

CLARK COUNTY Criminal Justice Coordinating Council

*2022 Performance
& Data Report*

*February 23, 2023**



Leadership | Criminal Justice Coordinating Council (CJCC)

Executive Committee

Clark County Undersheriff, Andrew Walsh, Co-Chair
Las Vegas Metropolitan Police Department

Chief Judge of Eighth Judicial District Court, the
Honorable Jerry A. Wiese II, Co-Chair

Chief Judge of the Las Vegas Justice Court, the
Honorable Cynthia Cruz

Clark County Chief Public Defender, Darin Imlay

Clark County Sheriff, Kevin McMahill
Las Vegas Metropolitan Police Department

Clark County Manager, Kevin Schiller

Clark County District Attorney, Steven Wolfson

Full Council Members

The Chief Judge of the Eighth Judicial District Court

The Chief Judge of the Las Vegas Justice Court

The Chief Judge of the Las Vegas Municipal Court

The Chief Judge of North Las Vegas

The Chief Judge of Henderson Justice Court

The Clark County Sheriff
Las Vegas Metropolitan Police Department

The Clark County Assistant or Undersheriff Sheriff
Las Vegas Metropolitan Police Department

The Clark County District Attorney

The Clark County Public Defender

The Clark County Manager

The Commander of Parole and Probation, Southern
Command, State of Nevada Department of Public Safety

The President of the Nevada Attorneys for Criminal
Justice

One Clark County Commissioner

One Limited Jurisdiction Judge from Clark County
Outlying Courts (Excluding Henderson and North Las
Vegas)

Associate Council Members

Any Judge of the Eighth Judicial District, Las Vegas
Justice Court, or Las Vegas Municipal Court

The Court Administrator of the Eighth Judicial District Court

The Court Administrator of the Las Vegas Justice Court

The Court Administrator of the Las Vegas Municipal
Court

The Administrator of the Clark County Detention Center

The Administrator of the City of Las Vegas City Jail

The Pretrial Services Division Administrator

The Las Vegas City Manager

The Las Vegas City Attorney

The Director of the Southern Nevada Adult Mental
Health Services

The Clark County Director of Social Services

Any Rural Justice of the Peace

Any Municipal Law Enforcement Chief

A Community Representative(s)

City Council Member(s) within Clark County

*Clark County stakeholders and national subject matter
experts serve on CJCC Subcommittees providing
expertise on justice-related populations, research, data
collection, validation, and subject matter expertise.*

Clark County CJCC

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Introduction to CJCC

Formally established in 2017, this year marks the fifth anniversary of the Clark County Criminal Justice Coordinating Council (CJCC). A multi-jurisdictional forum for identifying criminal justice issues, proposing solutions, and facilitating cooperation aimed at improving public safety, equity related to criminal justice services, and community wellness.

The CJCC is a collaboration of elected, appointed, and senior officials, law enforcement leaders, judicial and court leadership, behavioral health professionals, and community advocates working in service of the citizens in Clark County. The CJCC strives to achieve a local criminal justice system that improves public safety with cost-efficiency. The CJCC vision is to foster a criminal justice system that is fair and equitably applied. The mission of the CJCC is to assist in making sustainable, data-driven improvements that braid actions and activities, as each individual agency impacts the entire criminal justice system.

Since its inception, the CJCC has taken a collaborative approach to identify and improve responses within the criminal justice system with an ongoing commitment to accountability and transparency. The CJCC is focused on improving practices for data collection to develop community-based performance measures. This includes monitoring the criminal justice organization functions, from the point of arrest to the disposition of charges. This document is the first

Annual Performance and Data Report of the Clark County CJCC and provides a review of Clark County's criminal justice system progress, efforts, and challenges. The 2022 Report provides qualitative and quantitative data as available to measure trends, and to establish baselines that focus on outcomes and activities aligned with the Strategic Plan.

The CJCC Strategic Plan includes objectives that focus on improving the quality of data, expanding the type of data collected, reporting, monitoring and evaluation. This work drives goals as established through the CJCC subcommittee work groups. The CJCC has the following subcommittee workgroups: 1) Racial, Ethnic, and Socioeconomic Equity; 2) Domestic Violence; 3) Pretrial Services; 4) Community Deflection and Diversion; and 5) Behavioral Health and Homeless. The CJCC Executive Committee approved the strategy of community connections to illicit feedback from Nevada's communities with members who are on the front lines including those with lived experience, and a diverse representation from racial, ethnic, faith-based, victims, and other communities of focus. This effort will work with subject matter experts to engage the community in 2023.

By reviewing trends in criminal justice outputs such as arrests, diversion, deflection, and disposition of cases, the CJCC can garner valuable insights into the functioning of the local criminal justice system and identify gaps in programs and services.

Information Sharing

This first annual report of the CJCC aims to provide a comprehensive overview of existing data as well as any emerging trends. This report sets the stage by creating a baseline of available data and needs for future data collection. The data supports community-based performance measures in the Strategic Plan and efforts to examine county-wide system indicators. Data elements will be expanded to include all jails within Clark County and program data from the other justice and municipal courts. Information and data improvement efforts will also focus on tracking and expanding efforts to monitor the level of offenders enrolled in specialty and reentry programs, establish methodologies for recidivism rates at Clark County Detention Center (CCDC), and establish methodologies for recidivism rates across specialty court programs. The objective is to develop program metrics that can easily be replicated across partner agencies for standardization. System-wide indicators include service delivery for behavioral health, homeless and social services.

