 7. Sexual penetration of a dead human body pursuant to NRS 201.450:
  - 8. Annoyance or molestation of a minor pursuant to NRS 207.260, if punishable as a felony; or
  - 9. An attempt to commit an offense listed in this section, if punishable as a felony.
  - Sec. 181. In addition to any other action authorized or required pursuant to the provisions of this title and except as otherwise provided in section 185 of this act, if a child is adjudicated delinquent for an unlawful act that would have been a sexual offense if committed by an adult or is adjudicated delinquent for a sexually motivated act, the juvenile court shall:



(a) Place the child under the supervision of a probation officer or parole officer, as appropriate, for a period of not less than 3 years.

- (b) Except as otherwise provided in sections 183 and 184 of this act, prohibit the child from attending a public school or private school that a victim of the sexual offense or the sexually motivated act is attending for the period ordered by the juvenile court pursuant to paragraph (a).
- (c) Order the parent or guardian of the child to inform the probation officer or parole officer, as appropriate, assigned to the child each time the child expects to change the public school or private school that the child is attending, not later than 20 days 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.
- (e) Inform the parent or guardian of the child of the requirements of sections 180 to 185, inclusive, of this act and NRS 392.251 to 392.271, inclusive, and 394.162 to 394.167, inclusive.
- 2. The juvenile court may authorize a superintendent of a county school district or the executive head of a private school who receives notification from a probation officer or parole officer, as appropriate, pursuant to section 182 of this act to inform other appropriate educational personnel that the child has been adjudicated delinquent for a sexual offense or a sexually motivated act.
- 3. Except as otherwise provided in section 185 of this act, the juvenile court may not terminate its jurisdiction concerning the child for the purposes of carrying out the provisions of sections 180 to 185, inclusive, of this act for the period ordered by the juvenile court pursuant to paragraph (a) of subsection 1.
- Sec. 182. 1. If a child has been adjudicated delinquent for a sexual offense or a sexually motivated act, the probation officer or parole officer, as appropriate, assigned to the child shall provide notice that the child has been adjudicated delinquent for a sexual offense or a sexually motivated act to:
- (a) The superintendent of the county school district in which the child resides; or
- (b) If the child is attending a private school within this state, the executive head of the private school.
- 2. If the probation officer or parole officer, as appropriate, assigned to the child is informed by the parent or guardian of the child that the child expects to change the public school or private school that the child is attending or if the probation officer or



parole officer otherwise becomes aware of such a change, the probation officer or parole officer shall provide notification that the child has been adjudicated delinquent for a sexual offense or a sexually motivated act to:

- (a) The superintendent of the county school district in which the child is or will be residing; or
- (b) If the child is or will be attending a private school within this state, the executive head of the private school.
- 3. Notification provided pursuant to this section must include the name of each victim of a sexual offense or a sexually motivated act committed by the child if the victim is attending a public school or private school within this state.
- Sec. 183. I. The juvenile court may permit a child who has been adjudicated delinquent for a sexual offense or a sexually motivated act to attend a public school or private school that a victim of the sexual offense or the sexually motivated act is attending if, upon the request of the child, the superintendent of the county school district or the executive head of the private school:
- (a) The juvenile court develops and approves an alternative plan of supervision for the child that protects the safety and the interests of the victim;
- (b) The victim and the parent or guardian of the victim consent, in writing, to the plan;
- (c) The superintendent of the county school district or the executive head of the private school consents, in writing, to 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 attorney, the victim, the parent or guardian of the victim or the probation officer or parole officer, as appropriate, assigned to the child, the juvenile court may modify or rescind the alternative plan of supervision or a condition of 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 and the parties who consented to the alternative plan. If a proposed modification is reasonably likely to increase contact between the victim and the child, the juvenile court may not make the



modification without the written consent of the victim and the parent or guardian of the victim. If the juvenile court rescinds the alternative plan of supervision, the child is subject to the provisions of sections 180 to 185, inclusive, of this act as if the alternative plan had not existed.

- 4. Before the juvenile court accepts the written consent of the victim and the parent or guardian of the victim pursuant to this section, the juvenile court shall inform them of their right to withhold consent and, except as otherwise provided in section 184 of this act, their right to have the child not attend the public school or private school the victim is attending.
- Sec. 184. 1. If the juvenile court does not approve an alternative plan of supervision pursuant to section 183 of this act for a child who has been adjudicated delinquent for a sexual offense or a sexually motivated act, the superintendent of the county school district or the executive head of the private school may request that the juvenile court approve an alternative plan of attendance for the child.
  - 2. An alternative plan of attendance:

- (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.
- 3. Before approving an alternative plan of attendance, the juvenile court shall provide notice and an opportunity to be heard to the child, the parent or guardian of the child, the district attorney, the victim and the parent or guardian of the victim.
- 4. If the juvenile court approves an alternative plan of attendance, the district attorney, the victim or the parent or guardian of the victim may petition the juvenile court to modify or rescind the alternative plan on the basis that:
- (a) The alternative plan is not protecting the safety or the interests of the victim; or
- (b) The child or the public school or private school is not 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 the executive head of the private school.



6. If the juvenile court rescinds the alternative plan of 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.

- Sec. 185. 1. A probation officer or parole officer, as 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 the juvenile court requesting that the court terminate the applicability of the provisions of sections 180 to 185, inclusive, of this act with respect to the child if:
- (a) At the time the child committed the sexual offense or the sexually motivated act for which the child was adjudicated delinquent, the child and the victim of the sexual offense or sexually motivated act were members of the same family or household:
- (b) The child has complied with the terms and conditions of his probation or parole, including, but not limited to, the completion of any counseling in which the child was ordered to participate;
- (c) The child's counselor recommends, in writing, that the juvenile court terminate the applicability of the provisions of sections 180 to 185, inclusive, of this act with respect to the child to allow the reunification of the family or household; and
- (d) The victim and the parent or guardian of the victim consent, in writing, to the termination of the applicability of the provisions of sections 180 to 185, inclusive, of this act with respect to the child to allow the reunification of the family or household.
- 2. If the juvenile court grants a petition requested pursuant to this section, the juvenile court shall provide written notice to the public school or private school which the child is attending that the juvenile court has terminated the applicability of the provisions of sections 180 to 185, inclusive, of this act with respect to the child.
- **Sec. 186.** As used in sections 186 to 192, inclusive, of this act unless the context otherwise requires, "sexual offense" means:
  - 1. Sexual assault pursuant to NRS 200.366;
  - 2. Battery with intent to commit sexual assault pursuant to NRS 200.400;
  - 3. An offense involving pornography and a minor pursuant to NRS 200.710 or 200.720;
    - 4. Lewdness with a child pursuant to NRS 201.230; or
    - 5. An attempt to commit an offense listed in this section.
  - Sec. 187. Except as otherwise provided in subsection 2 of section 192 of this act, the provisions of sections 186 to 192, inclusive, of this act do not apply to a child who is subject to



registration and community notification pursuant to NRS 179D.350 to 179D.800, inclusive, before reaching 21 years of age.

Sec. 188. 1. In addition to any other action authorized or required pursuant to the provisions of this title, if a child is adjudicated delinquent for an unlawful act that would have been a sexual offense if committed by an adult or is adjudicated delinquent for a sexually motivated act, the juvenile court shall:

(a) Notify the Attorney General of the adjudication, so the Attorney General may arrange for the assessment of the risk of recidivism of the child pursuant to the guidelines and procedures for community notification;

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- (b) Place the child under the supervision of a probation officer or parole officer, as appropriate, for a period of not less than 3 years;
- (c) Inform the child and the parent or guardian of the child that the child is subject to community notification as a juvenile sex offender and may be subject to registration and community notification as an adult sex offender pursuant to section 191 of this act; and
- (d) Order the child, and the parent or guardian of the child during the minority of the child, while the child is subject to community notification as a juvenile sex offender, to inform the probation officer or parole officer, as appropriate, assigned to the child of a change of the address at which the child resides not later than 48 hours after the change of address.
- 2. The juvenile court may not terminate its jurisdiction concerning the child for the purposes of carrying out the provisions of sections 186 to 192, inclusive, of this act until the child is no longer subject to community notification as a juvenile sex offender pursuant to sections 186 to 192, inclusive, of this act.
- Sec. 189. 1. If a child has been adjudicated delinquent for a sexual offense or a sexually motivated act, the probation officer or parole officer, as appropriate, assigned to the child shall notify the local law enforcement agency in whose jurisdiction the child resides that the child:
- (a) Has been adjudicated delinquent for a sexual offense or a sexually motivated act; and
- (b) Is subject to community notification as a juvenile sex offender.
- 2. If the probation officer or parole officer, as appropriate, assigned to the child is informed by the child or the parent or guardian of the child that the child has changed the address at which the child resides or if the probation officer or parole officer otherwise becomes aware of such a change, the probation officer or parole officer shall notify:



(a) The local law enforcement agency in whose jurisdiction the child last resided that the child has moved; and

- (b) The local law enforcement agency in whose jurisdiction the child is now residing that the child:
- (1) Has been adjudicated delinquent for a sexual offense or a sexually motivated act; and
- (2) Is subject to community notification as a juvenile sex offender.
- Sec. 190. 1. If a child who has been adjudicated delinquent for a sexual offense or a sexually motivated act has not previously been relieved of being subject to community notification as a juvenile sex offender, the juvenile court may, at any appropriate time, hold a hearing to determine whether the child should be relieved of being subject to community notification as a juvenile sex offender.
- 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 may relieve the child of being subject to community notification as a juvenile sex offender.
- Sec. 191. Except as otherwise provided in sections 186 to 192, inclusive, of this act:
- 1. If a child who has been adjudicated delinquent for a sexual offense or a sexually motivated act is not relieved of being subject to community notification as a juvenile sex offender before the child reaches 21 years of age, the juvenile court shall hold a hearing when the child reaches 21 years of age to determine whether the child should be deemed an adult sex offender for the purposes of registration and community notification pursuant to NRS 179D.350 to 179D.800, inclusive.
- 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.
- 3. If the juvenile court determines at the hearing that the child has not been rehabilitated to the satisfaction of the juvenile court or that the child is likely to pose a threat to the safety of others, the juvenile court shall deem the child to be an adult sex offender for the purposes of registration and community notification pursuant to NRS 179D.350 to 179D.800, inclusive.
- 4. If a child is deemed to be an adult sex offender pursuant to this section, the juvenile court shall notify the Central Repository so the Central Repository may carry out the provisions for



registration of the child as an adult sex offender pursuant to NRS 179D.450.

- Sec. 192. 1. The records relating to a child must not be sealed pursuant to the provisions of sections 218 to 225, inclusive, of this act while the child is subject to community notification as a juvenile sex offender.
- 2. If a child is deemed to be an adult sex offender pursuant to section 191 of this act, is convicted of a sexual offense, as defined in NRS 179D.410, before reaching 21 years of age or is otherwise subject to registration and community notification pursuant to NRS 179D.350 to 179D.800, inclusive, before reaching 21 years of age:
- (a) The records relating to the child must not be sealed pursuant to the provisions of sections 218 to 225, inclusive, of this act; and
- (b) Each delinquent act committed by the child that would have been a sexual offense, as defined in NRS 179D.410 if committed by an adult, shall be deemed to be a criminal conviction for the purposes of:
- (1) Registration and community notification pursuant to NRS 179D.350 to 179D.800, inclusive; and
- (2) The statewide registry established within the Central Repository pursuant to chapter 179B of NRS.
- **Sec. 193.** Title 5 of NRS is hereby amended by adding thereto a new chapter to consist of the provisions set forth as sections 194 to 201, inclusive, of this act.
- Sec. 194. As used in this chapter, "special supervision program" means a probation program established in any county which meets the standards prescribed by this chapter for the rehabilitation of delinquent children and which includes:
  - 1. A degree of supervision substantially above the usual; and
- 2. The use of new techniques rather than routine supervision techniques.
- Sec. 195. 1. It is the policy of this state to rehabilitate delinquent children, to effect a more even administration of justice and to increase the public welfare of the citizens of this state.
- 2. It is the purpose of this chapter to reduce the necessity for commitment of delinquent children to a state facility for the detention of children by strengthening and improving local supervision of children placed on probation by the juvenile court.
- Sec. 196. 1. The Department of Human Resources shall adopt:
- (a) Rules and regulations setting forth minimum standards for
   the operation of special supervision programs; and



- (b) Other rules as may be necessary for the administration of the provisions of this chapter.
- 2. The standards must be sufficiently flexible to foster the development of new and improved supervision practices and techniques.
- 3. In developing the standards, the Department of Human Resources shall seek advice from the appropriate officials in those counties that participate in a special supervision program.
- Sec. 197. From any legislative appropriation for such purpose and in accordance with the provisions of this chapter, the State of Nevada shall share the costs of supervising any delinquent child:
- 1. Who is supervised pursuant to a special supervision program; and
- 2. Who would otherwise be committed to a state facility for the detention of children.
- Sec. 198. 1. The juvenile court in each county may apply to the Department of Human Resources to have the State of Nevada share the costs of supervising any delinquent child in a special supervision program.
  - 2. The application must:

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- (a) Be in the form prescribed by the Department of Human Resources;
- (b) Include a plan or plans for providing special supervision programs; and
- (c) Include assurances that such funds will not be used to replace local funds for existing programs for delinquent children.
- 3. The Department of Human Resources shall not distribute any money to a juvenile court pursuant to the provisions of this chapter until:
- (a) The Department approves the application of the juvenile court: and
- (b) The juvenile court has complied with the provisions of this chapter.
- Sec. 199. 1. The Department of Human Resources shall determine the applicable costs to the State of Nevada in calculating the amount of money to be distributed to each juvenile court.
- 2. The Department of Human Resources shall distribute money to each juvenile court proportionately on the basis of:
- (a) The population of the county within the jurisdiction of the 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 Department of Human Resources pursuant to the provisions of this chapter, the Department may distribute the proportionate share that otherwise would have been distributed to that juvenile court to other juvenile courts in accordance with the regulations adopted pursuant to the provisions of this chapter.
- Sec. 200. 1. Except as otherwise provided in this section, each juvenile court shall use the money distributed by the Department of Human Resources pursuant to the provisions of this chapter to:
  - (a) Carry out the purposes of this chapter;

- (b) Employ necessary probation officers who shall carry caseloads substantially less than required for normal or routine supervision; and
- (c) Initiate new techniques and services of an innovative nature for delinquent children.
- 2. Any money which is distributed to a juvenile court pursuant to the provisions of this chapter for any fiscal year beginning on or after July 1, 1991, and which represents an increase over the amount distributed to the juvenile court pursuant to the provisions of this chapter for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1991:
- (a) Must not be used to offset the salaries of governmental employees.
- (b) May be used only for the purchase of goods, property or services necessary to carry out the purposes of this chapter.
- Sec. 201. 1. Each juvenile court receiving funds pursuant to the provisions of this chapter shall report to the Department of Human Resources, on or before July 1 and December 31 of each year, the experience and results of the juvenile court in complying with the purposes of this chapter.
- 2. The Department of Human Resources shall compile such reports and submit them to the Legislature upon its convening in regular session.
- **Sec. 202.** Title 5 of NRS is hereby amended by adding thereto a new chapter to consist of the provisions set forth as sections 203 to 212, inclusive, of this act.
  - Sec. 203. 1. Any facility for the detention of children:
- (a) Must be constructed and conducted as nearly like a home as possible;
- (b) Must not be deemed to be or treated as a penal institution; and
- 43 (c) Except as otherwise provided in subsection 2, must not 44 adjoin, be located on the same grounds as, or share common



facilities or common grounds with a prison, an adult jail or an adult lockup.

2. If a facility for the detention of children complies with the provisions of 28 C.F.R. § 31.303 relating to collocated facilities, the facility for the detention of children may adjoin, be located on the same grounds as, or share common facilities or common grounds with an adult jail or an adult lockup.

Sec. 204. 1. The board of county commissioners:

- (a) In a county whose population is 50,000 or more, shall provide a facility for the detention of children.
- (b) In all other counties, may provide a facility for the detention of children.
- 2. The boards of county commissioners of two or more counties, without regard to the population of the counties, may provide a combined facility for the detention of children under terms agreed upon by the boards of county commissioners and the 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.
- Sec. 205. 1. Except as otherwise provided in subsection 6, each county shall pay an assessment for the operation of each regional facility for the detention of children that is partially supported by the State of Nevada and is operated by a county whose population is less than 400,000.
- 2. The assessment owed by each county equals the total amount budgeted by the Legislature for the operation of the regional facility, minus any money appropriated by the Legislature for the support of the regional facility, divided by the total number of pupils in this state in the preceding school year, excluding pupils in counties whose population is 400,000 or more, and multiplied by the number of pupils in the assessed county. The Administrator of the Division of Child and Family Services shall calculate the assessment owed by each county in June of each year for the ensuing fiscal year.
- 3. Each county must pay the assessed amount to the Division of Child and Family Services in quarterly installments that are due the first day of the first month of each calendar quarter.
- 4. The Administrator of the Division of Child and Family Services shall deposit the money received pursuant to subsection 3 in a separate account in the State General Fund. The money in the account may be withdrawn only by the Administrator for the operation of regional facilities for the detention of children.



5. Revenue raised by a county to pay the assessment required pursuant to subsection 1 is not subject to the limitations on revenue imposed pursuant to chapter 354 of NRS and must not be included in the calculation of those limitations.

- 6. The provisions of this section do not apply to a county whose population is 400,000 or more.
- 7. As used in this section, "regional facility for the detention of children" or "regional facility" does not include the institution in Lyon County known as Western Nevada Regional Youth Center.
- Sec. 206. 1. Except as otherwise provided in subsection 5, each county shall pay an assessment for the operation of a regional facility for the detention of children that serves the 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;
- (b) Is established by two or more counties pursuant to an interlocal agreement or by one county if the regional facility is operated pursuant to an interlocal agreement to benefit other 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.
- 2. The administrator of a regional facility for the detention of children shall calculate the assessment owed by each county pursuant to subsection 1 on or before March 1 of each year for the ensuing fiscal year. The assessment owed by each county equals:
- (a) For the first 2 years of operation of the regional facility, the total amount budgeted for the operation of the 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 and multiplied by the number of pupils in the preceding school year in the assessed county.
- (b) For each year subsequent to the second year of operation of the regional facility, unless the counties served by the regional facility enter into an interlocal agreement to the contrary, the total of:
- (1) The total amount budgeted for the operation of the 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

- (2) The total amount budgeted for the operation of the 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 who were served by the regional facility in the preceding school year from all counties served by the regional facility, multiplied by the number of pupils who were served by the regional facility in the preceding school 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.
- 5. The provisions of this section do not apply to a county 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.
- Sec. 207. 1. All expenses incurred in complying with the provisions of this title are a charge against the county, except for expenses that must be paid by the State of Nevada pursuant to the provisions of sections 231 to 282, inclusive, of this act or a specific 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.
- 3. If the board of county commissioners has established a 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.

Sec. 208. 1. If a child is detained other than pursuant to a court order in a local or regional facility for the detention of children, the county that has detained the child is entitled to reimbursement from the parent or guardian of the child for all money expended by the county for the support of the child during the period of the child's detention.

2. If the parent or guardian of the child fails or refuses to reimburse the county, the board of county commissioners may recover from the parent or guardian, by appropriate legal action, all money due plus interest thereon at the rate of 7 percent per annum

Sec. 209. 1. If a child becomes subject to the jurisdiction of the juvenile court and the child receives ancillary services that are administered or financed by a county, including, but not limited to, transportation or psychiatric, psychological or medical services, the county is entitled to reimbursement from the parent or guardian of the child for all money expended by the county for such services.

- 2. To determine the amount that the parent or guardian of 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.
- 3. If the parent or guardian of the child fails or refuses to reimburse the county, the board of county commissioners may recover from the parent or guardian, by appropriate legal action, all money due plus interest thereon at the rate of 7 percent per annum commencing 30 days after an itemized statement of all money due is submitted to the parent or guardian.
- Sec. 210. Except as otherwise provided in this chapter, if the juvenile court commits a child to the custody of a person who is not the parent or guardian of the child or to the custody of a public or private institution or agency, and no provision is otherwise made by law for the support of the child, the expenses incurred for the support of the child while in such custody, if approved by an order of the juvenile court, are a charge upon the county where the child has a legal residence.
- Sec. 211. I. Except as otherwise provided in this 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.