MacArthur Foundation Grant

The Clark County CJCC is in year two of the MacArthur Foundation Safety and Justice Challenge Grant. Technical assistance and support have also been provided by the Justice Management Institute (JMI) to strengthen the ability of CJCC to expand and enhance communication, coordinating, and collaboration to improve the criminal justice system. Clark County has focused on jail reduction, pretrial services, deflection/diversion, specialty programs targeting behavioral health and homeless, data collection, system processes, and addressing racial, ethnic, and socioeconomic equity. In 2022, Clark County was named a member of the National Network of Criminal Justice Coordinating Councils (NNCJCC) based on utilizing evidence-based and data informed organization structure and system improvements. The CJCC Executive Committee includes the Clark County Manager, the Clark County Sheriff of the Las Vegas Metropolitan Police Department (LVMPD), the Chief Judge of the Eighth Judicial Court, the Chief Judge of the Las Vegas Justice Court (LVJC), the Clark County District Attorney, and the Clark County Public Defender. The Co-Chairs for 2023 are the Honorable Jerry A. Wiese, II who serves as the Chief Judge for the Clark County District Court and Clark County Undersheriff Andrew Walsh, LVMPD. For 2022, the CJCC has improved communication efforts through the launch of the new CJCC website¹ and standardization of meeting notices and clarifying subcommittee responsibilities.

¹ <https://www.clarkcountynv.gov/government/cjcc/index.php>

Safety and Justice Challenge Summary

In 2017, the Las Vegas Metropolitan Police Department (LVMPD) submitted a grant application to participate in the MacArthur Foundation's Safety and Justice Challenge (SJC). The SJC is a nationwide effort by the foundation to reduce mass incarceration in local jails, address equity, and enhance community engagement. The first grant application helped fund the creation of the initial appearance court in the Las Vegas Justice Court and the data dashboards at the CCDC. Because of the county's success, the MacArthur foundation awarded a second grant in 2019. A group of criminal justice stakeholders met during the summer of 2019 and developed the following initiatives.

Clark County Public Defender's Office: The Safety and Justice Challenge Grant provides for one position funded within the Clark County Public Defender's Office. Since March 2022, a single social worker has provided direct service support to over 150 defendants. This position maintains open lines of communication with the Nevada Department of Public Safety, Division of Parole and Probation to assist clients in meeting probation requirements. The responsible social worker maintains active caseloads to communicate and contact clients regarding rules, regulations and requirements while also providing community referrals and wrap-around support. This works to ensure compliance with probation directives to avoid incarceration. This position is responsible to collect, maintain data and identify resources for clients. In addition, the position coordinates with attorneys and attends court to continually screen for eligible clientele. The average number of new cases assigned monthly is 20. It is expected that this position would serve no less than 240 clients annually.

Clark County District Attorney's Office: The Safety and Justice Challenge also provides for one position funded within the Clark County District Attorney's Office. This position serves as a graphic specialist and has been working to expedite electronic discovery for in-custody cases since March 2022. The assigned specialist has a minimum caseload of 26 cases per month, which include multiple levels of discovery for complex cases. This position is targeted to provide support to not less than 300 cases annually. To date, 90% of the cases supported are felonies and related to homicide with 10% a mixture of special victims' unit cases. Discovery is ongoing for complex cases and is expedited by the graphic specialist. The average processing time for each specific request for digital information and files for defense attorneys is an average of three days, but the discovery process for each case is ongoing and lasts several months because investigations continue even after arrests are made. This position significantly reduces the processing time related to discovery and thereby reduces the length of time a defendant awaits trial. The discovery process on complex cases is ongoing and may require additional efforts as information

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becomes available during the investigation. This position supports quality review of files, provides court exhibits, and responds to defense attorneys or clients for data requests or concerns related to cases. The multimedia used includes Axon-Body cam, OnBase for Metro Documents/photos, Odyssey District court, Odyssey Justice Court, Adobe Premiere Pro/Acrobat, OnBase-Henderson, Cellebrite Phone Reader, CD duplicator, and programs/players like Genetec to open videos and audio provided from outside sources.

Las Vegas Justice Court (LVJC): The original funded position for a social worker position was placed within the Clark County Public Defender's Office to help support the coordination of services and support defendants with understanding and complying with court ordered treatment or restrictions. This was not a clinical position and the placement within the public defender's office limited access to the clients within the court and jail setting. The CJCC Executive Committee worked with partners to take corrective action and reclassified the position to a Court Compliance Specialist located within the LVJC to ensure the compliance specialist would have access to clients during booking and release within the courts or in the CCDC. As with any new program, ensuring the efficient use of time and maximizing the dollars available prompted this change. This position is currently being recruited, as the previous employee resigned. This position continues to serve the original intent of the SJC by fostering communication for defendants to better understand court requirements and compliance, as well as receiving information on resources to avoid incarceration. By being placed within the LVJC, the position can more efficiently work with defendants during release or after the preliminary hearing to ensure they are aware of the conditions and any mitigating circumstances of their pretrial release.

Clark County: The Clark County Criminal Justice Director Safety and Justice funded position was onboarded in August 2022. The CJCC Director manages, coordinates, and directs the work of the CJCC and its subcommittees to leverage resources and expertise from community stakeholder groups of the criminal justice system in Clark County to address systematic criminal justice challenges while serving as a community and organizational catalyst and acts as a community consensus builder. Organizational activities include developing new strategies and objectives to be presented to the full membership; collecting, tracking data and statistics for CJCC and grant reporting; providing updates to CJCC regarding national trends and best practices; assisting with prioritizing strategies of the CJCC; providing oversight of subcommittees to monitoring needs and progress; preparing and submitting grant applications; developing and monitoring subcommittee timelines for completion of tasks; manage the information on the CJCC website, community engagement and performing all other duties as directed by the Co-Chairs of the Executive Committee or County Manager. In 2022, the CJCC Strategic Plan was developed and

approved by the full committee; the CJCC website was created with previous assessment, minutes and reports attached; the by-laws were modified in compliance with national standards to make Clark County a best practice location; the MacArthur Foundation jail data including demographic information was updated and provided to City University of New York (CUNY) to bring Clark County into grant compliance; and data metrics and baselines were established with clear and established metrics moving forward.

Overview of Subcommittee Activities

The subcommittees were restructured in 2022 to ensure representation and subject matter experts from across Clark County. The CJCC Bylaws were updated to allow for no more than 12 voting members. All subcommittee meetings are scheduled for 2023 and posted on the CJCC website for transparency. This allows the full and associate members to attend meetings as they deem appropriate. These efforts work to strengthen the communication and to identify areas where activities may overlap to minimize duplication of efforts. The CJCC is continuing to work on outreach strategies to engage those with lived experience. Priorities are centered on expanding and enhancing Clark County system-wide data metrics to analyze systemwide performance to ensure the data collected are complete, accurate, and provide a sound basis for policy decisions, resource allocations, and reports. A priority focus is identifying funding and resources to establish an Interface between the CCDC, the LVJC and the Clark County District Court as a pilot to track defendants from arrest through disposition, and then expand to other courts and systems.

Racial, Ethnic and Socio- Economic Subcommittee (RESE)

The RESE is focused on utilizing racial, ethnic, and socio-economic data to focus on equity including economic, educational, neighborhood, health, and criminal justice factors. This committee will develop specific strategic priorities to be identified in 2023. Currently, a feasibility study is being conducted by Code for America for the potential of automatic record sealing for statute driven eligible crimes. The RESE will develop a performance-based action plan to address the drivers of disparity in the adult and juvenile criminal justice systems, including utilizing a public health approach for those with underlying and unmet behavioral health needs.

Community Deflection and Diversion Subcommittee

The focus of the Community Deflection and Diversion Subcommittee is to enhance and expand strategies for the Community Courts, which includes the newly established Resort Corridor Court. The efforts will identify priorities for reentry programs and activities to develop deflection and diversion programs to reduce incarceration and expand needed services.

Behavioral Health and Homeless Subcommittee

The workgroup updated the Sequential Intercept Model (SIM) in 2022. A major goal is to ensure adequate funding from federal grants in Clark County through legislative action to distribute funds based on population. Clark County represents 73% of the State's population with the objective to receive a similar percentage of the funding distributions from federal and state grant programs that utilize Clark County data in the justification for funds. The overall dollars provided to Clark County are not representative of the population. The other priority areas include ensuring program services are directed at medium and high-risk defendants with validated risk assessments and expanding crisis intervention teams for high-risk zip codes through law enforcement, behavioral health, and criminal justice partnerships. This includes working on expanding supportive housing and crisis services focused on deflection for those with serious mental illness (SMI), substance use disorder (SUD) or co-occurring disorder (COD).

Pretrial Services Subcommittee

The Pretrial Services Division (PSD) is working to develop standardization and education for the courts related to validated risk assessments to ensure tools are utilized efficiently and equitably in the criminal justice decision-making. The focus is to redirect low-level offenders to intensive supervision and allow the CCDC Electronic Monitoring Program (EMP) to allocate resources to medium and high-level offenders in alignment with national best practices. Additional efforts include identifying adequate resources for a comprehensive and fully functional PSD which supports all the Justice Courts in Clark County.

Domestic Violence Subcommittee

Utilizing evidence-based and national best practices, the domestic violence subcommittee is focused on ensuring adequate resources to reduce domestic violence recidivism rates in Clark County. This will focus on two initial goals. The first goal will identify resources for victims through the Family Justice Center. The second goal will work to modify the domestic violence mandatory counseling statute to define evidence-based counseling that is focused on the criminogenic features of the client, for individualized and best practice implementation.

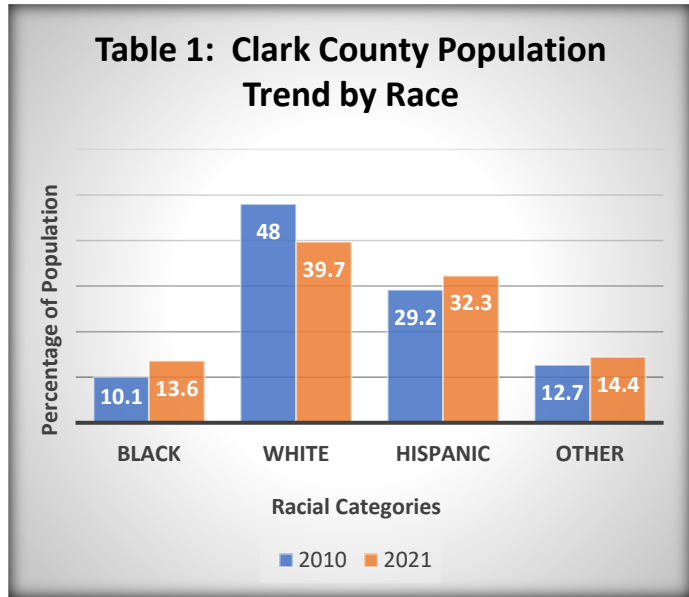
Community Connections

Enhancing opportunities to improve community connections will be developed in 2023. This will focus on ensuring community representatives have a voice and are able to provide feedback in the CJCC decision-making process. Representation is intended to be diverse and reflective of the Clark County community. The CJCC will collaborate with the Clark County Sheriff's Multi-Cultural Advisory Council (MMAC) which includes an existing diverse group of stakeholders.

Clark County Population Trends

The University of Nevada, Las Vegas (UNLV) Lee Business School reported that Clark County grew 2.2% in 2022 and is expected to grow another 2.4% in 2023. **Table 1** provides an overview of the population percentages and demographic trends from 2010 to 2021. According to the United States Census Bureau (USCB), Clark County is more diverse than

in 2010. As of 2019, Nevada is one of six states that is identified as a minority-majority state. That reference refers to any state whose demographics have more minorities than those individuals who identify as White only. Nevada is ranked as the nation’s third most ethnically diverse state, according to the Diversity Index published by the USCB.² Hispanic/Latinos are the largest minority majority group in the United States and the same holds true in Nevada. In 2021, the White (non-



County’s population, a reduction of 8.3% compared to 2010. The Black population increased 3.5%, and the Hispanic/Latino population increased by 3.1% during the same time frame. The *Other* population grew at a rate of 1.7%. “*Other*” races include those identifying as Hawaiian, Pacific Islander, Native American, Asian, or American Indian. The Census Bureau has urged caution when drawing references from the *Other* category. The country’s demographic landscape is dynamic, and Americans may not identify in just one category and thus have selected *Other*, which may or may not capture what it was designed to measure and may also include those who identify as being part of more than one race or ethnic group.