2. The juvenile court may order the parent or guardian of the child to reimburse the county, in whole or in part, for any money expended by the county for the support of the child.

3. This section does not prohibit the juvenile court from providing for the support of the child in any other manner authorized by law.

Sec. 212. 1. Notwithstanding any other statute providing for the support of a child, after the parent or guardian of a child has been given notice and a reasonable opportunity to be heard, the juvenile court may order the parent or guardian to pay, in such a manner as the juvenile court may direct and within the ability of the parent or guardian to pay, money to cover in whole or in part the support of the child.

2. If the parent or guardian of the child willfully fails or refuses to pay the money due, the juvenile court may proceed

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.
- Sec. 214. 1. The fingerprints of a child must be taken if the child is in custody for an unlawful act that, if committed by an adult, would have been:
  - (a) A felony, gross misdemeanor or sexual offense; or
  - (b) A misdemeanor and the unlawful act involved:
- (1) The use or threatened use of force or violence against the victim; or
- (2) The possession, use or threatened use of a firearm or a deadly weapon.
- 2. The fingerprints of a child who is in custody but who is not subject to the provisions of subsection 1 may be taken if a law enforcement officer finds latent fingerprints during the investigation of an offense and the officer has reason to believe 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:

- (a) Negative, the fingerprint card and other copies of the fingerprints taken may be immediately destroyed or may be retained for future use.
- (b) Positive, the fingerprint card and other copies of the fingerprints:
- (1) Must be delivered to the juvenile court for disposition if 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.
  - 3. Fingerprints that are taken from a child pursuant to the provisions of this section:
  - (a) May be retained in a local file or a local system for the automatic retrieval of fingerprints if they are retained under special security measures that limit inspection of the fingerprints to law enforcement officers who are conducting criminal investigations. If the child from whom the fingerprints are taken subsequently is not adjudicated delinquent, the parent or guardian of the child or, when the child becomes at least 18 years of age, the child may petition the juvenile court for the removal of the fingerprints from any local file or local system.
  - (b) Must be submitted to the Central Repository if the child is adjudicated delinquent for an unlawful act that would be a felony or a sexual offense if committed by an adult, and may be submitted to the Central Repository for any other act. Any such fingerprints submitted to the Central Repository must be submitted with a description of the child and the unlawful act, if any, that the child committed. The Central Repository shall retain the fingerprints and information of the child under special security measures that limit inspection of the fingerprints and the information to:
  - (1) Law enforcement officers who are conducting criminal investigations; and
  - (2) Officers and employees of the Central Repository who are assisting law enforcement officers with criminal investigations or who are conducting research or performing a statistical analysis.
  - (c) Must not be submitted to the Federal Bureau of Investigation unless the child is adjudicated delinquent for an unlawful act that would have been a felony or a sexual offense if committed by an adult.
  - 4. A child who is in custody must be photographed for the purpose of identification. Except as otherwise provided in this subsection, the photographs of the child must be kept in the file



pertaining to the child under special security measures which provide that the photographs may be inspected only to conduct criminal investigations and photographic lineups. If the juvenile court subsequently determines that the child is not delinquent, the juvenile court shall order the photographs to be destroyed.

- 5. Any person who willfully violates any provision of this section is guilty of a misdemeanor.
  - 6. As used in this section, "sexual offense" means:
  - (a) Sexual assault pursuant to NRS 200.366;
    - (b) Statutory sexual seduction pursuant to NRS 200.368;
- (c) Battery with intent to commit sexual assault pursuant to NRS 200.400;
- (d) An offense involving pornography and a minor pursuant to NRS 200.710 to 200.730, inclusive;
  - (e) Incest pursuant to NRS 201.180;

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- 16 (f) Solicitation of a minor to engage in acts constituting the 17 infamous crime against nature pursuant to NRS 201.195;
  - (g) Open or gross lewdness pursuant to NRS 201.210;
  - (h) Indecent or obscene exposure pursuant to NRS 201.220;
  - (i) Lewdness with a child pursuant to NRS 201.230;
  - (j) Sexual penetration of a dead human body pursuant to NRS 201.450;
  - (k) Annoyance or molestation of a minor pursuant to NRS 207.260;
  - (l) An attempt to commit an offense listed in paragraphs (a) to (k), inclusive; or
  - (m) An offense that is determined to be sexually motivated pursuant to NRS 175.547.
  - Sec. 215. 1. A news medium may not publish, broadcast or air the name or race of any child connected with any proceeding conducted pursuant to the provisions of this title without a written order of the juvenile court unless:
  - (a) The proceeding has been opened to the public pursuant to section 118 of this act; or
  - (b) The release of the information is authorized pursuant to subsection 2.
  - 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 air such information if:
  - (a) The child has been adjudicated delinquent on at least one prior occasion for an unlawful act which would have been a felony if committed by an adult and which resulted in death or serious bodily injury, and the child is charged with committing



another unlawful act which would have been a felony if committed by an adult; or

- (b) The child has been adjudicated delinquent on at least two prior occasions for unlawful acts which would have been felonies if committed by an adult, and the child is charged with committing another unlawful act which would have been a felony if committed by an adult.
- Sec. 216. 1. The juvenile court shall make and keep records of all cases brought before the juvenile court.
- 2. Except as otherwise provided in this section, records of any case brought before the juvenile court may be opened to inspection only by court order to persons who have a legitimate interest in the records.
- 3. The following records and information may be opened to inspection without a court order:
- (a) Records of traffic violations which are being forwarded to the Department of Motor Vehicles;
- (b) Records which have not been sealed and which are required by the Division of Parole and Probation for preparation of presentence investigations and reports pursuant to NRS 176.135 or general investigations and reports pursuant to NRS 176.151;
- (c) Records which have not been sealed and which are to be used, pursuant to chapter 179D of NRS, by:
  - (1) The Central Repository;

- (2) The Division of Parole and Probation; or
- (3) A person who is conducting an assessment of the risk of recidivism of an adult or juvenile sex offender;
- (d) Information maintained in the standardized system established pursuant to section 226 of this act; and
- (e) Information that must be collected by the Division of Child and Family Services pursuant to section 228 of this act.
- 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 required.
- Sec. 217. 1. If a child has committed an act which subjects 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, intends to bring or has brought the civil action or any other person who is a party to the civil action may petition the juvenile court for release of the child's name.
- 2. If the person who petitions the juvenile court makes a satisfactory showing that the person intends, in good faith, to use the child's name in the civil action, the juvenile court shall order



the release of the child's name and authorize its use in the civil action.

- Sec. 218. 1. As used in sections 218 to 225, inclusive, of this act, unless the context otherwise requires, "records" means any records relating to a child who is within the purview of this title and who:
- (a) Is taken into custody by a peace officer or a probation officer or is otherwise taken before a probation officer; or
- (b) Appears before the juvenile court or any other court pursuant to the provisions of this title.
  - 2. The term includes records of arrest.

- **Sec. 219.** The provisions of sections 218 to 225, inclusive, of this act do not apply to:
- 1. Information maintained in the standardized system established pursuant to section 226 of this act;
- 2. Information that must be collected by the Division of Child and Family Services pursuant to section 228 of this act;
- 3. Records that are subject to the provisions of section 192 of this act; or
- 4. Records relating to a traffic offense that would have been a misdemeanor if committed by an adult.
- Sec. 220. Any decree or order entered concerning a child within the purview of this title must contain, for the benefit of the child, an explanation of the contents of sections 218 to 225, inclusive, of this act and, if applicable, section 192 of this act.
- Sec. 221. 1. If a child is less than 21 years of age, the child or a probation officer on behalf of the child may petition the juvenile court for an order sealing all records relating to the child. The petition may be filed not earlier than 3 years after the child:
- (a) Was last adjudicated in need of supervision or adjudicated delinquent; or
- (b) Was last referred to the juvenile court, 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.
- 3. 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.
- 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

- (b) The child has been rehabilitated to the satisfaction of the juvenile court.
- Sec. 222. Except as otherwise provided in section 223 of this act, when a child reaches 21 years of age, all records relating to the child must be sealed automatically.
- Sec. 223. 1. If a child is adjudicated delinquent for an unlawful act listed in subsection 6 and the records relating to that unlawful act have not been sealed by the juvenile court pursuant to section 221 of this act before the child reaches 21 years of age, those records must not be sealed before the child reaches 30 years of age.
- 2. After the child reaches 30 years of age, the child may petition the juvenile court for an order sealing those records.
- 3. If a petition is filed pursuant to this section, the juvenile court shall notify the district attorney and the chief probation 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.
- 6. The provisions of this section apply to any of the following unlawful acts:
- (a) An unlawful act which, if committed by an adult, would have constituted:
  - (1) Sexual assault pursuant to NRS 200.366;
- (2) Battery with intent to commit sexual assault pursuant to NRS 200.400; or
  - (3) Lewdness with a child pursuant to NRS 201.230.
- (b) An unlawful act which would have been a felony if committed by an adult and which involved the use or threatened 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:
  - (a) The juvenile court or any other court;



- (b) A probation officer, probation department or law enforcement agency; or
  - (c) Any other public officer or agency.

- 2. If the juvenile court enters an order sealing the records relating to a child, the juvenile court shall send a copy of the order to each public officer or agency named in the order. Not later than 5 days after receipt of the order, each public officer or agency shall:
- (a) Seal the records in the custody of the public officer or agency, as directed by the order;
  - (b) Advise the juvenile court of compliance with the order; and
- (c) Seal the copy of the order received by the public officer or agency.
- Sec. 225. 1. Except as otherwise provided in this section, if the records of a person are sealed:
- (a) All proceedings recounted in the records are deemed never to have occurred; and
- (b) The person may reply accordingly to any inquiry concerning the proceedings and the acts which brought about the proceedings.
- 2. The juvenile court may order the inspection of records that 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.
- 3. Upon its own order, any court of this state may inspect records that are sealed if the records relate to a person who is less than 21 years of age and who is to be sentenced by the court in a criminal proceeding.
- Sec. 226. 1. The Division of Child and Family Services shall:
- (a) Establish a standardized system for the reporting, collection, analysis, maintenance and retrieval of information concerning juvenile justice in this state.
- (b) Be responsible for the retrieval and analysis of the categories of information contained in the standardized system and the development of any reports from that information.



(c) Adopt such regulations as are necessary to carry out the provisions of this section, including requirements for the transmittal of information to the standardized system from the juvenile courts, local juvenile probation departments and the staff of the youth correctional services, as directed by the Department of Human Resources.

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- 2. Each juvenile court and local juvenile probation department and the staff of the youth correctional services, as directed by the Department of Human Resources, shall comply 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, including, but not limited to:
- (1) The age, sex and race or other ethnic background of the child;
- (2) The composition of the household in which the child resides; and
  - (3) The economic background of the child;
  - (c) The charges for which the child is referred;
  - (d) The dates of any detention of the child;
  - (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 Child and Family Services:
- 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;



- (c) If the child is released on parole, the period of each release and the services provided to the child during each release; and
- (d) The nature of or reason for each discharge of the child from the custody of the Division of Child and Family Services.
- 3. The information maintained in the standardized system must not include the name or address of any person.
- Sec. 228. 1. For each child adjudicated delinquent for an unlawful act that would have been a sexual offense if committed by an adult, the Division of Child and Family Services shall collect from the juvenile courts, local juvenile probation departments and the staff of the youth correctional services, as directed by the Department of Human Resources:
  - (a) The information listed in section 227 of this act;
  - (b) The name of the child; and

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- (c) All information concerning programs of treatment in which the child participated that:
- (1) Were directly related to the delinquent act committed by the child; or
- 19 (2) Were designed or utilized to prevent the commission of 20 another such act by the child in the future.
  - 2. The Division of Child and Family Services shall provide the information collected pursuant to subsection 1 to the Central Repository for use in the program established pursuant to NRS 179A.270, 179A.280 and 179A.290.
  - 3. All information containing the name of the child and all information relating to programs of treatment in which the child participated is confidential and must not be used for a purpose other than that provided for in this section and NRS 179A.290.
    - 4. As used in this section, "sexual offense" means:
    - (a) Sexual assault pursuant to NRS 200.366;
    - (b) Statutory sexual seduction pursuant to NRS 200.368;
- 32 (c) Battery with intent to commit sexual assault pursuant to 33 NRS 200.400;
- 34 (d) An offense involving pornography and a minor pursuant to NRS 200.710 to 200.730, inclusive;
  - (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;
    - (g) Open or gross lewdness pursuant to NRS 201.210;
    - (h) Indecent or obscene exposure pursuant to NRS 201.220;
    - (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;



(l) Annoyance or molestation of a minor pursuant to NRS 207.260;

- (m) An attempt to commit an offense listed in paragraphs (a) to (l), inclusive;
- (n) An offense that is determined to be sexually motivated pursuant to NRS 175.547; or
- (o) An offense committed in another jurisdiction that, if committed in this state, would have been an offense listed in this subsection.
- Sec. 229. 1. On or before January 31 of each year, each 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;
- (b) As necessary, develop appropriate recommendations to address any disparate treatment; and
- (c) Prepare and submit to the Division of Child and Family Services a report which includes:
- (1) The results of the analysis it conducted pursuant to paragraph (a); and
- (2) Any recommendations it developed pursuant to paragraph (b).
  - 2. The Division of Child and Family Services shall annually:
- (a) Compile the reports it receives pursuant to subsection 1; and
- (b) Publish a document which includes a compilation of the reports.
- **Sec. 230.** Title 5 of NRS is hereby amended by adding thereto a new chapter to consist of the provisions set forth as sections 231 to 282, inclusive, of this act.
- Sec. 231. As used in this chapter, unless the context otherwise requires, the words and terms defined in sections 232 to 235, inclusive, of this act have the meanings ascribed to them in those sections.
- Sec. 232. 1. "Commissary fund" means a commissary fund created pursuant to section 256 of this act.
- 2. The term includes a commissary fund established for the 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.



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

- Sec. 234. 1. "Gift account" means a gift account established for a facility in the gift fund of the Department of Human Resources.
- 2. The term includes the gift accounts established for the Nevada Youth Training Center and for the Caliente Youth Center.
- Sec. 235. "Qualified financial institution" means a bank, credit union or savings and loan association that is federally insured or insured by a private insurer approved pursuant to NRS 678.755 or is otherwise qualified to receive deposits of public money.
- Sec. 236. 1. For each facility, the position of superintendent of the facility is hereby created.
- 2. The superintendent of a facility shall administer the provisions of sections 231 to 275, inclusive, of this act subject to administrative supervision by the Administrator of the Division of Child and Family Services.
- Sec. 237. 1. If a residence is available on the grounds of or near a facility, the superintendent of the facility shall reside at the residence, as provided for in this section.
- 2. In addition to his salary, the superintendent of a facility is 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.
  - (b) Heat, electricity and water for the residence.
- (c) The use of any appliances and furnishings for the residence which are reasonably necessary, as determined by the Administrator of the Division of Child and Family Services.
- (d) Meals at the facility without charge when supervising personnel or children.
- 33 3. The superintendent of a facility shall not receive any 34 perquisites except those provided for in this section.
  - Sec. 238. 1. 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;
  - (b) At least 2 years of administrative experience in an 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 Services shall request that the Department of Personnel use extensive recruitment and merit selection techniques and procedures to provide a list of persons who are qualified for appointment as the superintendent of a facility.
- Sec. 239. 1. Except as otherwise provided in NRS 284.143, the superintendent of a facility shall devote his entire time to the duties of his position and follow no other gainful employment or occupation.
- 2. The superintendent of a facility is the executive and administrative head of the facility, subject to administrative supervision by the Administrator of the Division of Child and 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 of the facility, for the preservation of order and for the 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.
  - 4. Assume responsibility for and supervise the fiscal affairs of the facility.
    - 5. Record and file all bonds and contracts.
- 25 6. Purchase supplies and equipment for the facility as the superintendent deems necessary.
  - 7. Keep a complete and accurate record of all proceedings.
  - 8. Assume responsibility for the custody and preservation of all papers and documents pertaining to the office of the superintendent.
  - 9. Submit certain reports and information to the Administrator of the Division of Child and Family Services, including, but not limited to:
    - (a) Quarterly reports;

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- (b) Biennial reports before September 1 of each evennumbered year covering the biennium ending June 30 of that year, regarding the condition, operation, functioning and anticipated needs of the facility; and
  - (c) Material on which to base proposed legislation.
- 10. Keep the public informed by disseminating information regarding the activities and operation of the facility and correctional problems involving children.
- Sec. 241. 1. The superintendent of a facility shall designate one or more members of the staff of the facility to classify and



- assign each child in the facility to a program of education, employment, training, treatment, care and custody.
- 2. As soon as practicable after a child enters the facility and not later than 30 days after the date on which the child enters the facility, the designated staff members shall:
  - (a) Study the file of the child;
  - (b) Interview the child;

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- (c) Determine which program of education, employment, training, treatment, care and custody is appropriate for the child;
- (d) Place in the file of the child a written record of the program assignment of the child; and
- (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 assignment of each child:
  - (a) At least once every 3 months.
  - (b) If the child requests a review.
  - (c) If a review is deemed necessary or desirable.
  - 4. After reviewing the program assignment of the child, the designated staff members:
  - (a) May change the program assignment as is deemed necessary or desirable; and
  - (b) Shall place in the file of the child a written record of any changes made in the program assignment.
  - 5. If the child requests a change in his program assignment and the request is denied, the designated staff members shall:
    - (a) Provide the child with the reasons for the denial; and
  - (b) Place in the file of the child a written statement concerning the denial.
  - 6. The objective of the program assignment is to change the behavior, attitude and thinking of the child so that the child can once again function freely in his normal environment.
- 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 delinquency and crime 36 37 prevention.
  - 2. Training special workers, including teachers, probation and parole officers, social workers and others who:
    - (a) Work part-time or full-time;
  - (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.



- Sec. 243. 1. The superintendent of a facility shall appoint such teaching, technical, clerical and operational staff as may be required for:
  - (a) The execution of the duties of the superintendent;
  - (b) The care of the children; and

- (c) The maintenance and operation of the facility.
- 2. The superintendent of a facility may enter into contracts with qualified employees for their services as athletic coaches in addition to their regular duties and responsibilities.
- 3. The superintendent of a facility may designate one or more employees of the facility to act as deputies. If the superintendent is absent or unable for any reason to discharge the powers and duties of the office, the deputies shall discharge those powers and duties.
- Sec. 244. 1. If the superintendent of a facility determines that it is necessary or desirable that any employee reside at the facility, the Administrator of the Division of Child and Family Services may grant perquisites to the employee or pay for services rendered to the employee.
- 2. The Administrator of the Division of Child and Family Services shall submit to the Director of the Department of Human Resources, for transmission to each regular session of the Legislature, a report of any perquisites granted to an employee and any payments made for services rendered to an employee.
- Sec. 245. 1. The superintendent of a facility shall establish a department of instruction for the children of the facility, with programs of study corresponding so far as practicable with programs of study given in the elementary and high schools of this state.
  - 2. The superintendent of a facility may:
- (a) Arrange for industrial training and the teaching of various trades; and
- (b) Purchase the supplies and equipment necessary for the teaching of such programs of study.
- 3. If deemed practicable and with the concurrence of the board of trustees of the county school district, the superintendent of a facility may allow children in the facility to be enrolled for instruction in the public schools within the county school district. If any children are so enrolled, the superintendent of the facility or the county school district shall provide transportation for the children to the public schools.
- Sec. 246. 1. Except as otherwise provided in this section, the superintendent of a facility may arrange for the employment of children on ranches, farms and in other private occupations during the summer vacation months and for other periods which



the superintendent deems proper for the full utilization of the children's time and productive capacities.

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- 2. A child may not be compelled to accept private employment against his desires.
- 3. For the purposes of this section, the superintendent of a facility and the employer must determine the amount of compensation the child must be paid and the working conditions of the child.
- 4. The superintendent of a facility may determine whether the compensation paid to the child may be paid in whole or in part to the child or to the superintendent for safekeeping as provided for in section 254 of this act.
- Sec. 247. The ultimate purpose of the instruction, training, employment and industries provided to a child in a facility is to qualify the child for profitable and honorable employment and to enable the child to lead a useful life after his release from the facility.
- Sec. 248. The superintendent of a facility shall make arrangements for carrying out the provisions of title 34 of NRS in regard to the facility.
- Sec. 249. The Director of the Department of Human Resources or the Director's designee shall administer a program designed to educate the children of a facility in the problems caused by the abuse of alcohol and other drugs.
- Sec. 250. 1. Each claim paid from any fund in the State Treasury that is available to a facility must be:
- (a) Approved by the superintendent of the facility before it is paid; and
  - (b) Paid as other claims against this state are paid.
- 2. All money on deposit in a financial institution which is available to a facility must be paid out by checks signed by the superintendent of the facility or by a person designated for that purpose.
- 34 Sec. 251. The superintendent of a facility may apply for and receive money from the Federal Government to treat and train children in the facility. 36
  - Sec. 252. The superintendent of a facility shall:
  - 1. 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.
  - 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 items in the State Treasury for credit to the farm account of the facility.
- 2. The farm account is a continuing account without reversion to the State General Fund.
- 3. The superintendent of a facility shall expend the money in the farm account for supplies and equipment needed by the facility in accordance with the provisions of the State Budget Act.
- 4. The superintendent of a facility shall keep a record of all transactions pertaining to the farm account.
- Sec. 254. 1. The superintendent of a facility may accept money and other valuables of a child in the facility for safekeeping pending the discharge of the child.
- 2. To carry out the purposes of this section, the superintendent of a facility shall establish a trust fund in a qualified financial institution.
- 3. If the superintendent of a facility accepts money or other valuables of a child for safekeeping, the superintendent shall:
- (a) Deposit the money in the trust fund established pursuant to this section;
  - (b) Keep a full account of any money and valuables; and
- (c) Submit reports to the Administrator of the Division of Child and Family Services regarding the money and valuables as the Administrator may require.
- 4. When a child is discharged from the facility, the 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."
- Sec. 255. 1. The superintendent of a facility may establish a commissary or store in the facility for the benefit and use of the children in the facility.
- 2. So far as practicable, sales of supplies and materials to the children in the commissary or store must be at cost.
- 43 3. The superintendent of a facility shall keep a record of all transactions of the commissary or store.



Sec. 256. 1. The commissary fund is hereby created, and must be used:

- (a) To purchase supplies and materials for resale to the children of a facility;
  - (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 institution.
- 3. The superintendent of a facility may maintain a small sum of money which is received for the commissary fund as petty cash at the commissary or store.
- 4. All money drawn from the commissary fund must be repaid if possible.
- Sec. 257. 1. If the juvenile court or the Division of Child and Family Services commits or places a child in a facility, the superintendent of the facility shall accept the child unless, before the child is conveyed to the facility, the superintendent determines that:
- (a) There is not adequate room or resources in the facility to provide the necessary care of the child;
- (b) There is not adequate money available for the support of the facility; or
- (c) In the opinion of the superintendent, the child is not suitable for admission to the facility.
- 2. The superintendent of the facility shall fix the time at which the child must be delivered to the facility.
- 3. The juvenile court shall send to the superintendent of the 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 child to the facility, the juvenile court may order the child committed to:
  - 1. A facility outside the State of Nevada; or
  - 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 examination of the child, which includes a blood test, test for tuberculosis, urinalysis and an examination for venereal disease.
- 2. Not later than 5 days after the date on which the physical examination is conducted, the physician shall make a written report of the results of the physical examination to the clerk of the court.



3. Upon receipt of the written report:

(a) The clerk of the court shall immediately forward a copy of the written report to the superintendent of the facility; and

(b) The county auditor shall allow a claim for payment to the

physician for the physical examination.

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- Sec. 260. 1. If the juvenile court commits a child to a facility, the juvenile court may order the parent or guardian of the child to pay, in whole or in part, for the support of the child in the facility.
- 2. If the juvenile court orders the parent or guardian of 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
- (b) The Administrator shall deposit the payments with the State Treasurer for credit to a separate account in the State General Fund. The Administrator may expend the money in the separate account to carry out the powers and duties of the Administrator and the Division of Child and Family Services.
- Sec. 261. 1. Except as otherwise provided in sections 134 to 177, inclusive, of this act, if the juvenile court commits a delinquent child to the custody of the Division of Child and Family Services, the Division may, within the limits of legislative 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:
  - (a) Notify the parent or guardian of the child; and
  - (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



alternative to the commitment or placement of a child in a facility if:

- 1. The superintendent of the facility reports that such a commitment or placement is unsuitable; and
- 2. At the time of commitment or placement or after entering the facility, the child appears to be:
  - (a) An improper child to be retained in the facility; or

- (b) So incorrigible or so incapable of reformation under the discipline of the facility as to render his detention detrimental to the interests of the facility.
- Sec. 263. 1. The juvenile court may change, modify or set aside an order committing a child to a facility after conducting a hearing to consider the effect that changing, modifying or setting aside the order will have upon the child and the operation of the facility.
- 2. Not later than 10 days before conducting the hearing pursuant to this section, the juvenile court shall serve written notice of the hearing upon the superintendent of the facility. Such notice must be served by registered mail, postage prepaid.
- Sec. 264. 1. The superintendent of a facility may transfer a 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.
- 2. If a transfer is made, the general provisions regarding placements in a facility apply.
- Sec. 265. All children committed to a facility must be dealt with, so far as practicable, by or in the presence of an attendant who is of the same gender as the child.
- Sec. 266. An employee or officer of a facility must not be nominated or appointed as guardian of a person or the estate of a person who is or ever has been committed to a facility, unless the employee or officer is related by blood to the person who is or has been committed to the facility.
- Sec. 267. Upon the recommendation of a physician who attends a child in a facility, the superintendent of the facility may authorize the performance of any necessary medical, surgical or dental service.
- Sec. 268. 1. A facility may establish forestry camps for the purposes of:
- 41 (a) Securing a satisfactory classification and segregation of 42 children according to their capacities, interests and responsiveness 43 to control and responsibility;
  - (b) Reducing the necessity of extending existing grounds and housing facilities; and



- (c) Providing adequate opportunity for reform encouragement of self-discipline.
  - 2. Children committed to forestry camps may be required:
- (a) To labor on the buildings and grounds of the forestry camp.
- (b) To perform fire prevention work, including, but not limited to:
  - (1) Building firebreaks and fire trails;
  - (2) Fire suppression;

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- 10 (3) Making forest roads for fire prevention or fire fighting; and 11
  - (4) Forestation and reforestation of public lands.
  - (c) To perform other projects prescribed by the superintendent 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 agencies and departments.
- 19 Sec. 269. 1. After consultation with the Chief of the Youth 20 Parole Bureau, the superintendent of a facility may grant parole to a child if: 21
  - (a) The child is eligible for parole according to regulations established for that purpose; and
    - (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.
- 38 3. While a child is temporarily released from a facility on a 39 furlough, the child is under the supervision of the Chief of the 40 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. 43
  - Pending a hearing, the juvenile court may order:
  - (a) The return of the child to the facility; or



(b) If approved by a local or regional facility for the detention 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 detention of children pending a hearing, the Youth Parole Bureau must pay all actual and reasonably necessary costs for the confinement of the child in the local or regional facility.
- 4. If requested, the juvenile court shall allow the child reasonable time to prepare for the hearing.
- 5. The juvenile court shall render a decision within 10 days after the conclusion of the hearing.
- Sec. 272. 1. The written order of the superintendent of a facility is a sufficient arrest warrant for any peace officer to return a child who has escaped from the facility.
- 2. Each peace officer shall execute such an order in the same manner as is provided for the execution of criminal process.
- Sec. 273. A person who knowingly permits or aids a child to escape from a facility, or who conceals a child with the intent or purpose of enabling him to elude pursuit, shall be punished:
- 1. Where a dangerous weapon is used by the person to facilitate the escape or attempted escape, for a category B felony by imprisonment in the state prison for a minimum term of not less than 1 year and a maximum term of not more than 6 years, and may be further punished by a fine of not more than \$5,000.
- 2. Where no dangerous weapon is used, for a gross misdemeanor.
- Sec. 274. 1. Upon the escape of a child from a facility, the superintendent of the facility shall notify:
- (a) The appropriate law enforcement agency of the escape; and
- (b) Immediately thereafter, the public. The notice to the public must include a description of the child.
- 2. The superintendent of the facility shall immediately notify the public upon the apprehension of the child.
- Sec. 275. 1. A child may be discharged from a facility upon reaching 18 years of age.
- 2. A child must be discharged from a facility upon reaching 20 years of age.
- Sec. 276. 1. The Chief of the Youth Parole Bureau may appoint such employees as are necessary to carry out the functions of the Youth Parole Bureau.
- 2. The Chief of the Youth Parole Bureau may enter into contracts with colleges, universities and other organizations for the purposes of:
- 44 (a) Conducting research in the field of delinquency and crime 45 prevention.



- (b) Training special workers, including social workers and parole officers who:
  - (1) Work part-time or full-time;

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- (2) Work as volunteers or for compensation; and
- (3) Are engaged in the fields of education, recreation, mental hygiene and the treatment and prevention of delinquency.
  - Sec. 277. The Chief of the Youth Parole Bureau shall:
  - 1. Supervise all children released on parole from a facility.
- 2. Supervise all children released by other states for juvenile parole in the State of Nevada pursuant to interstate compact.
  - 3. Furnish to each child paroled:
  - (a) A written statement of the conditions of the parole; and
- 13 (b) Instructions regarding those conditions.
  - 4. Keep himself informed concerning the conduct and condition of all children and employees under his supervision.
- 16 5. Coordinate his functions with those of the superintendents 17 of each facility.
- 18 Sec. 278. 1. Each child who is paroled from a facility must 19 be placed in:
  - (a) A reputable home; and
  - (b) An educational program or a work program, or both.
  - 2. The Chief of the Youth Parole Bureau may pay the expenses incurred in providing alternative placements for residential programs and for structured nonresidential programs from money appropriated to the Youth Parole Bureau for that purpose.
  - Sec. 279. 1. The Chief of the Youth Parole Bureau may accept from a child who is paroled money and other valuables for safekeeping pending the discharge of the child from parole.
  - 2. If the Chief of the Youth Parole Bureau accepts from a child who is paroled money or other valuables for safekeeping, the Chief shall:
  - (a) Deposit the money in an account in a qualified financial institution.
    - (b) Keep a full account of any money and valuables; and
  - (c) Submit reports to the Administrator of the Division of Child and Family Services regarding the money and valuables as the Administrator may require.
  - 3. When a child is discharged from parole, the Chief of the Youth Parole Bureau shall:
- 41 (a) Issue to the child a check in the amount of the balance 42 held in the account for the child; and
  - (b) Return to the child any valuables held for safekeeping.



- Sec. 280. If a child has been paroled, the Chief of the Youth Parole Bureau shall apply to the juvenile court for a dismissal of all proceedings and accusations pending against the child if:
- 1. The child has proven his ability to make an acceptable adjustment outside the facility; or
- 2. In the opinion of the Chief, the child is no longer amenable to treatment as a juvenile.
- Sec. 281. The Chief of the Youth Parole Bureau may recommend to the juvenile court that a child's parole be revoked and that the child be committed to a facility unless the superintendent of the facility determines that:
- 1. There is not adequate room or resources in the facility to provide the necessary care;
- 2. There is not adequate money available for the support of the facility; or
  - 3. The child is not suitable for admission to the facility.
- Sec. 282. 1. If there is probable cause to believe that a child has violated his parole, the written order of the Chief of the Youth Parole Bureau is a sufficient arrest warrant for any peace officer to take the child into custody, pending return of the child to the juvenile court.
- 2. Each peace officer or parole officer shall execute such an order in the same manner as is provided for the execution of criminal process.
- **Sec. 283.** Title 5 of NRS is hereby amended by adding thereto a new chapter to consist of the provisions set forth as sections 284 to 290, inclusive, of this act.
- Sec. 284. The Governor is hereby authorized and directed to execute a compact on behalf of this state with any other state or states legally joining therein in the form substantially as follows:

### **Interstate Compact on Juveniles**

The contracting states solemnly agree:

#### ARTICLE I—Findings and Purposes

That juveniles who are not under proper supervision and control, or who have absconded, escaped or run away, are likely to endanger their own health, morals and welfare, and the health, morals and welfare of others. The cooperation of the states party to this compact is therefore necessary to provide for the welfare and protection of juveniles and of the public with respect to (1) cooperative supervision of delinquent juveniles on probation or parole; (2) the return, from one state to another, of delinquent



juveniles who have escaped or absconded; (3) the return, from one state to another, of nondelinquent juveniles who have run away from home; and (4) additional measures for the protection of juveniles and of the public, which any two or more of the party states may find desirable to undertake cooperatively. In carrying out the provisions of this compact the party states shall be guided by the noncriminal, reformative and protective policies which guide their laws concerning delinquent, neglected or dependent juveniles generally. It shall be the policy of the states party to this compact to cooperate and observe their respective responsibilities for the prompt return and acceptance of juveniles and delinquent juveniles who become subject to the provisions of this compact. The provisions of this compact shall be reasonably and liberally construed to accomplish the foregoing purposes.

# ARTICLE II—Existing Rights and Remedies

That all remedies and procedures provided by this compact shall be in addition to and not in substitution for other rights, remedies and procedures, and shall not be in derogation of parental rights and responsibilities.

## **ARTICLE III—Definitions**

That, for the purposes of this compact, "delinquent juvenile" means any juvenile who has been adjudged delinquent and who, at the time the provisions of this compact are invoked, is still subject to the jurisdiction of the court that has made such adjudication or to the jurisdiction or supervision of an agency or institution pursuant to an order of such court; "probation or parole" means any kind of conditional release of juveniles authorized under the laws of the states party hereto; "court" means any court having jurisdiction over delinquent, neglected or dependent children; "state" means any state, territory or possession of the United States, the District of Columbia, and the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico; and "residence" or any variant thereof means a place at which a home or regular place of abode is maintained.

### 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



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 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 endangering his own welfare or the welfare of others and is not an emancipated minor. The petition shall be verified by affidavit, shall be executed in duplicate, and shall be accompanied by two 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 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 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 juvenile as a delinquent, neglected or dependent juvenile is pending in the court at the time when such juvenile runs away, the 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 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 issuance hereunder. No juvenile detained upon such order shall be delivered over to the officer whom the court demanding him shall have appointed to receive him, unless he shall first be taken 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 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 juvenile over to the officer whom the court demanding him shall have appointed to receive him. The judge, however, may fix a reasonable time to be allowed for the purpose of testing the legality of the proceeding.

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Upon reasonable information that a person is a juvenile who has run away from another state party to this compact without the consent of a parent, guardian, person or agency entitled to his legal custody, such juvenile may be taken into custody without a requisition and brought forthwith before a judge of the appropriate court who may appoint counsel or guardian ad litem for such juvenile and who shall determine after a hearing whether sufficient cause exists to hold the person, subject to the order of the court, for his own protection and welfare, for such a time not exceeding 90 days as will enable his return to another state party to this compact pursuant to a requisition for his return from a court of that state. If, at the time when a state seeks the return of a juvenile who has run away, there is pending in the state wherein he is found any criminal charge, or any proceeding to have him adjudicated a delinquent juvenile for an act committed in such state, or if he is suspected of having committed within such state a criminal offense or an act of juvenile delinquency, he shall not be returned without the consent of such state until discharged from prosecution or other form of proceeding, imprisonment, detention or supervision for such offense or juvenile delinquency. The duly accredited officers of any state party to this compact, upon the establishment of their authority and the identity of the juvenile being returned, shall be permitted to transport such juvenile through any and all states party to this compact, without interference. Upon his return to the state from which he ran away, the juvenile shall be subject to such further proceedings as may be appropriate under the laws of that state.

- (b) That the state to which a juvenile is returned under this Article shall be responsible for payment of the transportation costs of such return.
- (c) That "juvenile" as used in this Article means any person who is a minor under the law of the state of residence of the



parent, guardian, person or agency entitled to the legal custody of such minor.

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# ARTICLE V—Return of Escapees and Absconders

(a) That the appropriate person or authority from whose probation or parole supervision a delinquent juvenile has absconded or from whose institutional custody he has escaped shall present to the appropriate court or to the executive authority of the state where the delinquent juvenile is alleged to be located a written requisition for the return of such delinquent juvenile. Such requisitions shall state the name and age of the delinquent juvenile, the particulars of his adjudication as a delinquent juvenile, the circumstances of the breach of the terms of his probation or parole or of his escape from an institution or agency vested with his legal custody or supervision, and the location of such delinquent juvenile, if known, at the time the requisition is made. The requisition shall be verified by affidavit, shall be executed in duplicate, and shall be accompanied by two certified copies of the judgment, formal adjudication, or order of commitment which subjects such delinquent juvenile to probation or parole or to the legal custody of the institution or agency concerned. Such further affidavits and other documents as may be deemed proper may be submitted with such requisition. One copy of the requisition shall be filed with the compact administrator of the demanding state, there to remain on file subject to the provisions of law governing records of the appropriate court. Upon the receipt of a requisition demanding the return of a delinquent juvenile who has absconded or escaped, the court or the executive authority to whom the requisition is addressed shall issue an order to any peace officer or other appropriate person directing him to take into custody and detain such delinquent juvenile. Such detention order must substantially recite the fact necessary to the validity of its issuance hereunder. No delinquent juvenile detained upon such order shall be delivered over to the officer whom the appropriate person or authority demanding him shall have appointed to receive him, unless he shall first be taken 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 appoint 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 delinquent juvenile over to the officer whom the appropriate person or authority demanding him shall have appointed to receive him. The judge, however, may fix a reasonable time to be allowed for the purpose of testing the legality of the proceeding.



Upon reasonable information that a person is a delinquent juvenile who has absconded while on probation or parole, or escaped from an institution or agency vested with his legal custody or supervision in any state party to this compact, such person may be taken into custody in any other state party to this compact without a requisition. But in such event, he must be taken forthwith before a judge of the appropriate court, who may appoint counsel or guardian ad litem for such person and who shall determine, after a hearing, whether sufficient cause exists to hold the person subject to the order of the court for such a time, not exceeding 90 days, as will enable his detention under a detention order issued on a requisition pursuant to this Article. If, at the time when a state seeks the return of a delinquent juvenile who has either absconded while on probation or parole or escaped from an institution or agency vested with his legal custody or supervision, there is pending in the state wherein he is detained any criminal charge or any proceeding to have him adjudicated a delinquent juvenile for an act committed in such state, or if he is suspected of having committed within such state a criminal offense or an act of juvenile delinquency, he shall not be returned without the consent of such state until discharged from prosecution or other form of proceeding, imprisonment, detention or supervision for such offense or juvenile delinquency. The duly accredited officers of any state party to this compact, upon the establishment of their authority and the identity of the delinquent juvenile being returned, shall be permitted to transport such delinquent juvenile through any and all states party to this compact, without interference. Upon his return to the state from which he escaped or absconded, the delinquent juvenile shall be subject to such further proceedings as may be appropriate under the laws of that state.

(b) That the state to which a delinquent juvenile is returned under this Article shall be responsible for payment of the transportation costs of such return.