Clark County Crime Statistics

Nevada Crime Statistics break out the data and trends of major crime categories by the entire state, and by county.³ The major categories trended include Violent Crime, Domestic Violence, Property Crime, and

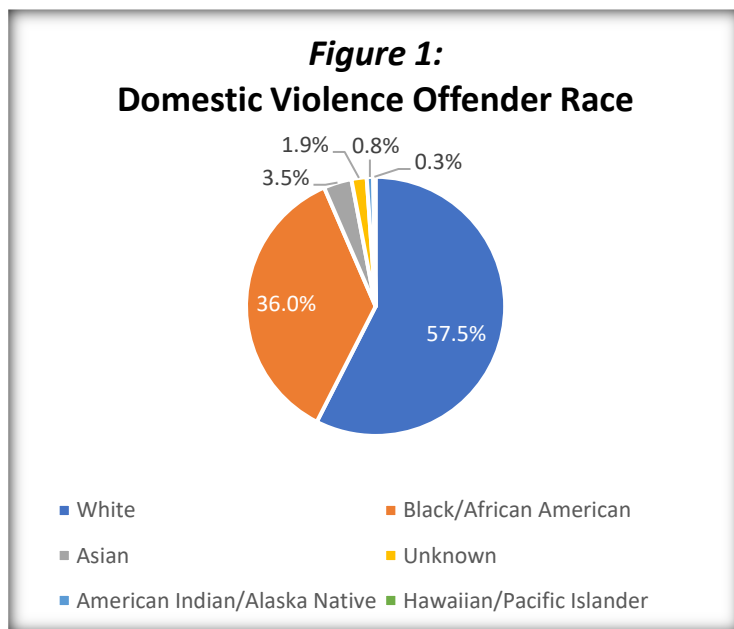
² 2020 Census: Racial and Ethnic Diversity Index by State

³ Nevada Crime Statistics (nv.gov)

Hate Crime. The following highlights the four crime categories with data specific to Clark County, Nevada.

Violent Crime is composed of four offenses including murder and nonnegligent manslaughter, rape, robbery, and aggravated assault. Violent crime decreased steadily in Clark County over the past five years to 9,056 cases in 2022, a 10% decrease over 2021 and just over a 34% decrease since 2018. In 2022, aggravated assault represented 66.2% of violent crime cases, while robbery was 20.5% and rape was 11.8%. Murder and nonnegligent homicide accounted for 1.5% of Clark County violent crime.

Domestic Violence: Domestic violence and crimes against the elderly are combined in the Nevada Crime Statistics for domestic violence. The definition of domestic violence for this data follows Nevada Revised Statutes (NRS) 33.018 which is the “use, attempted use, or threatened use of physical force, or a weapon; or the use of coercion or intimidation; or committing a crime against property by a current or former spouse, parent, or guardian of the victim; a person with whom the victim shares a child in common; a person who is or has been in a social relationship of a romantic or intimate nature with the victim; a person who is cohabiting with or has cohabited with the victim as a spouse, parent, or guardian; or by a person who is or has been similarly situated to a spouse, parent, or guardian of the victim.” In 2022, Clark County had 20,039 domestic violence cases reported with just over 16% or 3,216 that required medical attention. **Figure 1** provides information on domestic violence offenders by race. Less than 2% or 370 cases had a current protection order in effect. The number of children identified on the scene was 10,343. In terms of the weapon utilized, more than 85.9% of cases reported the weapon was hands/fists/feet, 2.3% assaults were knives or sharp instruments, with handguns resulting in less than 1.7% of domestic violence attacks.⁴ In Clark County, there was an 18.02% reduction in the number of domestic violence cases in State Fiscal

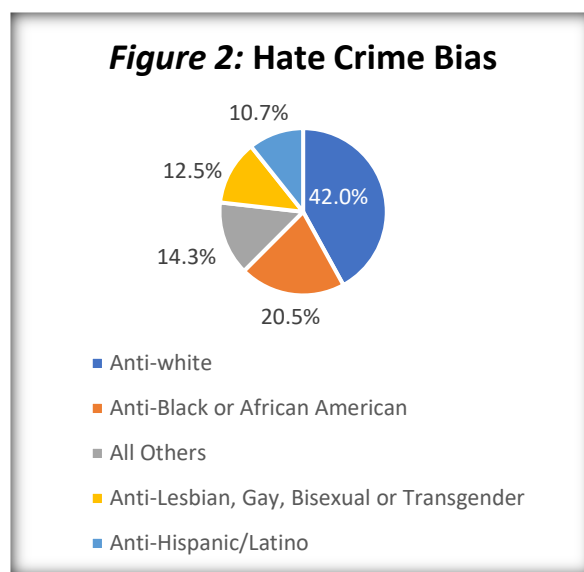


⁴ Other represents 8.3%, .8% blunt instrument, .3% other firearm and .7% unknown to reach 100%

Year (SFY) 22 compared to SFY 21. Domestic violence offenders are identified as male 68.4% of the time. Primary aggressors were not arrested on site just over 41% of the time due to 1) the aggressor being gone upon arrival (61%); 2) officer not being able to identify any evidence of injury (22%); 3) the offense not being reported within 24-hours (7.5%); 4) Other (8.1%); 5) Not able to determine who the aggressor was (1%); and 6) Unknown - not enough documentation in the file to determine reason (.15%). There was a total of 5,154 cases or crimes against the elderly including abuse, neglect, exploitation, isolation, or the abandonment against persons 60 and older, a reduction of 29.41% compared to 2021. Elder abuse represents almost 35% of the domestic violence offenses. Almost 92% of cases against the elderly are abuse, while the remaining 8% were due to exploitation. The statistics for the elderly are included in the total domestic violence totals. These statistics were pulled out of the total domestic violence data to share the specific impact on the elderly.