#### ARTICLE VI—Voluntary Return Procedure

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That any delinquent juvenile who has absconded while on probation or parole, or escaped from an institution or agency vested with his legal custody or supervision in any state party to this compact, and any juvenile who has run away from any state party to this compact, who is taken into custody without a requisition in another state party to this compact under the provisions of Article IV (a) or of Article V (a), may consent to his immediate return to the state from which he absconded, escaped



or ran away. Such consent shall be given by the juvenile or delinquent juvenile and his counsel or guardian ad litem, if any, by executing or subscribing a writing, in the presence of a judge of the appropriate court, which states that the juvenile or delinquent juvenile and his counsel or guardian ad litem, if any, consent to his return to the demanding state. Before such consent shall be executed or subscribed, however, the judge, in the presence of counsel or guardian ad litem, if any, shall inform the juvenile or delinquent juvenile of his rights under this compact. When the consent has been duly executed, it shall be forwarded to and filed with the compact administrator of the state in which the court is located and the judge shall direct the officer having the juvenile or delinquent juvenile in custody to deliver him to the duly accredited officer or officers of the state demanding his return, and shall 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 which the juvenile or delinquent juvenile is being returned, order him to return unaccompanied to such state and shall provide him with a copy of such court order; in such event a copy of the consent shall be forwarded to the compact administrator of the state to which said juvenile or delinquent juvenile is ordered to return.

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### ARTICLE VII—Cooperative Supervision of Probationers and Parolees

(a) That the duly constituted judicial and administrative authorities of a state party to this compact (herein called "sending state") may permit any delinquent juvenile within such state, placed on probation or parole, to reside in any other state party to this compact (herein called "receiving state") while on probation or parole, and the receiving state shall accept such delinquent juvenile, if the parent, guardian or person entitled to the legal custody of such delinquent juvenile is residing or undertakes to reside within the receiving state. Before granting such permission, opportunity shall be given to the receiving state to make such investigations as it deems necessary. The authorities of the sending state shall send to the authorities of the receiving state copies of pertinent court orders, social case studies and all other available information which may be of value to and assist the receiving state in supervising a probationer or parolee under this compact. A receiving state, in its discretion, may agree to accept supervision of a probationer or a parolee in cases where the parent, guardian or person entitled to the legal custody of the delinquent juvenile is not a resident of the receiving state, and if



so accepted the sending state may transfer supervision accordingly.

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(b) That each receiving state will assume the duties of visitation and of supervision over any such delinquent juvenile and in the exercise of those duties will be governed by the same standards of visitation and supervision that prevail for its own delinquent juveniles released on probation or parole.

(c) That, after consultation between the appropriate authorities of the sending state and of the receiving state as to the desirability and necessity of returning such a delinquent juvenile, the duly accredited officers of a sending state may enter a receiving state and there apprehend and retake any such delinquent juvenile on probation or parole. For that purpose, no formalities will be required, other than establishing the authority of the officer and the identity of the delinquent juvenile to be retaken and returned. The decision of the sending state to retake a delinquent juvenile on probation or parole shall be conclusive upon and not reviewable within the receiving state, but if, at the time the sending state seeks to retake a delinquent juvenile on probation or parole, there is pending against him within the receiving state any criminal charge or any proceeding to have him adjudicated a delinquent juvenile for any act committed in such state, or if he is suspected of having committed within such state a criminal offense or an act of juvenile delinquency, he shall not be returned without the consent of the receiving state until discharged from prosecution or other form of proceeding, imprisonment, detention or supervision for such offense or juvenile delinquency. The duly accredited officers of the sending state shall be permitted to transport delinquent juveniles being so returned through any and 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.

#### 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

(b) That nothing in this compact shall be construed to prevent 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.

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#### **ARTICLE IX—Detention Practices**

That, to every extent possible, it shall be the policy of states party to this compact that no juvenile or delinquent juvenile shall be placed or detained in any prison, jail or lockup nor be detained or transported in association with criminal, vicious or dissolute persons.

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# ARTICLE X—Supplementary Agreements

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That the duly constituted administrative authorities of a state party to this compact may enter into supplementary agreements with any other state or states party hereto for the cooperative care, treatment and rehabilitation of delinquent juveniles whenever they shall find that such agreements will improve the facilities or programs available for such care, treatment and rehabilitation. Such care, treatment and rehabilitation may be provided in an institution located within any state entering into such supplementary agreement. Such supplementary agreements shall (1) provide the rates to be paid for the care, treatment and custody of such delinquent juveniles, taking into consideration the character of facilities, services and subsistence furnished; (2) provide that the delinquent juvenile shall be given a court hearing prior to his being sent to another state for care, treatment and custody; (3) provide that the state receiving such a delinquent juvenile in one of its institutions shall act solely as agent for the state sending such delinquent juvenile; (4) provide that the sending state shall at all times retain jurisdiction over delinquent juveniles sent to an institution in another state; (5) provide for reasonable inspection of such institutions by the sending state; (6) provide that the consent of the parent, guardian, person or agency entitled to the legal custody of said delinquent juvenile shall be secured prior to his being sent to another state; and (7) make provision for such other matters and details as shall be necessary to protect the rights and equities of such delinquent juveniles and of the cooperating states.

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# ARTICLE XI—Acceptance of Federal and Other Aid

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That any state party to this compact may accept any and all 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.

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# **ARTICLE XII—Compact Administrators**

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That the governor of each state party to this compact shall designate an officer who, acting jointly with like officers of other party states, shall promulgate rules and regulations to carry out more effectively the terms and provisions of this compact.

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# ARTICLE XIII—Execution of Compact

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That this compact shall become operative immediately upon its execution by any state as between it and any other state or states so executing. When executed it shall have the full force and effect of law within such state, the form of execution to be in accordance with the laws of the executing state.

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#### **ARTICLE XIV—Renunciation**

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That this compact shall continue in force and remain binding upon each executing state until renounced by it. Renunciation of this compact shall be by the same authority which executed it, by sending 6 months' notice in writing of its intention to withdraw from the compact to the other states party hereto. The duties and obligations of a renouncing state under Article VII hereof shall continue as to parolees and probationers residing therein at the time of withdrawal until retaken or finally discharged. Supplementary agreements entered into under Article X hereof shall be subject to renunciation as provided by such supplementary agreements, and shall not be subject to the 6 months' renunciation notice of the present Article.

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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.

Sec. 285. The Governor is hereby directed to execute an amendment to the Interstate Compact on Juveniles on behalf of this state in the form substantially as follows:

#### AMENDMENT I—Rendition

This amendment provides additional remedies and is binding only on states which specifically execute a similar provision:

All provisions and procedures of Articles V and VI of the Interstate Compact on Juveniles apply to any juvenile charged with being a delinquent by reason of his alleged violation of any criminal law. Any such juvenile must be returned to the requesting state upon a requisition issued to the state where the juvenile may be found. A petition alleging the juvenile's delinquency must be filed in a court of competent jurisdiction in the requesting state where the violation of criminal law is alleged to have been committed. The requisition may be issued regardless of whether the juvenile left the state before or after the filing of the petition. The requisition, as described in Article V of the Compact, must be forwarded by the judge of the court in which the petition is filed.

Sec. 286. Pursuant to such Compact, the Governor is hereby authorized and empowered to designate an officer who shall be the Compact Administrator and who, acting jointly with similar officers of other party states, shall promulgate rules and regulations to carry out more effectively the terms of the Compact. Such Compact Administrator shall serve subject to the pleasure of the Governor. The Compact Administrator is hereby authorized, empowered and directed to cooperate with all departments, agencies and officers of and in the government of this state and its subdivisions in facilitating the proper administration of the Compact or of any supplementary agreement or agreements entered into by this state under such Compact.

Sec. 287. The Compact Administrator is hereby authorized and empowered to enter into supplementary agreements with appropriate officials of other states pursuant to the Compact. In the event that such supplementary agreement shall require or contemplate the use of any institution or facility of this state or require or contemplate the provision of any service by this state, such supplementary agreement shall have no force or effect until approved by the head of the department or agency under whose



jurisdiction such institution or facility is operated or whose department or agency will be charged with the rendering of such service.

Sec. 288. All claims which arise pursuant to the provisions of this chapter must be paid from the Reserve for Statutory Contingency Account upon approval by the Compact Administrator.

Sec. 289. 1. Any judge of this state who appoints counsel or a guardian ad litem pursuant to the provisions of this Compact may, in his discretion, fix a fee not exceeding \$500.

2. Such fees shall be paid out on claims as other claims against the State are paid upon approval of the Compact Administrator and presentation of the certificate of the judge that such person has performed the services required of him.

Sec. 290. The courts, departments, agencies and officers of this state and its subdivisions shall enforce and effectuate the 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 population is 100,000 or more, the district judges of that judicial district shall choose from among those district judges a chief judge who is to be the presiding judge of the judicial district.
  - 2. The chief judge shall:

- (a) Assign cases to each judge in the judicial district;
- (b) Prescribe the hours of court;
- (c) Adopt such other rules or regulations as are necessary for the orderly conduct of court business; and
- (d) Perform all other duties of the chief judge or of a presiding judge that are set forth in this chapter and any other provision of NRS
- 3. If a case involves a matter within the jurisdiction of the family court and:
- (a) The parties to the case are also the parties in any other pending case or were the parties in any other previously decided case assigned to a department of the family court in the judicial district; or
- (b) 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,
- the chief judge shall assign the case to the department of the family court to which the other case is presently assigned or, if the other case has been decided, to the department of the family court that decided the other case, unless a different assignment is required by



another provision of NRS, a court rule or the Nevada Code of Judicial Conduct or the chief judge determines that a different assignment is necessary because of considerations related to the management of the caseload of the district judges within the judicial district. If a case described in this subsection is heard initially by a master, the recommendation, report or order of the master must be submitted to the district judge of the department of the family court to which the case has been assigned pursuant to this subsection for consideration and decision by that district judge.

**Sec. 292.** NRS 3.223 is hereby amended to read as follows:

- 3.223 1. Except if the child involved is subject to the jurisdiction of an Indian tribe pursuant to the Indian Child Welfare Act of 1978, [4] 25 U.S.C. §§ 1901 et seq., [5,] in each judicial district in which it is established, the family court has original, exclusive jurisdiction in any proceeding:
- (a) Brought pursuant to chapter 31A [, 62,] of NRS, title 5 of 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 statute authorizes the use of any other judicial or administrative procedure to facilitate the collection of an obligation for support.
- (b) Brought pursuant to NRS 442.255 and 442.2555 to request the court to issue an order authorizing an abortion.
  - (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 minor.
  - (f) To change the name of a minor.

- (g) For a judicial declaration of the sanity of a minor.
- (h) To approve the withholding or withdrawal of life-sustaining procedures from a person as authorized by law.
- (i) Brought pursuant to NRS 433A.200 to 433A.330, inclusive, for an involuntary court-ordered admission to a mental health facility.
- 2. The family court, where established, and the justices' court have concurrent jurisdiction over actions for the issuance of a temporary or extended order for protection against domestic violence.
- 3. The family court, where established, and the district court, have concurrent jurisdiction over any action for damages brought pursuant to NRS 41.134 by a person who suffered injury as the proximate result of an act that constitutes domestic violence.
  - **Sec. 293.** NRS 3.227 is hereby amended to read as follows:
- 3.227 In each judicial district that includes a county whose population is 100,000 or more:



- 1. The clerk of the district court shall develop an information form for family court. The information form for family court must be:
  - (a) Approved by the chief judge; and

- (b) Used to obtain the information described in subsection 2 from a party who files the initial pleading in a case that involves a matter within the jurisdiction of the family court.
- 2. A party may not file in the district court the initial pleading in a case that involves a matter within the jurisdiction of the family court unless, at the same time that the party files the initial pleading, the party files an information form for family court which is signed by the party, his attorney or other legal representative and which 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;
- (b) Whether any other party in the initial pleading 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;
- (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).
- 3. The chief judge and the clerk of the district court shall use the information provided on the information form for family court to assign cases to a department of the family court in accordance with 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 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.
- (b) Neither a husband nor a wife can be examined, during the marriage or afterwards, without the consent of the other, as to any communication made by one to the other during marriage.
  - 2. The provisions of subsection 1 do not apply to a:
- (a) Civil proceeding brought by or on behalf of one spouse against the other spouse;



- (b) Proceeding to commit or otherwise place a spouse, the 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 physical condition of the spouse;
- (c) Proceeding brought by or on behalf of a spouse to establish his competence;
- (d) Proceeding in the juvenile court or family court pursuant to [chapter 62] title 5 of NRS [and] or NRS 432B.410 to 432B.590, inclusive; or
  - (e) Criminal proceeding in which one spouse is charged with:
- (1) A crime against the person or the property of the other spouse or of a child of either, or of a child in the custody or control of either, whether the crime was committed before or during marriage.
  - (2) Bigamy or incest.

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- (3) A crime related to abandonment of a child or nonsupport of a wife or child.
- 3. The provisions of subsection 1 do not apply in any criminal proceeding to events which took place before the husband and wife were married.
- **Sec. 295.** NRS 128.0155 is hereby amended to read as follows:

128.0155 "Plan" means:

- 1. A written agreement between the parents of a child who is [a ward] subject to the jurisdiction of the juvenile court or family court pursuant to [chapter 62] title 5 of NRS or chapter 432B of NRS and the agency having custody of the child; or
- 2. Written conditions and obligations imposed upon the parents directly by the juvenile or family court, which have a primary objective of reuniting the family or, if the parents neglect or refuse to comply with the terms and conditions of

parents neglect or refuse to comply with the terms and conditions of the case plan, freeing the child for adoption.

**Sec. 296.** NRS 128.023 is hereby amended to read as follows:

- 128.023 1. If proceedings pursuant to this chapter involve the termination of parental rights of the parent of an Indian child, the court shall:
- (a) Cause the Indian child's tribe to be notified in writing in the manner provided in the Indian Child Welfare Act. If the Indian child is eligible for membership in more than one tribe, each tribe must be notified.
- (b) Transfer the proceedings to the Indian child's tribe in accordance with the Indian Child Welfare Act.
- (c) If a tribe declines *or is unable to exercise* jurisdiction, exercise its jurisdiction as provided in the Indian Child Welfare Act.



- 2. If the court determines that the parent of an Indian child for whom termination of parental rights is sought is indigent, the court:
  - (a) Shall appoint an attorney to represent the parent;

- (b) May appoint an attorney to represent the Indian child; and
- (c) May apply to the Secretary of the Interior for the payment of the fees and expenses of such an attorney, as provided in the Indian Child Welfare Act.

**Sec. 297.** NRS 129.080 is hereby amended to read as follows:

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 is a resident of the county, may petition the juvenile [division or family division of the district] court of that county for a decree of emancipation. The district court may refer the petition to a master appointed pursuant to [chapter 62] title 5 of NRS or chapter 432B of NRS.

**Sec. 298.** NRS 129.110 is hereby amended to read as follows: 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:

- (a) The parents or legal guardian of the minor or, if the parents or legal guardian cannot be found, the nearest known relative of the minor residing within this state, if any;
  - (b) The legal custodian of the minor, if any;
- (c) The appropriate probation officer or parole officer for his review and recommendation, if the minor is [a ward of the court;] subject to the jurisdiction of the court pursuant to title 5 of NRS; and
- (d) The district attorney of the county in which the matter is to be heard.
- 2. Service of the notice and petition may be made in any manner permitted by N.R.C.P. 4. Return of service must be made as provided by that rule. Evidence must be presented to the court if addresses of those required to be served are unknown or for any other reason notice cannot be given.
- 3. The court shall hold a hearing on all petitions filed pursuant to NRS 129.080 to 129.140, inclusive.
  - **Sec. 299.** NRS 129.130 is hereby amended to read as follows:
- 129.130 1. If the court determines that the petition should be granted, it shall enter a decree of emancipation.
  - 2. A decree so entered is conclusive and binding.
- 3. Such a decree emancipates the minor for all purposes and removes the disability of minority of the minor insofar as that disability may affect:
- (a) The incurring of indebtedness or contractual obligations of any kind;
  - (b) The litigation and settlement of controversies;



- (c) The acquiring, encumbering and conveying of property or any interest therein;
- (d) The consenting to medical, dental or psychiatric care without parental consent, knowledge or liability;
  - (e) The enrolling in any school or college; and
  - (f) The establishment of his own residence.

- For these purposes, the minor shall be considered in law as an adult, and any obligation he incurs is enforceable by and against him without regard to his minority.
- 4. Unless otherwise provided by the decree, the obligation of support otherwise owed a minor by his parent or guardian is terminated by the entry of the decree.
- 5. Except as otherwise provided in this section, a decree of emancipation does not affect the status of the minor for any purpose, including the applicability of any provision of law which:
- (a) Prohibits the sale, purchase or consumption of intoxicating liquor to or by a person under the age of 21 years;
- (b) Prohibits gaming or employment in gaming by or of a person under the age of 21 years;
- (c) Restricts the ability to marry of a person under the age of 18 years;
- (d) Governs matters relating to referrals for delinquent acts or violations of NRS 392.040 to 392.125, inclusive, unless the minor has been certified for trial as an adult pursuant to [chapter 62] title 5 of NRS; or
- (e) Imposes penalties or regulates conduct according to the age of any person.
- 6. A petition may be filed by any person or by any public agency to void a decree of emancipation on the following grounds:
- (a) The minor has become indigent and has insufficient means of support; or
- (b) The decree of emancipation was obtained by fraud, misrepresentation or the withholding of material information.
- 7. The voiding of any decree of emancipation must not alter any contractual obligations or rights or any property rights or interests which arose during the period that the decree was in effect.
- **Sec. 300.** NRS 169.025 is hereby amended to read as follows: 169.025 *I*. This title governs the procedure in the courts of the State of Nevada and before magistrates in all criminal proceedings. [, but, except]
- 2. Except as otherwise provided in [NRS 62.165,] section 110 of this act, this title does not apply to proceedings against children [under chapter 62] conducted pursuant to title 5 of NRS.



**Sec. 301.** NRS 176.059 is hereby amended to read as follows: 176.059 1. Except as otherwise provided in subsection 2, when a defendant pleads guilty or guilty but mentally ill or is found guilty of a misdemeanor, including the violation of any municipal ordinance, the justice or judge shall include in the sentence the sum prescribed by the following schedule as an administrative assessment and render a judgment against the defendant for the assessment:

Fine	Assessme
\$5 to \$49	\$15
50 to 59	30
60 to 69	35
70 to 79	40
80 to 89	45
90 to 99	50
100 to 199	60
200 to 299	70
300 to 399	80
400 to 499	90
500 to 1,000	105

- 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 not be deducted from the fine imposed by the justice or judge but must be taxed against the defendant in addition to the fine. The money collected for an administrative assessment must be stated separately on the court's docket and must be included in the amount posted for bail. If the defendant is found not guilty or the charges are dismissed, the money deposited with the court must be returned to the defendant. If the justice or judge cancels a fine because the fine has been determined to be uncollectible, any balance of the fine and the administrative assessment remaining unpaid shall be deemed to be uncollectible and the defendant is not required to pay it. If a fine is determined to be uncollectible, the defendant is not entitled to a refund of the fine or administrative assessment he has paid and the justice or judge shall not recalculate the administrative assessment.
- 4. If the justice or judge permits the fine and administrative assessment to be paid in installments, the payments must be first applied to the unpaid balance of the administrative assessment. The 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. The money collected for administrative assessments in municipal court must be paid by the clerk of the court to the city treasurer on or before the fifth day of each month for the preceding month. The city 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 to the county treasurer 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 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 special revenue fund.

- (c) The remainder of each assessment to the State Controller for credit to a special account in the State General Fund.
- 7. The money apportioned to a juvenile court, a justice's court or a municipal court pursuant to this section must be used, in addition to providing services to juvenile offenders in the juvenile court, to improve the operations of the court, or to acquire appropriate advanced technology or the use of such technology, or both. Money used to improve the operations of the court may include expenditures for:
  - (a) Training and education of personnel;
- (b) Acquisition of capital goods;
  - (c) Management and operational studies; or
  - (d) Audits

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- 8. Of the total amount deposited in the State General Fund pursuant to subsections 5 and 6, the State Controller shall distribute the money received to the following public agencies in the following manner:
- (a) Not less than 51 percent to the Office of the Court Administrator for allocation as follows:
- (1) Eighteen and one-half percent of the amount distributed to the Office of the Court Administrator for the administration of the courts.
- (2) Nine percent of the amount distributed to the Office of the Court Administrator for the development of a uniform system for judicial records.
- (3) Nine percent of the amount distributed to the Office of the Court Administrator for continuing judicial education.
- (4) Sixty percent of the amount distributed to the Office of the Court Administrator for the Supreme Court.
- (5) Three and one-half percent of the amount distributed to the Office of the Court Administrator for the payment for the services of retired justices and retired district judges.
- (b) Not more than 49 percent must be used to the extent of legislative authorization for the support of:
- (1) The Central Repository for Nevada Records of Criminal History:
  - (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;
  - (4) The Fund for the Compensation of Victims of Crime; and
  - (5) The Advisory Council for Prosecuting Attorneys.
  - 9. As used in this section, "juvenile court" [means:



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

(b) In any other judicial district, the juvenile division of the district court.] has the meaning ascribed to it in section 19 of this act.