Property Crime: Crimes against property include burglary, motor vehicle theft, larceny, and arson. Clark County property crimes reduced by 7.11% in 2022 compared to 2021 but remained higher than the number reported for 2020. In 2020, there were 48,672 property crimes, with 54,603 reported in 2021, and 50,721 reported in 2022. Property crime offender demographics of the 12% arrested (clearance rate is 12%) represent 57.3% White, 39.4% Black, 20.5% Hispanic/Latino and 2.4% Asian.

Hate Crime: A hate crime is defined as a traditional offense like murder, arson, or vandalism with an added element of bias. These include criminal offenses against a person or property motivated in whole or in part by an offender's bias against a race, religion, disability, sexual orientation, ethnicity, gender, or gender identity. **Figure 2** provides information on the percentage of hate crimes based on the bias type. In Clark County, anti-White hate crimes were the highest at 42%, with anti-Black or anti-African American the second highest at 20.5%. Simple assault and intimidation accounted for 51.6% of the hate crime offenses charged. Hate crime in Nevada reduced 18.13% and reduced 21.48% in Clark County in 2022 compared to 2021. The bias category for hate crime was 78.6% for race-ethnicity-ancestry bias, sexual-gender orientation bias at 15.2%, religious bias at 5.4%, and disability bias at just less than 1%.



Clark County Detention Center (CCDC)

Following the Department of Justice, Office of Justice Programs Diagnostic Center review of criminal justice processes within Clark County, the CJCC worked to leverage resources and expertise from community stakeholder groups to systematically prioritize alternatives to reduce the jail population for low-level, non-violent offenders. The CJCC supported the court and law enforcement's increasing use of community-based services, like Project LIMA (Las Enforcement Intervention for Mental Health and Addiction) and specialty courts, to provide individuals the help they need without falling deeper into the criminal justice system. In addition, the CJCC developed the Sequential Intercept Model (SIM) in 2018 through a community engagement process and updated the SIM in 2022 by updating programs and service needs. Such steps fundamentally changed local CCDC jail use to improve deflection and diversion programs. The MacArthur Foundation Grant supported CCDC capacity building for data collection which resulted in the development of a robust data collection system with the ability to create jail data dashboards to report information in real-time to track data fields from bookings, releases, average daily population, average length of stay, electronic monitoring program, inmate treatment placement, fugitives, timelines for completion of pre-sentence investigations and more. This dashboard allows the CCDC to support the CJCC to monitor trends, which impacts staffing, pretrial services, and subsequently court, social services, and parole and probation activities. It is important to note that 2020 was the onset of the federal and state emergency declaration orders associated with the COVID-19 pandemic and may impact data trends from 2020 through 2021.

Total CCDC Bookings

The average monthly jail bookings reduced from 5,707 in 2018 to 4,354 in 2022, a reduction of 23.7%. This is an average monthly reduction of 1,353 bookings. Looking at a smaller timeframe, the total bookings decreased 9.6% from 2021 to 2022. These reductions have an impact on the state prison population, caseloads at probation and parole, service providers, as well as social, economic and community impacts. The average daily cost for an individual to be housed in CCDC is \$245 per day, not including programming or medications. You cannot, however, multiply that number by the total number of individuals not in jail to determine cost savings. Operation costs are still required unless a facility or pod can be closed, which could then result in reduced staffing. It does represent a smaller reduction of savings, including enhanced safety due to the lack of over-crowding. It also represents a savings in terms

of program support for those who are transferred to the appropriate level of care for those with SMI, SUD or COD. **Table 2** trends the CCDC jail bookings over a five-year period from 2018 through 2022.