Sec. 302. NRS 179.118 is hereby amended to read as follows:

179.118 1. The proceeds from any sale or retention of property declared to be forfeited and any interest accrued pursuant to subsection 2 of NRS 179.1175 must be applied, first, to the satisfaction of any protected interest established by a claimant in the proceeding, then to the proper expenses of the proceeding for forfeiture and resulting sale, including the expense of effecting the seizure, the expense of maintaining custody, the expense of advertising and the costs of the suit.

- 2. Any balance remaining after the distribution required by subsection 1 must be deposited as follows:
- (a) Except as otherwise provided in this subsection, if the plaintiff seized the property, in the special account established pursuant to NRS 179.1187 by the governing body that controls the 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.

**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:

- (a) If the prisoner is returned to this state from another state, the fees paid to the officers of the state on whose Governor the requisition is made;
- (b) If the prisoner is returned to this state from a foreign country or jurisdiction, the fees paid to the officers and agents of this state or the United States; or
- (c) If the prisoner is temporarily returned for prosecution to this state from another state pursuant to this chapter or chapter 178 of NRS and is then returned to the sending state upon completion of the prosecution, the fees paid to the officers and agents of this state.

and the necessary traveling expenses and subsistence allowances in the amounts authorized by NRS 281.160 incurred in returning the prisoner.

- 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 mentally ill or nolo contendere to the criminal charge for which he was returned or a lesser criminal charge, the court shall conduct an investigation of the financial status of the person to determine his ability to make restitution. In conducting the investigation, the court shall determine if the person is able to pay any existing obligations for:
  - (a) Child support;

- (b) Restitution to victims of crimes; and
- (c) Any administrative assessment required to be paid pursuant to NRS [62.2175,] 176.059 and 176.062 [...] and section 150 of this act.
- 3. If the court determines that the person is financially able to pay the obligations described in subsection 2, it shall, in addition to any other sentence it may impose, order the person to make restitution for the expenses incurred by the attorney general or other governmental entity in returning him to this state. The court shall not order the person to make restitution if payment of restitution will prevent him from paying any existing obligations described in subsection 2. Any amount of restitution remaining unpaid constitutes a civil liability arising upon the date of the completion of his sentence.
- 4. The Attorney General may adopt regulations to carry out the provisions of this section.



**Sec. 304.** NRS 179A.290 is hereby amended to read as follows:

179A.290 1. The Director of the Department shall establish within the Central Repository a program to compile and analyze data concerning offenders who commit sexual offenses. The program must be designed to:

- (a) Provide statistical data relating to the recidivism of offenders who commit sexual offenses; and
- (b) Use the data provided by the Division of Child and Family Services of the Department of Human Resources pursuant to [NRS 62.920] section 228 of this act to:
- (1) Provide statistical data relating to the recidivism of juvenile sex offenders after they become adults; and
- (2) Assess the effectiveness of programs for the treatment of 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.
  - 3. The Director of the Department shall report the statistical data and findings from the program to:
    - (a) The Legislature at the beginning of each regular session.
- (b) The Advisory Commission on Sentencing on or before 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.
- **Sec. 305.** NRS 179D.035 is hereby amended to read as follows:
- 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.
- 2. A sexual offense that is listed in subsection 20 of NRS 179D.410.
- 3. A sexual offense that is listed in paragraph (b) of subsection 2 of [NRS 62.600.] section 192 of this act.
- **Sec. 306.** NRS 179D.450 is hereby amended to read as follows:
- 179D.450 1. If the Central Repository receives notice from a 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:

- (a) If a record of registration has not previously been established for the sex offender, notify the local law enforcement agency so that a record of registration may be established; or
- (b) If a record of registration has previously been established for the sex offender, update the record of registration for the sex 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:
- (a) The Central Repository shall immediately provide notification concerning the sex offender to the appropriate local law enforcement agencies and, if the sex offender resides in a jurisdiction which is outside of this state, to the appropriate law 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:
- (1) Inform the sex offender of the requirements for 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;
- (II) 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;
- (III) If he moves from this state to another jurisdiction, the duty to register with the appropriate law enforcement agency in the other jurisdiction; and
- (IV) The duty to notify the local law enforcement agency for the jurisdiction in which he now resides, in person, and the jurisdiction in which he formerly resided, in person or in writing, if



he changes the address at which he resides, including if he moves from this state to another jurisdiction, or changes the primary address at which he is a student or worker; and

- (2) Require the sex offender to read and sign a form confirming that the requirements for registration have been explained to him and to forward the form to the Central Repository.
  - (b) The Central Repository shall:

- (1) Update the record of registration for the sex offender;
- (2) If the sex offender is subject to community notification, 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; and
- (3) Provide notification concerning the sex offender to the appropriate local law enforcement agencies and, if the sex offender will reside upon release in a jurisdiction which is outside of this state, to the appropriate law enforcement agency in that jurisdiction.
- 4. The failure to provide a sex offender with the information or confirmation form required by paragraph (a) of subsection 3 does not affect the duty of the sex offender to register and to comply with all other provisions for registration.
- 5. If the Central Repository receives notice from another jurisdiction or the Federal Bureau of Investigation that a sex offender is now residing or is a student or worker within this state, the Central Repository shall:
- (a) Immediately provide notification concerning the sex offender to the appropriate local law enforcement agencies;
  - (b) Establish a record of registration for the sex offender; and
- (c) If the sex offender is subject to community notification, 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.
- **Sec. 307.** NRS 179D.800 is hereby amended to read as follows:
- 179D.800 1. The Attorney General shall establish guidelines and procedures for community notification concerning juvenile sex offenders who are subject to the provisions of [NRS 62.500 to 62.600, inclusive.] sections 186 to 192, inclusive, of this act. The guidelines and procedures for community notification concerning juvenile sex offenders must be, to the extent practicable, consistent with the guidelines and procedures for community notification concerning adult sex offenders established by the Attorney General pursuant to NRS 179D.600 to 179D.800, inclusive.



2. Upon receiving notification from a probation officer *or parole officer, as appropriate,* assigned to a juvenile sex offender pursuant to [NRS 62.500 to 62.600,] *sections 186 to 192*, inclusive, *of this act*, the local law enforcement agency receiving the notification shall disclose information regarding the juvenile sex offender to the appropriate persons pursuant to the guidelines and procedures established by the Attorney General pursuant to NRS 179D.600 to 179D.800, inclusive.

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: 180.060 1. The State Public Defender may, before being designated as counsel for that person pursuant to NRS 171.188, interview an indigent person when he has been arrested and confined for a public offense or for questioning on suspicion of having committed a public offense.

- 2. The State Public Defender shall, when designated pursuant to NRS [62.085,] 171.188 or 432B.420, *or section 96 of this act* and within the limits of available money, represent without charge each indigent person for whom he is appointed.
- 3. When representing an indigent person, the State Public Defender shall:
- (a) Counsel and defend him at every stage of the proceedings, including revocation of probation or parole; and
- (b) Prosecute any appeals or other remedies before or after 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.
- **Sec. 309.** NRS 201.090 is hereby amended to read as follows: 201.090 As used in NRS 201.100 and 201.110, unless the context otherwise requires, a "neglected child," "delinquent child"



or "child in need of supervision" means any person less than 18 years of age:

- 1. Who is found begging, receiving or gathering alms, or who is found in any street, road or public place for the purpose of so doing, whether actually begging or doing so under the pretext of selling or offering for sale any article, or of singing or playing on any musical instrument, or of giving any public entertainment or accompanying or being used in aid of any person so doing.
- 2. Who has no parent or guardian, [; or] who has no parent or guardian willing to exercise or capable of exercising proper parental control, [;] or who has no parent or guardian actually exercising such proper parental control, and who is in need of such control.
- 3. Who is destitute, or who is not provided with the necessities of life by his parents, and who has no other means of obtaining such necessities.
- 4. Whose home is an unfit place for him, by reason of neglect, cruelty or depravity of either of his parents, or of his guardians or other person in whose custody or care he is.
- 5. Who is found living in any house of ill fame, or with any disreputable person.
- 6. Who is found wandering and either has no home, no settled place of abode, no visible means of subsistence or no proper guardianship.
- 7. Who frequents the company of criminals, vagrants or prostitutes, or persons so reputed, [;] or who is in any house of prostitution or assignation.
- 8. Who unlawfully visits a saloon where any spirituous, vinous or malt liquors are sold, bartered, exchanged or given away.
- 9. Who habitually uses intoxicating liquors or who uses opium, cocaine, morphine, or other similar drug without the direction of a competent physician.
- 10. Who persistently or habitually refuses to obey the reasonable and proper orders or directions of his parents, guardian or custodian, [:] or who is beyond the control of such person.
  - 11. Who is [an] a habitual truant from school.
- 12. Who is leading, or from any cause is in danger of leading, an idle, dissolute, lewd or immoral life.
- 13. Who writes or uses vile, obscene, profane or indecent language, or is guilty of indecent, immoral or lascivious conduct.
- 40 14. Who violates any law of this state or any ordinance of any town, city or county of this state defining crime.
- 42 Any child who is a runaway, unmanageable or [an] *a* habitual truant 43 is a child in need of supervision as that term is used in [chapter 62] *title 5* of NRS, and is not a delinquent child.



Sec. 310. NRS 209.301 is hereby amended to read as follows: 209.301 1. The Department may [, with the consent of the Superintendent of the Nevada Youth Training Center or the Superintendent of the Caliente Youth Center, transfer to the Nevada Youth Training Center or the Caliente Youth Center any minor persons who are] transfer a person who is a minor and who is confined in an institution or facility of the Department [.] to a state facility for the detention of children if the superintendent of the facility consents to the transfer.

- 2. As used in this section, "state facility for the detention of children" means the Nevada Youth Training Center, the Caliente Youth Center or any other state facility for the detention of children that is operated pursuant to title 5 of NRS.
  - **Sec. 311.** NRS 211.245 is hereby amended to read as follows:
- 211.245 1. If a prisoner fails to make a payment within 10 days after it is due, the district attorney for a county or the city attorney for an incorporated city may file a civil action in any court of competent jurisdiction within this state seeking recovery of:
  - (a) The amount of reimbursement due:
- (b) Costs incurred in conducting an investigation of the financial status of the prisoner; and
  - (c) Attorney's fees and costs.

- 2. A civil action brought pursuant to this section must:
- (a) Be instituted in the name of the county or city in which the jail, detention facility or alternative program is located;
- (b) Indicate the date and place of sentencing, including, without limitation, the name of the court which imposed the sentence;
  - (c) Include the record of judgment of conviction, if available;
- (d) Indicate the length of time served by the prisoner and, if he has been released, the date of his release; and
- (e) Indicate the amount of reimbursement that the prisoner owes to the county or city.
- 3. The county or city treasurer of the county or incorporated city in which a prisoner is or was confined shall determine the amount of reimbursement that the prisoner owes to the city or county. The county or city treasurer may render a sworn statement indicating the amount of reimbursement that the prisoner owes and submit the statement in support of a civil action brought pursuant to this section. Such a statement is prima facie evidence of the amount due.
- 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 name the action was brought.
- 5. If necessary to prevent the disposition of the prisoner's property by the prisoner, or his spouse or agent, a county or city



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. The payment, pursuant to a judicial order, of existing obligations for:
  - (a) Child support or alimony;

- (b) Restitution to victims of crimes; and
- (c) Any administrative assessment required to be paid pursuant to NRS [62.2175,] 176.059 and 176.062, and section 150 of this act.
- has priority over the payment of a judgment entered pursuant to this section.
- **Sec. 312.** NRS 217.220 is hereby amended to read as follows: 217.220 1. Except as otherwise provided in subsections 2 and 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;
- (c) Was a coconspirator, codefendant, accomplice or adult passenger of the offender whose crime caused the victim's injuries;
- (d) Was injured or killed while serving a sentence of 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. Such cooperation 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.
- 3. A victim who is a relative of the offender or who, at the time of the personal injury or death of the victim, was living with the offender in a continuing relationship may be awarded compensation if the offender would not profit by the compensation of the victim.



- 4. The compensation officer may deny an award if he determines that the applicant will not suffer serious financial hardship. In determining whether an applicant will suffer serious financial hardship, the compensation officer shall not consider:
  - (a) The value of the victim's dwelling;

- (b) The value of one motor vehicle owned by the victim; or
- (c) The savings and investments of the victim up to an amount equal to the victim's annual salary.
- **Sec. 313.** NRS 232.320 is hereby amended to read as follows: 232.320 1. Except as otherwise provided in subsection 2, the Director:
- (a) Shall appoint, with the consent of the Governor, administrators of the divisions of the Department, who are 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 Services; and
- (5) The Administrator of the Division of Health Care Financing and Policy.
- (b) Shall administer, through the divisions of the Department, the provisions of chapters [210,] 423, 424, 425, 427A, 432A to 442, inclusive, 446 to 450, inclusive, of NRS, NRS 127.220 to 127.310, inclusive, 422.001 to 422.410, inclusive, 422.580, 432.010 to 432.139, inclusive, 444.003 to 444.430, inclusive, and 445A.010 to 445A.055, inclusive, and sections 231 to 282, inclusive, of this act and all other provisions of law relating to the functions of the divisions of the Department, but is not responsible for the clinical activities of the Health Division or the professional line activities of the other divisions.
- (c) Shall, after considering advice from agencies of local governments and nonprofit organizations which provide social services, adopt a master plan for the provision of human services in this state. The Director shall revise the plan biennially and deliver a copy of the plan to the Governor and the Legislature at the 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 duplication of those services by federal, state and local agencies;
  - (2) Set forth priorities for the provision of those services;
- (3) Provide for communication and the coordination of those services among nonprofit organizations, agencies of local 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;

- (5) Set forth sufficient information to assist the Department in providing those services and in the planning and budgeting for the future provision of those services; and
- (6) Contain any other information necessary for the Department to communicate effectively with the Federal Government concerning demographic trends, formulas for the distribution of federal money and any need for the modification of programs administered by the Department.
- (d) May, by regulation, require nonprofit organizations and state and local governmental agencies to provide information to him regarding the programs of those organizations and agencies, excluding detailed information relating to their budgets and payrolls, which he deems necessary for his performance of the duties imposed upon him pursuant to this section.
  - (e) Has such other powers and duties as are provided by law.
- 2. The Governor shall appoint the Administrator of the Division of Mental Health and Developmental Services.
  - **Sec. 314.** NRS 232.440 is hereby amended to read as follows:
- 232.440 1. The Administrator shall appoint, with the approval of the Director, a chief of each of the bureaus in the Division. The chiefs are designated respectively as:
  - (a) The Superintendent of the Nevada Youth Training Center;
  - (b) The Superintendent of the Caliente Youth Center;
  - (c) The Superintendent of the Northern Nevada Children's Home;
- (d) The Superintendent of the Southern Nevada Children's Home;
  - (e) The Chief of the Bureau of Services for Child Care; and
  - (f) The Chief of the Youth Parole Bureau.
- 2. The Administrator is responsible for the administration, through the Division, of the provisions of chapters [210,] 423 and 424 of NRS, NRS 127.220 to 127.310, inclusive, 232.400 to 232.465, inclusive, 432.010 to 432.085, inclusive, and 433B.010 to 433B.350, inclusive, and sections 231 to 382, inclusive, of this act and all other provisions of law relating to the functions of the Division, but is not responsible for the professional activities of the components of the Division except as specifically provided by law.
- Sec. 315. NRS 232.450 is hereby amended to read as follows: 232.450 1. The [Superintendent] superintendents of the Nevada Youth Training Center, [and the Superintendent of] the Caliente Youth Center and any other state facility for the detention of children that is operated pursuant to title 5 of NRS are in the



unclassified service of the State unless federal law or regulation 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.
- **Sec. 316.** NRS 232.464 is hereby amended to read as follows: 232.464 1. Except as otherwise provided in subsections 2 and 3 and by specific statute:
  - (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.
- (2) Establish a scale proportionate to income so that families whose income is low can afford services preventive of greater expense to the family or the public afterward.
- (3) Submit the schedule to the Director for approval before enforcement.
- (b) The fees collected pursuant to the schedule must be deposited in the State Treasury to the credit of the State General 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.
- 2. A schedule of fees established pursuant to this section does not apply to any services for which the Division receives payment 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 [+
- (a) The Division pursuant to NRS 62.213;
- 32 (b) The] the Division, the Nevada Youth Training Center 33 [pursuant to NRS 210.180; or
  - (e) The], the Caliente Youth Center or any other state facility for the detention of children pursuant to [NRS 210.580,] title 5 of NRS must be deposited with the State Treasurer for credit to a separate account in the State General Fund for expenditure by the Administrator to carry out the powers and duties of the Administrator and the Division.
  - Sec. 317. NRS 244.162 is hereby amended to read as follows: 244.162 The board of county commissioners may establish, in any county where funds are expended under the provisions of [NRS 213.220 to 213.290,] sections 194 to 201, inclusive, of this act, special supervision programs for the rehabilitation of [youthful offenders] delinquent children in accordance with the provisions of



[NRS 213.220 to 213.290, inclusive.] sections 194 to 201, inclusive, of this act.

**Sec. 318.** NRS 244.2969 is hereby amended to read as follows:

244.2969 As used in NRS 244.2969 to 244.299, inclusive, "juvenile court" [means:

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

2. In any other judicial district, the juvenile division of the district court.] has the meaning ascribed to it in section 19 of this act.

**Sec. 319.** NRS 244.297 is hereby amended to read as follows: 244.297 The board of county commissioners of any county may establish by ordinance juvenile forestry camps to which children may be committed by the juvenile court of the county as provided in [NRS 62.211.] title 5 of NRS.

**Sec. 320.** NRS 244A.019 is hereby amended to read as follows:

244A.019 "Building project" means any public building or complex of buildings to accommodate or house lawful county activities, including without limitation courts, records, county personnel, administrative offices, welfare facilities, hospital facilities, detention home facilities, jail facilities, facilities for the detention of children or other juvenile home facilities, library facilities, museum facilities, theater facilities, art galleries, picture galleries, auditorium facilities, exposition facilities, athletic facilities, supplies, vehicles, road maintenance equipment, and other county equipment, [f] or any combination thereof, [h] structures, fixtures and furniture therefor, and all appurtenances and incidentals necessary, useful or desirable for any such facilities, including without limitation all types of property therefor.

**Sec. 321.** NRS 260.050 is hereby amended to read as follows: 260.050 1. The public defender may, before being designated as counsel for that person pursuant to NRS 171.188, interview an indigent person when he has been arrested and confined for a public offense or for questioning on suspicion of having committed a public offense.

- 2. The public defender shall, when designated pursuant to NRS [62.085,] 171.188 or 432B.420, *or section 96 of this act*, and within the limits of available money, represent without charge each indigent person for whom he is appointed.
- 43 3. When representing an indigent person, the public defender shall:



(a) Counsel and defend him at every stage of the proceedings, including revocation of probation or parole; and

(b) Prosecute, subject to the provisions of subsection 4 of NRS 180.060, any appeals or other remedies before or after conviction that he considers to be in the interests of justice.

**Sec. 322.** NRS 268.676 is hereby amended to read as follows:

268.676 "Building project" means any public building or complex of buildings to accommodate or house lawful municipal activities, including without limitation courts, records, municipal personnel, administrative offices, welfare facilities, hospital facilities, detention home facilities, jail facilities, facilities for the detention of children or other juvenile home facilities, library facilities, museum facilities, theater facilities, art galleries, picture galleries, auditorium facilities, exposition facilities, athletic facilities, maintenance shops, off-street parking facilities, fire protection and fire-fighting facilities, transportation terminal facilities and fallout shelter facilities (or any combination thereof), and structures, fixtures, furnishings and equipment therefor.