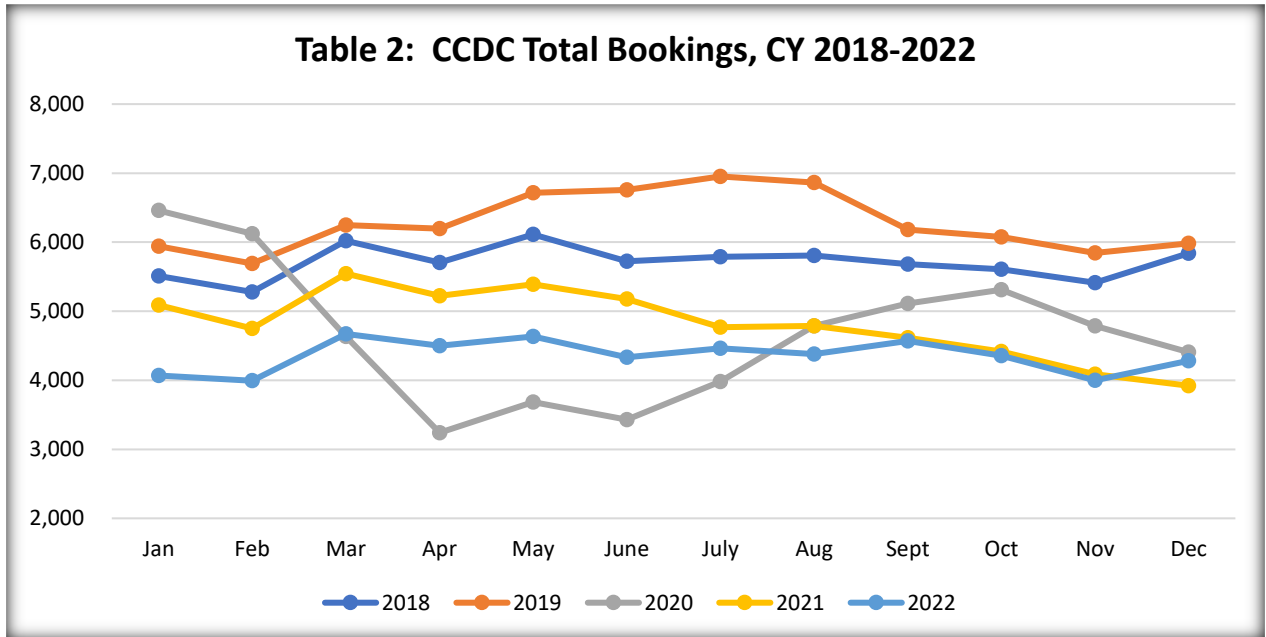
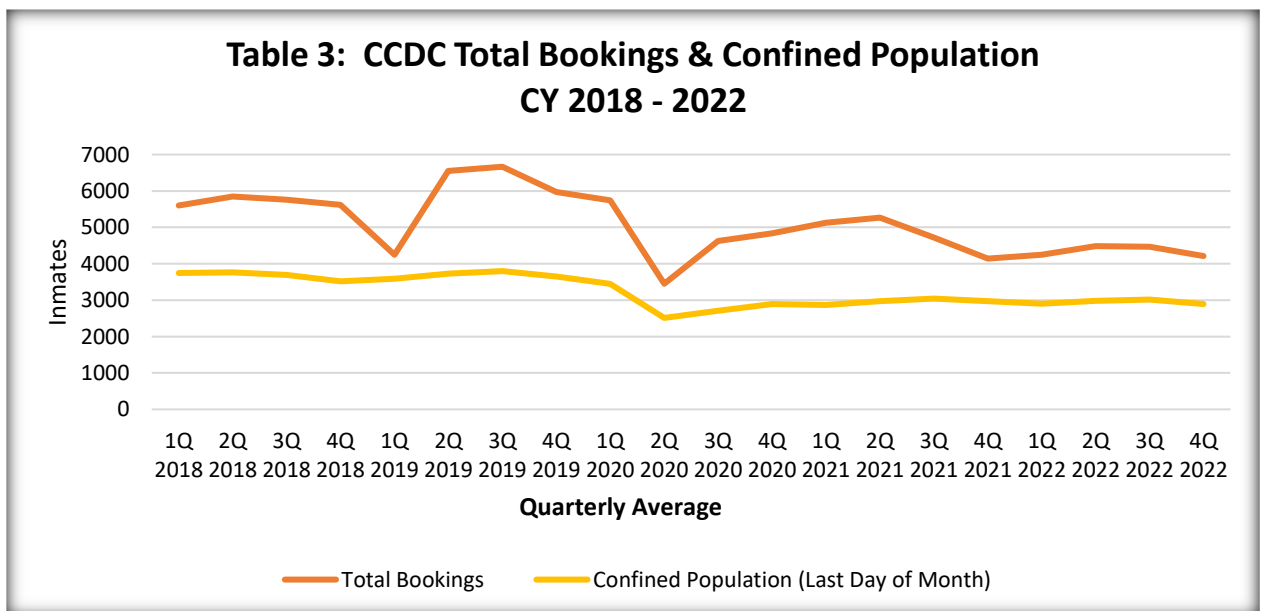


Table 3 provides the total number of CCDC jail bookings, and the total number of inmates confined to CCDC by each annual quarter from 2018 to 2022. The confined population does not include any individual released to intensive case supervision, or placed on the CCDC EMP. The total confined jail population has steadily reduced from the 2018 average of 3,681 inmates incarcerated to the 2022 average of 2,948 inmates incarcerated, an almost 20% decline over the past five years.



Total Bookings by Race

The CCDC collects racial information upon intake identified within four demographic categories to include: Black, White, Hispanic/Latino, and *Other* (which includes Asian, Hawaiian, Alaska Native, Native American, and Pacific Islander). If an inmate identified as Hispanic/Latino, this cohort is not utilized as an ethnicity and this number would not be duplicated within any other category. A strategy moving forward is to refine and strengthen racial and ethnic data as part of the data improvement efforts identified in the Strategic Plan. These efforts will be coordinated in cooperation with the LVMPD, social services, and the court systems to better track criminal justice data by race and ethnicity.

The Black population total jail bookings decreased by an average of 478 per month, or just over 5,700 annually. This is a reduction of 22% from 2018 to 2022. For those that who identified as White, the total bookings decreased an average of 40% or 965 during the same time frame. This represents a reduction of 11,580 bookings annually. The Black and White populations have demonstrated an overall decline in the total jail bookings since the initial efforts to reduce the jail population and the collection of data in 2018. **Table 4** shows the average number of CCDC jail bookings by race, trended quarterly from 2018 through 2022. The Hispanic/Latino population jail bookings have risen since 2018 but have remained steady since 2020. The Hispanic/Latino population cohort accounts for the largest demographic increase in the Clark County population. The booking numbers for the *Other* have remained steady from 2020 through 2022.