**Sec. 323.** NRS 277.065 is hereby amended to read as follows:

277.065 1. Within the limits of legislative appropriations, the Department of Education, the county school districts of the various counties of the State, [and] the Nevada Youth Training Center Bureau and the Caliente Youth Center Bureau of the Division of 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 arrangements for improving the quality of the academic and occupational education provided at the Nevada Youth Training Center [and], the Caliente Youth Center [.] and any other state facility for the detention of children that is operated pursuant to 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.

**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 and Community College System of Nevada, any relative of such a person or of any member of such a board, agency or commission who is within the third degree of consanguinity or affinity.

2. This section does not apply:

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- (a) To school districts, when the teacher or other school employee is not related to more than one of the trustees or person who is an employing authority by consanguinity or affinity and receives a unanimous vote of all members of the board of trustees and approval by the [State] Department of Education.
- (b) To school districts, when the teacher or other school employee has been employed by an abolished school district or educational district, which constitutes a part of the employing county school district, and the county school district for 4 years or more before April 1, 1957.
- (c) To the spouse of the warden of an institution or manager of a facility of the Department of Corrections.
- (d) [To the spouse of the Superintendent of the Caliente Youth Senter.
- (e) To relatives of blind officers and employees of the Bureau of Services to the Blind and Visually Impaired of the Rehabilitation Division of the Department of Employment, Training and Rehabilitation when those relatives are employed as automobile drivers for those officers and employees.
- [(f)] (e) To relatives of a member of a town board of a town whose population is less than 300.
  - 3. Nothing in this section:
- (a) Prevents any officer in this state, employed under a flat salary, from employing any suitable person to assist in any such employment, when the payment for the service is met out of the personal money of the officer.
- (b) Disqualifies any widow with a dependent as an employee of any officer or board in this state, or any of its counties, townships, municipalities or school districts.
- 4. A person employed contrary to the provisions of this section must not be compensated for the employment.
- 5. Any person violating any provisions of this section is guilty of a gross misdemeanor.
  - **Sec. 325.** 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 and Community College System of Nevada, any relative of such a person or of any member of such a board, agency or commission who is within the third degree of consanguinity or affinity.

2. This section does not apply:

- (a) To school districts, when the teacher or other school employee is not related to more than one of the trustees or person who is an employing authority by consanguinity or affinity and receives a unanimous vote of all members of the board of trustees and approval by the [State] Department of Education.
- (b) To school districts, when the teacher or other school employee has been employed by an abolished school district or educational district, which constitutes a part of the employing county school district, and the county school district for 4 years or more before April 1, 1957.
- (c) To the spouse of the warden of an institution or manager of a facility of the Department of Corrections.
- (d) [To the spouse of the Superintendent of the Caliente Youth Center.
- (e)] To relatives of blind officers and employees of the Bureau of Services to the Blind and Visually Impaired of the Rehabilitation Division of the Department of Employment, Training and Rehabilitation when those relatives are employed as automobile drivers for those officers and employees.
  - 3. Nothing in this section:
- (a) Prevents any officer in this state, employed under a flat salary, from employing any suitable person to assist in any such employment, when the payment for the service is met out of the personal money of the officer.
- (b) Disqualifies any widow with a dependent as an employee of any officer or board in this state, or any of its counties, townships, municipalities or school districts.
- 4. A person employed contrary to the provisions of this section must not be compensated for the employment.
- 5. Any person violating any provisions of this section is guilty of a gross misdemeanor.
  - **Sec. 326.** NRS 289.180 is hereby amended to read as follows:
- 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
  - (a) The Chief Parole and Probation Officer appointed pursuant 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 established pursuant to NRS 211A.080; and

- (d) Assistant alternative sentencing officers of a department of alternative sentencing.
- 2. A juvenile probation officer or assistant juvenile probation officer whose official duties require him to enforce court orders on juvenile offenders and make arrests has the same powers as a peace officer when performing duties pursuant to [NRS 213.220 to 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 encountered while in the performance of those duties.
- 3. A director of juvenile services has the powers of a peace officer in his judicial district when performing duties pursuant to [NRS 213.220 to 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 encountered while in the performance of those duties.
- 4. The Chief of the Youth Parole Bureau of the Division of Child and Family Services in the Department of Human Resources and the parole officers of the Bureau have the powers of a peace officer in carrying out the functions of the Bureau.
- 5. A director of a department of [family, youth and] juvenile *justice* services established *by ordinance* pursuant to [NRS 62.1264] *section 83 of this act* has the powers of a peace officer in the county when carrying out duties pursuant to [chapter 62 of NRS, NRS 213.220 to 213.290, inclusive,] *title 5 of NRS* or chapter 432B of NRS, including the power to arrest an adult criminal offender encountered while carrying out those duties.

**Sec. 327.** NRS 289.200 is hereby amended to read as follows: 289.200 Officers and employees of the .

- 1.] Nevada Youth Training Center [have the powers of a peace officer so far as necessary to arrest inmates who have escaped from that center.
- 2.], the Caliente Youth Center and any other state facility for the detention of children that is operated pursuant to title 5 of NRS have the powers of a peace officer so far as necessary to arrest [inmates] children who have escaped from that [center.] facility.

**Sec. 328.** NRS 289.470 is hereby amended to read as follows: 289.470 "Category II peace officer" means:

- 1. The Bailiff of the Supreme Court;
- 2. The bailiffs of the district courts, justices' courts and municipal courts whose duties require them to carry weapons and make arrests;
- 3. Constables and their deputies whose official duties require them to carry weapons and make arrests;



- 4. Inspectors employed by the Transportation Services Authority who exercise those powers of enforcement conferred by chapters 706 and 712 of NRS;
  - 5. Parole and probation officers;

- 6. Special investigators who are employed full time by the office of any district attorney or the Attorney General;
- 7. Investigators of arson for fire departments who are specially designated by the appointing authority;
  - 8. The assistant and deputies of the State Fire Marshal;
- 9. The brand inspectors of the State Department of Agriculture who exercise the powers of enforcement conferred by chapter 565 of NRS;
- 10. The field agents and inspectors of the State Department of Agriculture who exercise the powers of enforcement conferred by NRS 561.225;
- 11. Investigators for the State Forester Firewarden who are specially designated by him and whose primary duties are related to the investigation of arson;
- 12. School police officers employed by the board of trustees of any county school district;
- 13. Agents of the State Gaming Control Board who exercise the powers of enforcement specified in NRS 289.360, 463.140 or 463.1405, except those agents whose duties relate primarily to auditing, accounting, the collection of taxes or license fees, or the investigation of applicants for licenses;
- 14. Investigators and administrators of the Division of Compliance Enforcement of the Department of Motor Vehicles who perform the duties specified in subsection 2 of NRS 481.048;
- 15. Officers and investigators of the Section for the Control of Emissions from Vehicles of the Department of Motor Vehicles who perform the duties specified in subsection 3 of NRS 481.0481;
  - 16. Legislative police officers of the State of Nevada;
- 17. The personnel of the Capitol Police Division of the Department of Public Safety appointed pursuant to subsection 2 of NRS 331.140;
- 18. Parole counselors of the Division of Child and Family Services of the Department of Human Resources;
- 19. Juvenile probation officers and deputy juvenile probation officers employed by the various judicial districts in the State of Nevada or by a department of [family, youth and] juvenile justice services established by ordinance pursuant to [NRS 62.1264] section 83 of this act whose official duties require them to enforce court orders on juvenile offenders and make arrests;
  - 20. Field investigators of the Taxicab Authority;



21. Security officers employed full-time by a city or county whose official duties require them to carry weapons and make arrests:

- 22. The chief of a department of alternative sentencing created pursuant to NRS 211A.080 and the assistant alternative sentencing officers employed by that department; and
- 23. Criminal investigators who are employed by the Secretary of State.
- **Sec. 329.** NRS 353.264 is hereby amended to read as follows: 353.264 1. The Reserve for Statutory Contingency Account is hereby created in the State General Fund.
- 2. The State Board of Examiners shall administer the Reserve for Statutory Contingency Account. The money in the Account must 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;
- (b) The payment of claims which are obligations of the State 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
- (2) NRS 7.155, 34.750, 176A.640, 179.225, 213.153 and 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.
- 3. The State Board of Examiners may authorize its Clerk, under such circumstances as it deems appropriate, to approve, on behalf of the Board, the payment of claims from the Reserve for Statutory Contingency Account. For the purpose of exercising any authority granted to the Clerk of the State Board of Examiners pursuant to this subsection, any statutory reference to the State



Board of Examiners relating to such a claim shall be deemed to refer to the Clerk of the Board.

**Sec. 330.** NRS 354.557 is hereby amended to read as follows:

354.557 "Regional facility" means a facility that is used by each county that levies a tax ad valorem for its operation pursuant to NRS 354.59818 and provides services related to public safety, health or criminal justice. The term includes a regional facility for the detention of children [as that term is defined in NRS 62.845.] for which an assessment is paid pursuant to section 206 of this act.

**Sec. 331.** NRS 385.363 is hereby amended to read as follows: 385.363 1. The Department shall, on or before April 1 of each year:

- (a) Evaluate the information submitted by each school district pursuant to paragraphs (b) and (g) of subsection 2 of NRS 385.347; and
- (b) Except as otherwise provided in subsection 2 and NRS 385.364, based upon its evaluation and in accordance with the criteria set forth in NRS 385.365 and 385.367, designate each public school within each school district as:
  - (1) Demonstrating exemplary achievement;
  - (2) Demonstrating high achievement;
  - (3) Demonstrating adequate achievement; or
  - (4) Demonstrating need for improvement.
- 2. The Department shall adopt regulations that set forth the conditions under which the Department will not designate a public school pursuant to this section because the school:
- (a) Has too few pupils enrolled in a grade level that is tested pursuant to NRS 389.015;
  - (b) Serves only pupils with disabilities;
- (c) Operates only as an alternative program for the education of pupils at risk of dropping out of high school, including, without limitation, a program of distance education for pupils at risk of dropping out of high school provided pursuant to NRS 388.820 to 388.874, inclusive; or
  - (d) Is operated within a:
    - (1) Youth training center;
  - (2) Youth center;
- 38 (3)] Local, regional or state facility for the detention of 39 children;
  - (2) Juvenile forestry camp;
    - (4) Detention home;
- 42 <u>(5) Youth camp;</u>
- 43 (6) Juvenile correctional institution; or
- 44 ---(7)1 or

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45 (3) Correctional institution.



- **Sec. 332.** NRS 387.123 is hereby amended to read as follows: 387.123 1. The count of pupils for apportionment purposes
- 387.123 1. The count of pupils for apportionment purposes includes all pupils who are enrolled in programs of instruction of the school district, including, without limitation, a program of distance education provided by the school district, or pupils who reside in the county in which the school district is located and are enrolled in any charter school, including, without limitation, a program of distance education provided by a charter school, for:
  - (a) Pupils in the kindergarten department.
  - (b) Pupils in grades 1 to 12, inclusive.

- (c) Pupils not included under paragraph (a) or (b) who are receiving special education pursuant to the provisions of NRS 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.
- (e) 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.
- (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 3 of 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, each containing 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.
- (c) Shall prohibit the counting of any pupil specified in 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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- (b) The conditions prevailing in the school district with respect to the number and distribution of pupils in each grade; and
- (c) Methods of instruction used, which may include educational television, team teaching or new teaching systems or techniques.
- If the Superintendent of Public Instruction finds that any school district is maintaining one or more classes whose pupil-teacher ratio exceeds the applicable maximum, and unless he finds that the board of trustees of the school district has made every reasonable effort in good faith to comply with the applicable standard, he shall, with the approval of the State Board, reduce the count of pupils for apportionment purposes by the percentage which the number of pupils attending those classes is of the total number of pupils in the district, and the State Board may direct him to withhold the quarterly apportionment entirely.
- 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.
- **Sec. 333.** NRS 387.1233 is hereby amended to read as 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 established for 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.
- (4) The count of pupils who reside in the county and are enrolled:



(I) In a public school of the school district and are concurrently enrolled part-time in a program of distance education provided by another school district or a charter school on the last day of the first school month of the school district for the school year, 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).

- (II) In a charter school and are concurrently enrolled parttime in a program of distance education provided by a school district or another charter school on the last day of the first school month of the school district for the school year, 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).
- (5) The count of pupils not included under subparagraph (1), (2), (3) or (4), who are receiving special education pursuant to the provisions of NRS 388.440 to 388.520, inclusive, on the last day of the first school month of the school district for the school year, excluding 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 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.
  - (c) Adding the amounts computed in paragraphs (a) and (b).
- 2. If the enrollment of pupils in a school district or a charter school that is located within the school district on the last day of the 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.

- 3. Pupils who are excused from attendance at examinations or have completed their work in accordance with the rules of the board 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.** NR\$ 388.550 is hereby amended to read as follows:

- 388.550 1. With the approval of the juvenile court and the board of county commissioners, the board of trustees of a school district may employ necessary legally qualified teachers for the 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 pursuant to 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.
  - 2. As used in this section, "juvenile court" [means:
- (a) In any judicial district that includes a county whose population is 100,000 or more, the family division of the district court; or
- (b) In any other judicial district, the juvenile division of the district court.] has the meaning ascribed to it in section 19 of this act.
- Sec. 335. NRS 388.560 is hereby amended to read as follows: 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, alternative programs or juvenile forestry camps. Necessary textbooks, equipment and supplies must be furnished by the school district.



- **Sec. 336.** NRS 388.570 is hereby amended to read as follows: 388.570 1. The State Board [of Education] shall establish regulations for the computation of enrollment and average daily attendance 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 this section and NRS 388.550 [, 388.560 and 388.570.] and 388.560.
- 2. Boards of trustees of school districts providing such instruction shall report to the Superintendent of Public Instruction at such times and in such manner as he prescribes.
  - **Sec. 337.** NRS 388.795 is hereby amended to read as follows:
- 388.795 1. The Commission shall establish a plan for the use of educational technology in the public schools of this state. In preparing the plan, the Commission shall consider:
- (a) Plans that have been adopted by the Department and the 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
- (d) Any other information that the Commission or the Committee deems relevant to the preparation of the plan.
- 2. The plan established by the Commission must include recommendations for methods to:
- (a) Incorporate educational technology into the public schools of this state:
- (b) Increase the number of pupils in the public schools of this state 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 achievement of 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.
  - 3. The Department shall provide:
  - (a) Administrative support;
  - (b) Equipment; and
- (c) Office space,

44 as is necessary for the Commission to carry out the provisions of 45 this section.



- 4. The following entities shall cooperate with the Commission in carrying out the provisions of this section:
  - (a) The State Board.

- (b) The board of trustees of each school district.
- (c) The superintendent of schools of each school district.
- (d) The Department.
- 5. The Commission shall:
- (a) Develop technical standards for educational technology and any electrical or structural appurtenances necessary thereto, including, without limitation, uniform specifications for computer hardware and wiring, to ensure that such technology is compatible, uniform and can be interconnected throughout the public schools of this state.
- (b) Allocate money to the school districts from the Trust Fund for Educational Technology created pursuant to NRS 388.800 and any money appropriated by the Legislature for educational technology, subject to any priorities for such allocation established by the Legislature.
- (c) Establish criteria for the board of trustees of a school district that receives an allocation of money from the Commission to:
  - (1) Repair, replace and maintain computer systems.
- (2) Upgrade and improve computer hardware and software and other educational technology.
- (3) Provide training, installation and technical support related to the use of educational technology within the district.
- (d) Submit to the Governor, the Committee and the Department its plan for the use of educational technology in the public schools of this state and any recommendations for legislation.
- (e) Review the plan annually and make revisions as it deems necessary or as directed by the Committee or the Department.
- (f) In addition to the recommendations set forth in the plan pursuant to subsection 2, make further recommendations to the Committee and the Department as the Commission deems necessary.
- 6. The Commission may appoint an advisory committee composed of members of the Commission or other qualified persons to provide recommendations to the Commission regarding standards for the establishment, coordination and use of a telecommunications network in the public schools throughout the various school districts in this state. The advisory committee serves at the pleasure of the Commission and without compensation unless an appropriation or other money for that purpose is provided by the Legislature.
- 7. As used in this section, "public school" includes the Caliente Youth Center, [and] the Nevada Youth Training Center [-] and any



other state facility for the detention of children that is operated pursuant to title 5 of NRS.

**Sec. 338.** NRS 388.850 is hereby amended to read as follows: 388.850 1. A pupil may enroll in a program of distance education only if the pupil satisfies the requirements of any other applicable statute and the pupil:

- (a) Is participating in a program for pupils at risk of dropping out of high school pursuant to NRS 388.537;
- (b) Is participating in a program of independent study pursuant to NRS 389.155;
- (c) Is enrolled in a public school that does not offer certain advanced or specialized courses that the pupil desires to attend;
- (d) Has a physical or mental condition that would otherwise require an excuse from compulsory attendance pursuant to NRS 392.050:
- (e) Would otherwise be excused from compulsory attendance pursuant 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.
- 2. In addition to the eligibility for enrollment set forth in subsection 1, a pupil must satisfy the qualifications and conditions for enrollment in a program of distance education adopted by the State Board pursuant to NRS 388.874.
- 3. A child who is exempt from compulsory attendance and receiving equivalent instruction authorized by the State Board pursuant to subsection 1 of NRS 392.070 is not eligible to enroll in or otherwise attend a program of distance education, regardless of whether he is otherwise eligible for enrollment pursuant to 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 art



5. If a pupil is eligible for enrollment in a program of distance education pursuant to paragraph (c) of subsection 1, he may enroll in the program of distance education only to take those advanced or specialized courses that are not offered at the public school he otherwise attends.

**Sec. 339.** NRS 389.017 is hereby amended to read as follows:

- 389.017 1. The State Board shall adopt regulations requiring that each board of trustees of a school district and each governing body of a charter school submit to the Superintendent of Public Instruction and the Department, in the form and manner prescribed by the Superintendent, the results of achievement and proficiency examinations given in the 4th, 8th, 10th and 11th grades to public school pupils of the district and charter schools. The State Board shall not include in the regulations any provision which would violate the confidentiality of the test scores of any individual pupil.
- 2. The results of examinations must be reported for each school, including, without limitation, each charter school, school district and this state, as follows:
- (a) The average score, as defined by the Department, of pupils who took the examinations under regular testing conditions; and
- (b) The average score, as defined by the Department, of pupils who took the examinations with modifications or accommodations approved by the private entity that created the examination or, if the Department created the examination, the Department, if such reporting does not violate the confidentiality of the test scores of any individual pupil.
- 3. The Department shall adopt regulations prescribing the requirements for reporting the scores 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;
- (c) Are enrolled in an alternative program for the education of pupils at risk of dropping out of high school, including, without limitation, a program of distance education that is provided to pupils who are at risk of dropping out of high school pursuant to NRS 388.820 to 388.874, inclusive; or
  - (d) Are detained in a:
    - (1) [Youth training center;
- 40 (2) Youth center;

- 41 (3) Local, regional or state facility for the detention of 42 children;
  - (2) Juvenile forestry camp;
- 44 [(4) Detention home;
- 45 <u>(5) Youth camp;</u>



(6) Juvenile correctional institution; or (7)] *or* 

(3) Correctional institution.

The scores reported pursuant to this subsection must not be included in the average scores reported pursuant to subsection 2.

- 4. Not later than 10 days after the Department receives the results of the achievement and proficiency examinations, the Department shall transmit a copy of the results of the examinations administered pursuant to NRS 389.015 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 examination was administered;
- (c) The costs incurred by the school district or charter school in administering each examination; and
- (d) The purpose, if any, for which the results of the examination are 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.
- 6. The superintendent of schools of each school district and the governing body of each charter school shall certify that the number of pupils who took the examinations required pursuant to NRS 389.015 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:
- (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.