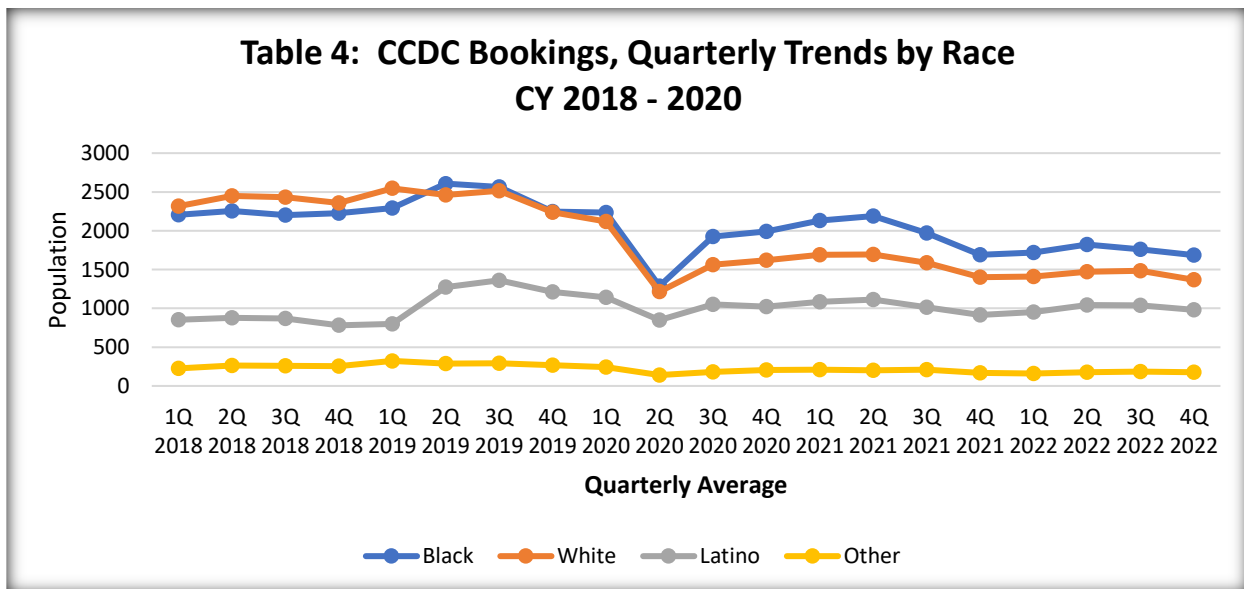


Table 5 provides a snapshot of the percentage of the total bookings by racial demographic (Black, White, Hispanic/Latino, and *Other*) at CCDC.

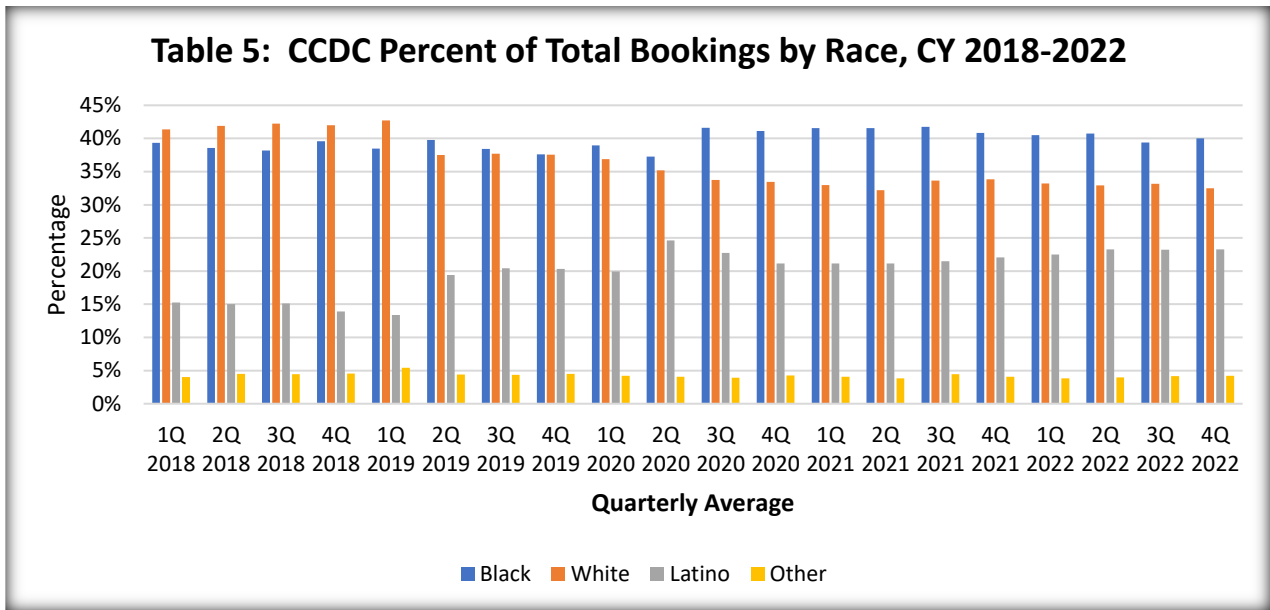


Table 6 trends the total jail bookings for the Black population cohort from 2018 through 2022. It is important to note that 2020 had COVID-19 protocols implemented. The Black population cohort has the lowest total number of bookings at CCDC in 2022, compared to the past five years.