- 7. In addition to the information required by subsection 5, the 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. 340.** NRS 389.018 is hereby amended to read as follows:

- 389.018 1. The following subjects are designated as the core academic subjects that must be taught, as applicable for grade levels, in all public schools, the Caliente Youth Center [and], the Nevada Youth Training Center [:] and any other state facility for the detention of children that is operated pursuant to title 5 of NRS:
  - (a) English, including reading, composition and writing;
  - (b) Mathematics;
  - (c) Science; and

- (d) Social studies, which includes only the subjects of history, geography, economics and government.
- 2. Except as otherwise provided in this subsection, in addition to the core academic subjects, the following subjects must be taught as applicable for grade levels and to the extent practicable in all public schools, the Caliente Youth Center, [and] the Nevada Youth Training Center [:] and any other state facility for the detention of children that is operated pursuant to title 5 of NRS:
  - (a) The arts;
  - (b) Computer education and technology;
  - (c) Health; and
  - (d) Physical education.
- If the State Board requires the completion of course work in a subject area set forth in this subsection for graduation from high school or promotion to the next grade, a public school shall offer the required course work. Unless a subject is required for graduation from high school or promotion to the next grade, a charter school is not required to comply with this subsection.
- Sec. 341. NRS 389.020 is hereby amended to read as follows: 389.020 1. In all public schools, the Caliente Youth Center, [and] the Nevada Youth Training Center [.] and any other state facility for the detention of children that is operated pursuant to



*title 5 of NRS*, instruction must be given in American government, including, without limitation, the:

(a) Essentials of the:

- (1) Constitution of the United States, including, without 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.
- 2. The instruction required in subsection 1 must be given during at least 1 year of the elementary school grades and for a period of at least 1 year in all high schools.

Sec. 342. NRS 389.035 is hereby amended to read as follows: 389.035 No pupil in any public high school, the Caliente Youth Center, [or] the Nevada Youth Training Center or any other state facility for the detention of children that is operated pursuant to title 5 of NRS may receive a certificate or diploma of graduation without having passed a course in American government and 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 require the board of trustees of each school district and the governing body of each charter school to submit to the Superintendent of Public Instruction, the Department and the Council, in the form and manner prescribed by the Superintendent, the results of the examinations administered pursuant to NRS 389.550. The State Board shall not include in the regulations any provision that would violate the confidentiality of the test scores of 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
- (b) The percentage of pupils who have demonstrated proficiency, as defined by the Department, and took the examinations with modifications or accommodations approved by the private entity that created the examination or, if the Department created the examination, the Department, if such reporting does not violate the confidentiality of the test scores of any individual pupil.
- 3. The Department shall adopt regulations prescribing the 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;
- (c) Are enrolled in an alternative program for the education of pupils at risk of dropping out of high school, including, without limitation, a program of distance education that is provided to pupils who are at risk of dropping out of high school pursuant to NRS 388.820 to 388.874, inclusive; or
  - (d) Are detained in a:
    - (1) Youth training center;
  - (2) Youth center:

(3)] Local, regional or state facility for the detention of children:

- (2) Juvenile forestry camp;
- (4) Detention home;
- (5) Youth camp;
  - (6) Juvenile correctional institution; or
- ----(7) or

(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 examination was administered;
- (c) The costs incurred by the school district or charter school in administering each examination; and
- (d) The purpose, if any, for which the results of the examination are 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.
- 6. The superintendent of schools of each school district and the 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:

- (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.
- 7. In addition to the information required by subsection 5, the 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: 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 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
- (b) Charged with the duty at 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 of giving instruction in the Constitution of the United States and the 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.

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2. The Commission may grant a reasonable time for compliance with the terms of this section.

**Sec. 345.** NRS 392.090 is hereby amended to read as follows: 392.090 After review of the case, the juvenile [division or family division of the district] court may issue a permit authorizing any child who has completed the eighth grade to leave school.

**Sec. 346.** NRS 392.254 is hereby amended to read as follows: 392.254 "Notification" means a notification which indicates that a child has been adjudicated delinquent for a sexual offense or a sexually motivated act and which is provided by a probation officer *or parole officer* pursuant to [NRS 62.465.] section 182 of this act.

Sec. 347. NRS 392.2583 is hereby amended to read as follows:

392.2583 "Sexual offense" has the meaning ascribed to it in [NRS 62.435.] section 180 of this act.

**Sec. 348.** NRS 392.2587 is hereby amended to read as follows:

392.2587 "Sexually motivated act" has the meaning ascribed to it in [NRS 62.440.] section 33 of this act.

**Sec. 349.** NRS 392.264 is hereby amended to read as follows:

- 392.264 1. If a superintendent of a school district receives notification and a victim identified in the notification is a pupil in the school district, the superintendent shall not permit an offender who is subject to the provisions of [NRS 62.405 to 62.490,] sections 180 to 185, inclusive, of this act to attend a public school that a victim is attending unless:
- (a) An alternative plan of supervision is approved by the court pursuant to [NRS 62.475;] section 183 of this act; or
- (b) An alternative plan of attendance is approved by the court pursuant to [NRS 62.485.] section 184 of this act.
- 2. If the court does not approve an alternative plan of supervision or an alternative plan of attendance for the offender and the school district in which the offender resides does not have another public school in the district for the offender to attend, the superintendent of the school district shall negotiate an agreement with:
- (a) The superintendent of an adjoining school district within this state for the offender to attend a public school in that adjoining 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.
- 3. The superintendent of the school district in which the offender resides shall inform the person with whom he is negotiating that the offender has been adjudicated delinquent for a



sexual offense or a sexually motivated act, but the superintendent shall not disclose the name of a victim.

- 4. An agreement which is made pursuant to this section and which is presented to a board of trustees for approval:
  - (a) Must not contain the name of a victim;

- (b) Must comply with the provisions of subsections 2 and 3 of NRS 392.010; and
- (c) Must be approved by the Superintendent of Public Instruction.
- 5. A board of trustees may terminate an agreement entered into pursuant to this section if, because of a change in circumstances, the offender is able to attend a public school in the school district in which he resides without violating subsection 1.

**Sec. 350.** NRS 392.268 is hereby amended to read as follows: 392.268 If a school district incurs additional costs for transporting an offender because he is prohibited from attending a public school that a victim is attending, the school district is entitled to reimbursement of all or part of those costs from the parents or guardians of the offender to the extent ordered by the court pursuant to [NRS 62.455.] section 181 of this act. The superintendent of the school district or the parents or guardians of the offender may petition the court to reconsider the amount of reimbursement ordered by the court.

**Sec. 351.** NRS 394.163 is hereby amended to read as follows:

394.163 "Notification" means a notification which indicates that a child has been adjudicated delinquent for a sexual offense or a sexually motivated act and which is provided by a probation officer *or parole officer* pursuant to [NRS 62.465.] section 182 of this act.

**Sec. 352.** NRS 394.1643 is hereby amended to read as follows:

394.1643 "Sexual offense" has the meaning ascribed to it in [NRS 62.435.] section 180 of this act.

**Sec. 353.** NRS 394.1647 is hereby amended to read as follows:

394.1647 "Sexually motivated act" has the meaning ascribed to it in [NRS 62.440.] section 33 of this act.

**Sec. 354.** NRS 394.166 is hereby amended to read as follows:

394.166 If the executive head of a private school receives notification and a victim identified in the notification is attending a private school under his authority, the executive head shall not permit an offender who is subject to the provisions of [NRS 62.405 to 62.490,] sections 180 to 185, inclusive, of this act to attend the private school that a victim is attending unless:

1. An alternative plan of supervision is approved by the court pursuant to [NRS 62.475;] section 183 of this act; or



2. An alternative plan of attendance is approved by the court pursuant to [NRS 62.485.] section 184 of this act.

**Sec. 355.** NRS 432.085 is hereby amended to read as follows: 432.085 1. The parents of a child placed in the custody of an agency which provides child welfare services pursuant to the provisions of NRS [62.880 or] 432.010 to 432.085, inclusive, or chapter 432B of NRS or section 39 of this act are liable to the

agency which provides child welfare services for the cost of maintenance and special services provided to the child.

- 2. The Division shall establish by regulation reasonable schedules for the repayment of money owed by parents pursuant to subsection 1.
- 3. 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.
- 5. All money collected pursuant to this section must be 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.
  - Sec. 356. NRS 432.140 is hereby amended to read as follows:
- 432.140 1. A parent or guardian of a child may request that the child be fingerprinted by any law enforcement agency of this state. If the law enforcement agency agrees to perform the service and accepts payment of the same fee charged to others for this service, if any, the law enforcement agency shall fingerprint the child and give the fingerprint card to the parent or guardian. A law enforcement agency which fingerprints a child under this section shall not retain a fingerprint card or any other copy of the child's fingerprints prepared pursuant to this section.
- 2. The fingerprint card must include in a conspicuous place on the card a statement that the card may be used for identification purposes only and may not be used in any juvenile or criminal investigation or proceeding conducted against the child.



- 3. A fingerprint card prepared pursuant to this section may be 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 any investigation or proceeding conducted against the child under [chapter 62] title 5 of NRS or under the criminal laws of this state.
- 4. Any other person, firm or corporation that fingerprints children for identification purposes shall take the fingerprints in a manner which meets the standards set by the Federal Bureau of Investigation as those standards exist on July 1, 1983.
- **Sec. 357.** NRS 432B.020 is hereby amended to read as follows:
- 432B.020 1. "Abuse or neglect of a child" means, except as otherwise provided in subsection 2:
  - (a) Physical or mental injury of a nonaccidental nature;
- (b) Sexual abuse or sexual exploitation; or

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- (c) Negligent treatment or maltreatment as set forth in NRS 432B.140.
- of a child caused or allowed by a person responsible for his welfare under circumstances which indicate that the child's health or welfare is harmed or threatened with harm.
- 2. A child is not abused or neglected, nor is his health or welfare harmed or threatened for the sole reason that his:
- (a) Parent delivers the child to a provider of emergency services pursuant to NRS 432B.630, if the parent complies with the requirements of paragraph (a) of subsection 3 of that section; or
- (b) Parent or guardian, in good faith, selects and depends upon nonmedical remedial treatment for such child, if such treatment is recognized and permitted under the laws of this state in lieu of medical treatment. This paragraph does not limit the court in ensuring that a child receive a medical examination and treatment pursuant to [NRS 62.231.] section 143 of this act.
- 3. As used in this section, "allow" means to do nothing to prevent or stop the abuse or neglect of a child in circumstances where the person knows or has reason to know that a child is abused or neglected.
- **Sec. 358.** NRS 432B.050 is hereby amended to read as follows:
  - 432B.050 "Court" [means:
- 39 1. In any judicial district that includes a county whose 40 population is 100,000 or more, the family division of the district 41 court; or
- 42 2. In any other judicial district, the juvenile division of the 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 follows:

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- 432B.425 If proceedings pursuant to this chapter involve the protection of an Indian child, the court shall:
- 1. Cause the Indian child's tribe to be notified in writing at the beginning of the proceedings in the manner provided in the Indian Child Welfare Act. If the Indian child is eligible for membership in more than one tribe, each tribe must be notified.
- 2. Transfer the proceedings to the Indian child's tribe in accordance with the Indian Child Welfare Act.
- 3. If a tribe declines *or is unable to exercise* jurisdiction, exercise its jurisdiction as provided in the Indian Child Welfare Act.
  - **Sec. 360.** NRS 435.081 is hereby amended to read as follows:
- 435.081 1. The Administrator or his designee may receive a mentally retarded person or person with a related condition of this state for services in a facility operated by the Division if:
- (a) The person is mentally retarded as defined in NRS 433.174 or is a person with a related condition and is in need of institutional training and treatment;
- (b) Space is available which is designed and equipped to provide appropriate care for the person;
- (c) The facility has or can provide an appropriate program of training and treatment for the person; and
- (d) There is written evidence that no less restrictive alternative is available in his community.
- 2. A mentally retarded person or person with a related condition may be accepted at a division facility for emergency evaluation when the evaluation is requested by a court. A person must not be retained pursuant to this subsection for more than 10 working days.
- 3. A court may order that a mentally retarded person or person with a related condition be admitted to a division facility if it finds that admission is necessary because of the death or sudden disability of the parent or guardian of the person. The person must not be retained pursuant to this subsection for more than 45 days. Before the expiration of the 45-day period the Division shall report to the court its recommendations for placement or treatment of the person. If less restrictive alternatives are not available, the person may be admitted to the facility using the procedures for voluntary or involuntary admission, as appropriate.
- 4. A child may be received, cared for and examined at a division facility for the mentally retarded for not more than 10 working days without admission, if the examination is ordered by a court having jurisdiction of the minor in accordance with the provisions of [paragraph (c) of subsection 1 of NRS 62.211 and]



subsection 1 of NRS 432B.560 [...] and section 143 of this act. At 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 until the further order of the court, but not to exceed 7 days after the Administrator's report.

- 5. The parent or guardian of a person believed to be mentally retarded or believed to have a related condition may apply to the administrative officer of a division facility to have the person evaluated by personnel of the Division who are experienced in the diagnosis of mental retardation and related conditions. The administrative officer may accept the person for evaluation without admission.
- 6. If, after the completion of an examination or evaluation pursuant to subsection 4 or 5, the administrative officer finds that the person meets the criteria set forth in subsection 1, the person may be admitted to the facility using the procedures for voluntary or involuntary admission, as appropriate.
- 7. If, at any time, the parent or guardian of a person admitted to 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 be discharged, the administrative officer shall discharge the person. If the administrative officer finds that discharge from the facility is not in the person's best interests, he may initiate proceedings for involuntary admission, but the person must be discharged pending those proceedings.
- **Sec. 361.** NRS 441A.320 is hereby amended to read as follows:
  - 441A.320 1. As soon as practicable after:
  - (a) A person is arrested for the commission of a crime; or
- (b) A minor is detained for the commission of an act which, if committed by a person other than a minor would [constitute] have constituted a crime.
- which the victim or a witness alleges involved the sexual penetration of the victim's body, the health authority shall test a specimen obtained from the arrested person or detained minor for exposure to the human immunodeficiency virus and any commonly contracted sexually transmitted disease, regardless of whether he or, if a detained minor, his parent or guardian consents to providing the specimen. The agency that has custody of the arrested person or detained minor shall obtain the specimen and submit it to the health authority for testing. The health authority shall perform the test in accordance with generally accepted medical practices.
- 2. The health authority shall disclose the results of all tests performed pursuant to subsection 1 to:



- (a) The victim or to the victim's parent or guardian if the victim is a minor; and
- (b) The arrested person and, if a minor is detained, to his parent or guardian.
- 3. If the health authority determines, from the results of a test performed pursuant to subsection 1, that a victim of sexual assault may have been exposed to the human immunodeficiency virus or any commonly contracted sexually transmitted disease, it shall, at the request of the victim, provide him with:
- (a) An examination for exposure to the human immunodeficiency virus and any commonly contracted sexually transmitted disease to which the health authority determines he may 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
- (c) A referral for health care and other assistance, as appropriate.
  - 4. If the court in:

- (a) A criminal proceeding determines that a person has 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.
  - 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 NRS 200.364.
  - **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:
    - (a) Institutions and facilities of the Department of Corrections.
  - (b) Northern Nevada Adult Mental Health Services.
- 43 (c) Nevada Youth Training Center, F.
- 44 (d) Caliente Youth Center [.



— (e)] and any other state facility for the detention of children that is operated pursuant to title 5 of NRS.

(d) Northern Nevada Children's Home.

- (e) Southern Nevada Children's Home.
- (g) University and Community College System of Nevada.
- 2. The State Board of Health may adopt regulations pertaining thereto as are necessary to promote properly the sanitation, healthfulness, cleanliness and, as it pertains to the foregoing matters, the safety of those institutions.
- 3. The State Health Officer or his authorized agent shall inspect those institutions at least once each calendar year and whenever he deems an inspection necessary to carry out the provisions of this section.
- 4. The State Health Officer may publish reports of the inspections.
- 5. All persons charged with the duty of maintenance and operation of the institutions named in this section shall operate the institutions in conformity with the regulations adopted by the State Board of Health pursuant to subsection 2.
- 6. The State Health Officer or his authorized agent may, in carrying out the provisions of this section, enter upon any part of the premises of any of the institutions named in this section over which he has jurisdiction, to determine the sanitary conditions of the institutions and to determine whether the provisions of this section and the regulations of the State Board of Health pertaining thereto are being violated.
- **Sec. 363.** NRS 483.250 is hereby amended to read as follows: 483.250 The Department shall not issue any license pursuant to the provisions of NRS 483.010 to 483.630, inclusive:
- 1. To any person who is under the age of 18 years, except that the Department may issue:
- (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.
- (b) An instruction permit to a person who is at least 15 1/2 years 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 18 years pursuant to the provisions of subsection 3 of NRS 483.280.
- (d) Except as otherwise provided in paragraph (e), a license to a person between the ages of 15 3/4 and 18 years if:
  - (1) He has completed a course:
- (I) In automobile driver education pursuant to NRS 389.090; or
- (II) Provided by a school for training drivers licensed pursuant to NRS 483.700 to 483.780, inclusive, if the course complies with the applicable regulations governing the



establishment, conduct and scope of automobile driver education 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 vehicle with a restricted license, instruction permit or restricted instruction permit issued pursuant to NRS 483.267, 483.270 or 483.280;
- (3) His parent or legal guardian signs and submits to the Department a form provided by the Department which attests that the person who wishes to obtain the license has completed the training and experience required by subparagraphs (1) and (2); and
  - (4) He has held an instruction permit for at least:
- (I) Ninety days before he applies for the license, if he was under the age of 16 years at the time he obtained the instruction permit;
- (II) Sixty days before he applies for the license, if he was at least 16 years of age but less than 17 years of age at the time he obtained the instruction permit; or
- (III) Thirty days before he applies for the license, if he was at least 17 years of age but less than 18 years of age at the time he obtained the instruction permit.
- (e) A license to a person who is between the ages of 15 3/4 and 18 years if:
- (1) The public school in which he is enrolled is located in a county whose population is less than 50,000 or in a city or town whose population is less than 25,000;
- (2) The public school does not offer automobile driver education;
- (3) He has at least 50 hours of experience in driving a motor vehicle with a restricted license, instruction permit or restricted instruction permit issued pursuant to NRS 483.267, 483.270 or 483.280;
- (4) His parent or legal guardian signs and submits to the Department a form provided by the Department which attests that the person who wishes to obtain the license has completed the experience required by subparagraph (3); and
  - (5) He has held an instruction permit for at least:
- (I) Ninety days before he applies for the license, if he was under the age of 16 years at the time he obtained the instruction permit;
- (II) Sixty days before he applies for the license, if he was at least 16 years of age but less than 17 years of age at the time he obtained the instruction permit; or
- (III) Thirty days before he applies for the license, if he was at least 17 years of age but less than 18 years of age at the time he obtained the instruction permit.



2. To any person whose license has been revoked until the expiration of the period during which he is not eligible for a license.

- 3. To any person whose license has been suspended, but upon good cause shown to the Administrator, the Department may issue a restricted license to him or shorten any period of suspension.
- 4. To any person who has previously been adjudged to be afflicted with or suffering from any mental disability or disease and who has not at the time of application been restored to legal 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.
- 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.

Sec. 364. NRS 483.450 is hereby amended to read as follows:

- 483.450 1. Whenever any person is convicted of any offense for which the provisions of NRS 483.010 to 483.630, inclusive, make mandatory the revocation of his driver's license by the Department, the court in which the person is convicted may require the surrender to it of all driver's licenses then held by the person convicted, and the court may, within 20 days after the conviction, forward these licenses, together with a record of the conviction, to the Department.
- 2. A record of conviction must be made in a manner approved by the Department. The court shall provide sufficient information to allow the Department to include accurately the information regarding the conviction in the driver's record. The record of 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 security number, the registration number of the vehicle involved, the date the citation was issued or the arrest was made, the number of the citation and the date and final disposition of the citation.
- 3. Every court, including a juvenile court, having jurisdiction over violations of the provisions of NRS 483.010 to 483.630, inclusive, or any other law of this state or municipal ordinance



regulating the operation of motor vehicles on highways, shall forward to the Department:

- (a) If the court is other than a juvenile court, a record of the conviction of any person in that court for a violation of any such laws other than regulations governing standing or parking; or
- (b) If the court is a juvenile court, a record of any finding that a child has violated a traffic law or ordinance other than one governing standing or parking,
- within 20 days after the conviction or finding, and may recommend the suspension of the driver's license of the person convicted or 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.
- (b) A forfeiture of bail or collateral deposited to secure a defendant's appearance in court, if the forfeiture has not been 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:
  - (a) For a period of 3 years if the offense is:
    - (1) A violation of subsection 2 of NRS 484.377.
- (2) A third or subsequent violation within 7 years of 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 placed on residential confinement.
  - (b) For a period of 1 year if the offense is:



- (1) Any other manslaughter resulting from the driving of a motor vehicle or felony in the commission of which a motor vehicle is used, including the unlawful taking of a motor vehicle.
- (2) Failure to stop and render aid as required pursuant to the laws of this state in the event of a motor vehicle accident resulting in the death or bodily injury of another.
- (3) Perjury or the making of a false affidavit or statement under oath to the Department pursuant to NRS 483.010 to 483.630, inclusive, or pursuant to any other law relating to the ownership or driving of motor vehicles.
- (4) Conviction, or forfeiture of bail not vacated, upon three charges of reckless driving committed within a period of 12 months.
- (5) A second violation within 7 years of NRS 484.379 and the driver is not eligible for a restricted license during any of that period.
  - (6) A violation of NRS 484.348.

- (c) For a period of 90 days, if the offense is a first violation within 7 years of NRS 484.379.
- 2. The Department shall revoke the license, permit or privilege of a driver convicted of violating NRS 484.379 who fails to complete the educational course on the use of alcohol and controlled substances within the time ordered by the court and shall add a period of 90 days during which the driver is not eligible for a 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:
- (a) For 3 years, if it is his first such offense during the period of required use of the device.
- (b) For 5 years, if it is his second such offense during the period of required use of the device.
- 5. A driver whose license, permit or privilege is revoked pursuant to subsection 4 is not eligible for a restricted license during the period set forth in paragraph (a) or (b) of that subsection, 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.

7. As used in this section, "device" has the meaning ascribed to it in NRS 484.3941.

**Sec. 366.** NRS 483.461 is hereby amended to read as follows: 483.461 1. If the result of a test given pursuant to NRS 484.382 or 484.383 shows that a person less than 21 years of age had a concentration of alcohol of 0.02 or more but less than 0.10 in his blood or breath at the time of the test, his license, permit or privilege to drive must be suspended for a period of 90 days.

- 2. If a revocation or suspension of a person's license, permit or privilege to drive for a violation of NRS [62.227,] 484.379 or 484.3795 or section 172 of this act follows a suspension ordered 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 other provision of law; or
- (b) The suspension or revocation of a person's license, permit or privilege to drive pursuant to any other provision of law.

**Sec. 367.** NRS 483.490 is hereby amended to read as follows: 483.490 1. Except as otherwise provided in this section, after a driver's license has been suspended or revoked for an offense 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 license has expired, the Department may, unless the statute authorizing the suspension prohibits the issuance of a restricted license, issue a restricted driver's license to an applicant permitting the applicant to drive a motor vehicle:

- (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 40

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 means of transportation and that the severe hardship outweighs the 45 risk to the public if he is issued a restricted license.



2. A person who has been ordered to install a device in a motor vehicle pursuant to NRS 484.3943:

- (a) Shall install the device not later than 21 days after the date on which the order was issued; and
- (b) May not receive a restricted license pursuant to this section until:
- (1) After at least 1 year of the period during which he is not eligible for a license, if he was convicted of:
- (I) 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; or
- (II) A third or subsequent violation within 7 years of NRS 484.379;
- (2) After at least 180 days of the period during which he is not eligible for a license, if he was convicted of a violation of 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.
- 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 a member of his immediate family; and
- (c) If applicable, as necessary to exercise a court-ordered right to visit a child.



- 6. A driver who violates a condition of a restricted license issued pursuant to subsection 1 or by another jurisdiction is guilty of a misdemeanor and, if the license of the driver was suspended or revoked for:
  - (a) A violation of NRS 484.379, 484.3795 or 484.384;

- (b) 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; or
- (c) A violation of a law of any other jurisdiction that prohibits the same or similar conduct as set forth in paragraph (a) or (b).
- the driver shall be punished in the manner provided pursuant to subsection 2 of NRS 483.560.
- 7. The periods of suspensions and revocations required pursuant to this chapter and NRS 484.384 must run consecutively, except as otherwise provided in NRS 483.465 and 483.475, when the suspensions must run concurrently.
- 8. Whenever the Department suspends or revokes a license, the period of suspension, or of ineligibility for a license after the revocation, begins upon the effective date of the revocation or suspension as contained in the notice thereof.
  - **Sec. 368.** NRS 483.495 is hereby amended to read as follows: 483.495 The Department shall by regulation:
- 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 forth any tests and other requirements which are a condition for the reinstatement of a license after any suspension, revocation, cancellation or voluntary surrender of the license. The tests and requirements:
- (a) Must provide for a fair evaluation of a person's ability to operate a motor vehicle; and
- (b) May allow for the waiver of certain tests or requirements as the Department deems necessary.
- 2. Set forth the circumstances under which the Administrator may, for good cause shown, rescind the revocation, suspension or cancellation of a license, or shorten the period for the suspension of a license.
- **Sec. 369.** NRS 483.580 is hereby amended to read as follows: 483.580 A person shall not cause or knowingly permit his child or ward under the age of 18 years to drive a motor vehicle upon any highway when the minor is not authorized under the provisions of NRS 483.010 to 483.630, inclusive, or is in violation of any of the provisions of NRS 483.010 to 483.630, inclusive, or if his license is 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 5 of NRS.

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**Sec. 370.** NRS 484.384 is hereby amended to read as follows: 484.384 1. If the result of a test given under NRS 484.382 or 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, permit or privilege to drive must be revoked as provided in NRS 484.385 and he is not eligible for a license, permit or privilege for a period of 90 days.

- 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 follows a revocation under subsection 1 which was based on his having a concentration of alcohol of 0.10 or more in his blood or breath, the Department shall cancel the revocation under that subsection and give the person credit for any period during which he was not eligible for a license, permit or privilege.
- 3. Periods of ineligibility for a license, permit or privilege to drive which are imposed pursuant to this section must run consecutively.

**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 [division of a district] court, entered pursuant to [NRS 62.229,] section 174 of this act, to revoke the license to hunt of a child, the Division shall revoke the license. The revocation of the license to hunt shall be deemed effective as of the date of the order. The Division shall retain the copy of the order.

**Sec. 372.** NRS 502.077 is hereby amended to read as follows: 502.077 1. The Division shall issue special fishing permits to the administrative head of:

- (a) Northern Nevada Adult Mental Health Services;
- (b) Southern Nevada Adult Mental Health Services:
- (c) The Northern Nevada Children's Home;
- (d) The Southern Nevada Children's Home;
- (e) The Nevada Youth Training Center [;
- 35 (f) The], the Caliente Youth Center [;

(g)] and any other state facility for the detention of children
 that is operated pursuant to title 5 of NRS;

- (f) The Spring Mountain Youth Camp;
- [(h)] (g) The China Spring Youth Camp;

40 (h) Any facility which provides temporary foster care for children who are not delinquent; and

[(j)] (i) Such other public or charitable institutions or organizations as are designated by regulations adopted by the Commission,



for use only by the members, patients or children of such institutions or organizations.

2. The permits:

- (a) Must be in the possession of the officer or employee who is supervising a member, patient or child while he is fishing.
- (b) Authorize a member, patient or child to fish in a legal manner if in the company of an officer or employee of one of the institutions listed in this section, or of an organization provided for by regulation, if the officer or employee has a valid Nevada fishing license.
- (c) Must be issued pursuant and subject to regulations 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.
- (e) May authorize no more than 15 members, patients or children, respectively, to fish.
- 3. Each institution or organization shall pay to the Division an annual fee of \$15 for each permit issued to the institution or organization pursuant to this section. The Division shall not issue 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.
- **Sec. 374.** NRS 616A.195 is hereby amended to read as follows:

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.
- while engaged in that work, shall be deemed, for the purpose of 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.
- 2. Except as otherwise provided in subsection 3, if a person is subject to the jurisdiction of the juvenile court on or after January 1, 2004, the proceedings with regard to that person must be conducted in accordance with the provisions of this act, whether or not the person committed an unlawful act before January 1, 2004, or otherwise became subject to the jurisdiction of the juvenile court before January 1, 2004.
- 3. If, based on the requirements of the Nevada Constitution or the Constitution of the United States, the proceedings with regard to a person who committed an unlawful act before January 1, 2004, or who otherwise became subject to the jurisdiction of the juvenile court before January 1, 2004, cannot be conducted in accordance with the provisions of this act, the proceedings with regard to that person must be conducted as if the statutory provisions repealed by this act had not been repealed.
- **Sec. 376.** 1. To the extent that any statutory provision is repealed by this act, that repeal does not affect, modify or abrogate any right, remedy, duty, obligation, requirement, assessment, fine, forfeiture, penalty, liability, action, prosecution, proceeding, adjudication, disposition, order, judgment, regulation, contract, act or transaction that was in existence, had been instituted, imposed, taken, executed, entered or adopted, or had otherwise accrued or 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.
- **Sec. 377.** The provisions of this act do not repeal or otherwise affect, modify or abrogate:
  - 1. Any statute enacting a special, local or temporary law.
- 2. Any statute, ordinance or resolution making an appropriation.
- 3. Any statute, ordinance or resolution affecting any bond issue or by which any bond issue may have been authorized.
- 4. The running of any statute of limitations in force on January 1, 2004.
- 5. The continued existence or operation of any state or local department, agency or office legally established or held on or before January 1, 2004.



6. Any bond of any public officer.

- 7. Any taxes, fees, assessments or other charges legally incurred, imposed or collected before January 1, 2004.
- 8. Any regulation, ordinance or resolution that does not conflict with the provisions of this act.
- **Sec. 378.** 1. Except as otherwise provided in this section, the provisions of this act do not repeal or otherwise affect, modify or abrogate any statute authorizing, ratifying, confirming, approving or accepting any compact or contract with the United States, another state or any agency or instrumentality of the United States or another state.
- 2. The repeal of the provisions of NRS 214.010 to 214.060, inclusive, is intended for the purposes of reenactment and codification only, and the repeal of the provisions of NRS 214.010 to 214.060, inclusive, does not affect, modify or abrogate the Interstate Compact on Juveniles.
- **Sec. 379.** 1. If any bill passed by the 72nd Session of the Nevada Legislature adds a new statutory provision to chapter 62 or 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 the new statutory provision remains in effect in 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 this act. The Legislative Counsel shall codify the new statutory provision in the appropriate 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 Legislature amends 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, the amendment shall be deemed to be saved, and the amendment remains in effect in 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 this act. The Legislative Counsel shall codify the amendment in the appropriate chapter in title 5 of NRS, as amended by the provisions 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.

- (c) In preparing supplements to the Nevada Administrative Code, appropriately recodify any regulations in the Nevada Administrative Code so that those regulations correspond with the appropriate chapters of title 5 of NRS, as amended by the provisions of this act.
- 2. Any reference in a bill or resolution passed by the 72nd Session of the Nevada Legislature 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 shall be deemed to refer to the appropriate provision of title 5 of NRS, as 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.
- 2. Any contracts or other agreements entered into by an officer or agency whose name has been changed or whose responsibilities have been transferred pursuant to the provisions of this act to another officer or agency are binding upon the officer or agency to which the responsibility for the administration of the provisions of the contract or other agreement has been transferred. Such contracts and other agreements may be enforced by the officer or agency to which the responsibility for the enforcement of the provisions of the contract or other agreement has been transferred.
- 3. Any action taken by an officer or agency whose name has been changed or whose responsibilities have been transferred pursuant to the provisions of this act to another officer or agency remains in effect as if taken by the officer or agency to which the responsibility for the enforcement of such actions has been transferred.

## **Sec. 382.** 1. The Legislative Counsel shall:

- (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.
- (b) In preparing supplements to the Nevada Administrative Code, 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.

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2. Any reference in a bill or resolution passed by the 72nd Session of the Nevada Legislature to an officer or agency whose name is changed or whose responsibilities have been transferred pursuant to the provisions of this act to another officer or agency shall be deemed to refer to the officer or agency to which the responsibility is transferred.

**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, 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, 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, 62.251, 62.261, 62.271, 62.281, 62.291, 62.295, 62.350, 62.355, 62.360, 62.370, 62.395, 62.405, 62.415, 62.425, 62.435, 62.440, 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, 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, 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, 30 210.190, 210.210, 210.220, 210.230, 210.240, 210.250, 210.260, 210.280, 210.285, 210.290, 210.400, 210.405, 210.450, 210.460, 32 210.470, 210.480, 210.490, 210.500, 210.510, 210.520, 210.530, 33 210.535, 210.540, 210.550, 210.560, 210.570, 210.580, 210.590, 34 210.610, 210.615, 210.620, 210.630, 210.715, 210.730, 210.735, 210.680, 210.690, 210.710, 210.713, 210.715, 210.730, 210.735,

36 210.740, 210.750 and 210.755 are hereby repealed.
37 3. NRS 213.220, 213.230, 213.240, 213.245, 213.250, 213.260,
38 213.270, 213.280, 213.285 and 213.290 are hereby repealed.

4. NRS 214.010, 214.015, 214.020, 214.030, 214.040, 214.050 and 214.060 are hereby repealed.

Sec. 384. 1. This section and sections 1 to 324, inclusive, and 326 to 383, inclusive, of this act become effective on January 1, 2004.

44 2. Section 164 of this act expires by limitation on October 1, 45 2005.



- 1 3. Section 324 of this act expires by limitation on June 30, 2 2009.
- 4. Section 325 of this act becomes effective on July 1, 2009.

## LEADLINES OF REPEALED SECTIONS

- 62.020 Definitions.
- 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.

62.800 Expenses related to temporary detention of child: County entitled to reimbursement from parent or guardian of child; action against parent or guardian.

62.810 Expenses related to ancillary services provided to child: County entitled to reimbursement from parent of child; action against parent.

62.820 Expenses related to commitment of child: Charge against county; payment by State for female child; payment by parent of child.

62.830 Expenses related to commitment of child to regional facility for children: Payment by county; reimbursement of county by parent, guardian or other person liable for support.

62.840 Assessment of counties for operation of regional facilities partially funded by State.

62.845 Assessment of counties for operation of regional facilities not funded by State.

62.850 Fees allowed for witnesses and other persons acting under order of court; limitations.

62.860 Expenses of administering chapter are charge against county; fixing and payment of salaries, expenses and other compensation by court or board of county commissioners.



62.870 Department of Motor Vehicles to notify child who applies for license of certain provisions; affidavit acknowledging awareness of provisions.

62.880 Use of services and facilities of agencies which

provide child welfare services; duties of such agencies.

62.900 Terminating or threatening to terminate employment of parent for appearance at proceeding prohibited; penalty; civil remedy.

62.910 Division of Child and Family Services to establish standardized system for collecting and analyzing information concerning juvenile justice; regulations; duties of local juvenile probation departments; reports concerning disparate treatment.

62.920 Division of Child and Family Services to collect certain information regarding child adjudicated delinquent for

sexual offense; confidentiality.

- 62.930 Court to provide information to school district concerning child who caused or attempted to cause serious bodily injury to another person.
  - 210.010 Definitions.
  - 210.015 Administration.
  - **210.060** Residence.
  - 210.063 Perquisites.
  - 210.065 Qualifications; procedure for recruitment.
  - 210.070 Powers and duties.
- 210.075 Power to contract with university or organization for research or training.
- 210.080 Appointment of staff of School; contracts for athletic coaches.
- 210.085 Employees residing at School; perquisites at discretion of Administrator; report to Legislature.
- 210.090 Organization of Department of Instruction; programs of study; enrollment of inmates in public schools; employment of inmates.
- 210.100 Duties of Superintendent concerning provisions of title 34 of NRS.
  - 210.130 General provisions.
  - 210.140 Youth Training Center's Gift Account.
- 210.150 Contingency Account for Farm of Youth Training Center.
- 210.160 Money and valuables of inmate; disposition of uncashed check issued by school to inmate.
- 210.170 Inmates' commissary; Youth Training Center Commissary Fund.
- 210.180 Commitment of delinquents; physical examinations; expenses of support and maintenance.



210.185 Committing court to transmit summary of case history to Superintendent.

210.187 Administrator to report to committing court inmates who appear improper for retention by School and recommend alternatives.

210.189 Order of commitment: Modification; setting aside; service of notice on Superintendent.

210.190 Officers and employees prohibited from serving as guardian of person or estate of inmate.

210.210 Medical, surgical and dental services.

210.220 Forestry camps: Establishment; employment of inmates.

210.230 Forestry camps: Power of Superintendent to contract.

210.240 Parole of inmates; temporary furlough.

210.250 Suspension, modification or revocation of parole by committing court.

210.260 Written order of Superintendent constitutes warrant for arrest.

210.280 Penalty for aiding or concealing escape of inmate.

210.285 Required notice upon escape and apprehension of inmate.

**210.290** Discharge.

210.400 Definitions.

210.405 Administration.

210.450 **Residence.** 

210.460 Perquisites.

210.470 Qualifications; procedure for recruitment.

210.480 Powers and duties.

210.490 Power to contract with university or organization for research or training.

210.500 Appointment of staff of School; designation of deputies.

210.510 Employees residing at School; perquisites at discretion of Administrator; report to Legislature.

210.520 Organization of Department of Instruction; programs of study; enrollment of inmates in public schools; employment of inmates.

210.530 Duties of Superintendent concerning provisions of title 34 of NRS.

210.535 Director to administer program to educate inmates in problems of alcohol and drug abuse.

210.540 General provisions.

210.550 Caliente Youth Center's Gift Account.



210.560 Money and valuables of inmate; disposition of uncashed check issued by School to inmate.

210.570 Inmates' commissary; Caliente Youth Center Commissary Fund.

210.580 Commitment of delinquents; physical examination; expenses of support and maintenance.

210.590 Presence of female attendant required when dealing with female minors committed to School.

210.610 Committing court to transmit summary of case history to Superintendent.

210.615 Transfer of inmate of Nevada Youth Training Center.

210.620 Administrator to report to committing court inmates who appear improper for retention by School and recommend alternatives.

210.630 Order of commitment: Modification; setting aside; service of notice on Superintendent.

210.640 Officers and employees prohibited from serving as guardian of person or estate of inmate.

210.660 Medical, surgical and dental services.

210.670 Parole of inmates; temporary furlough.

210.680 Suspension, modification or revocation of parole by committing court.

210.690 Written order of Superintendent constitutes warrant for arrest.

210.710 Penalty for aiding or concealing escape of inmate.

210.713 Required notice upon escape and apprehension of inmate.

**210.715** Discharge.

210.730 "Youth Parole Bureau" defined.

210.735 Power of Chief to appoint employees and enter into contracts.

210.740 Duties of Chief.

210.750 Placement of parolee in home and in educational or work program; safekeeping of parolee's money; dismissal of proceedings; availability of facilities to be ascertained before recommending revocation of parole.

210.755 Arrest and detention of alleged violator of parole.

213.220 Declaration of state policy.

213.230 Definitions.

213.240 Establishment of programs for special supervision of youthful offenders.

213.245 Adoption of minimum standards for programs.

213.250 Application for state aid to support programs.

213.260 Prerequisites for receipt of state support.



213.270 Use of money received from State; determination of amounts payable.

213.280 Allocation of money to juvenile courts for programs.

213.285 Increase in amount of money appropriated to county to be used for purchase of goods, property or services.

213.290 Report on program by juvenile court required.

214.010 Execution of compact.

214.015 Authorized amendment to compact.

214.020 Administrator: Designation; powers and duties.

214.030 Execution of supplementary agreements by Administrator; limitations.

214.040 Payment of claims from Reserve for Statutory Contingency Account.

214.050 Payment of fees of attorneys and guardians ad litem.

214.060 Responsibilities of state departments, agencies and officers.