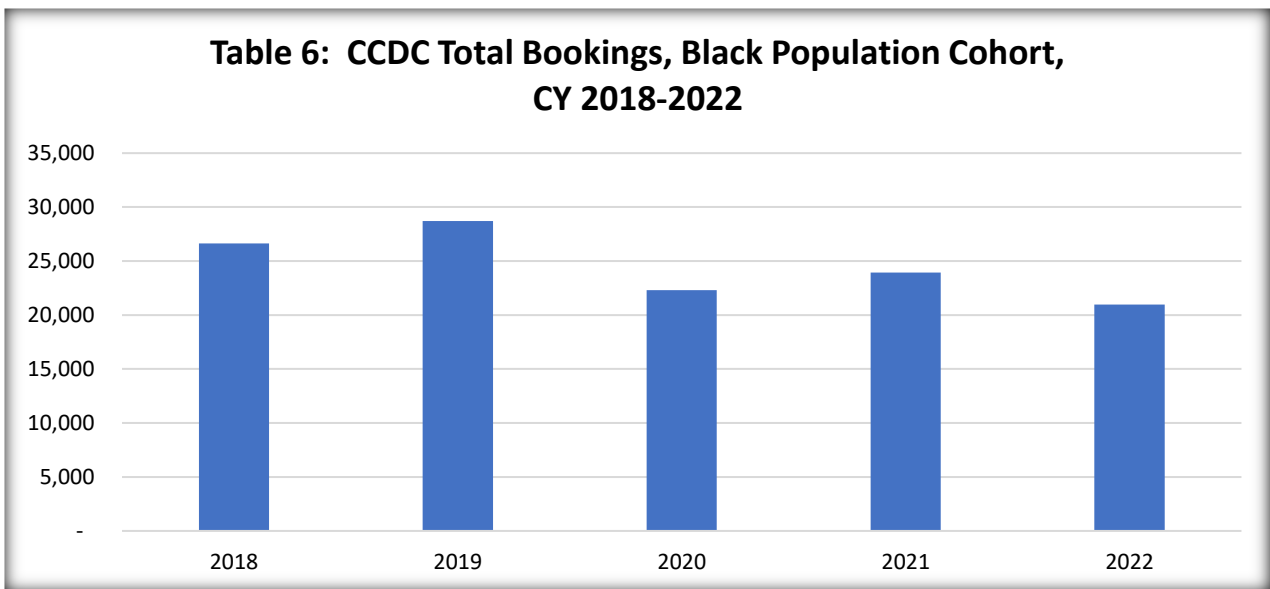


Table 7 trends the total jail bookings for the White population cohort from 2018 through 2022. As seen with the trending of the Black population cohort, the White population cohort is also experiencing the lowest number of CCDC jail bookings in 2022, compared to the past five years.

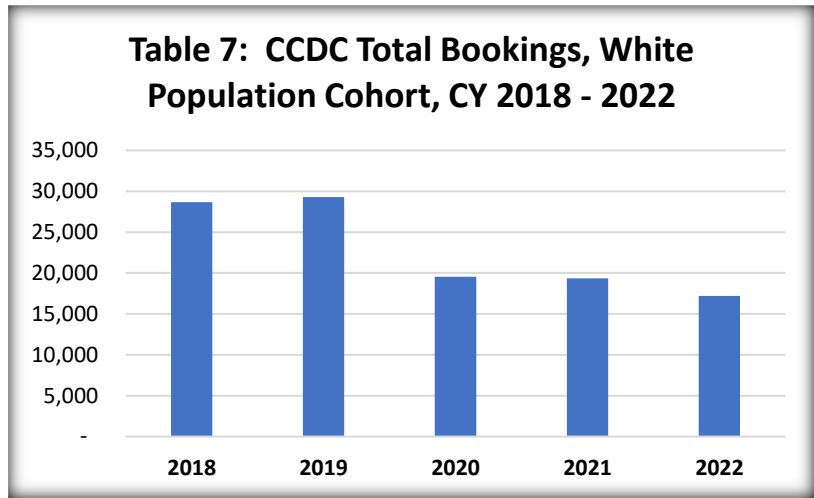


Table 8 provides the total bookings for those identified in the Hispanic/Latino cohort. The total bookings for the Hispanic/Latino jail population increased in 2022 compared to 2018 but decreased compared to 2019 and 2021.

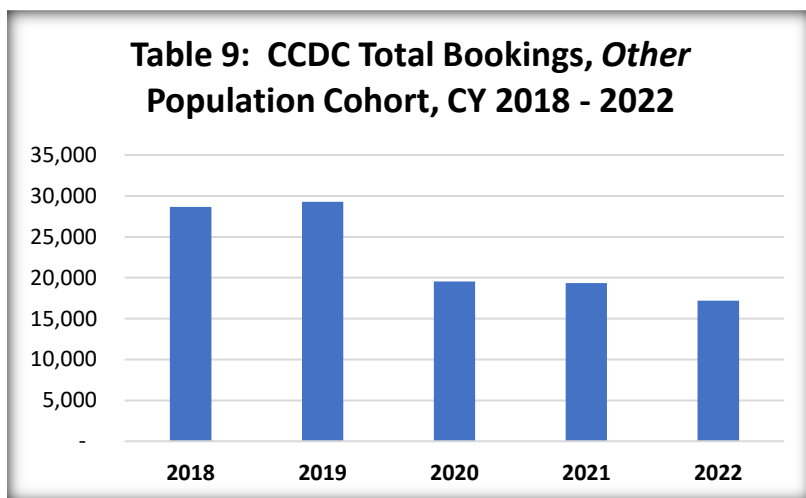
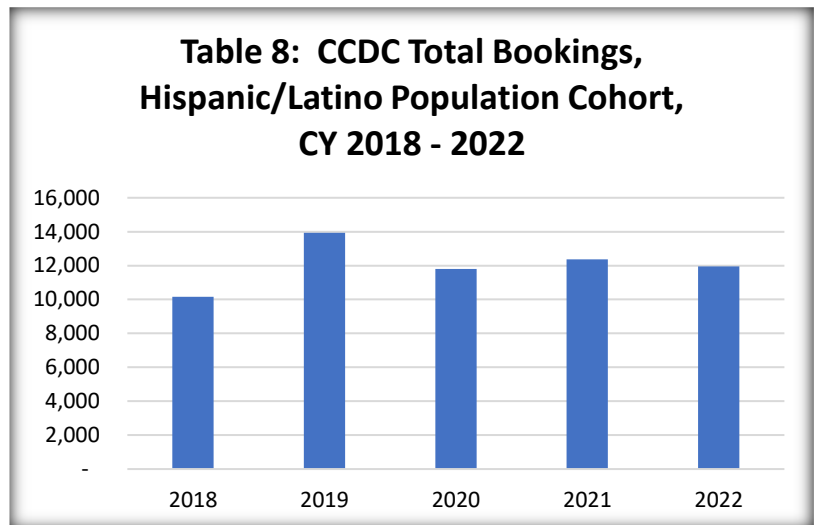
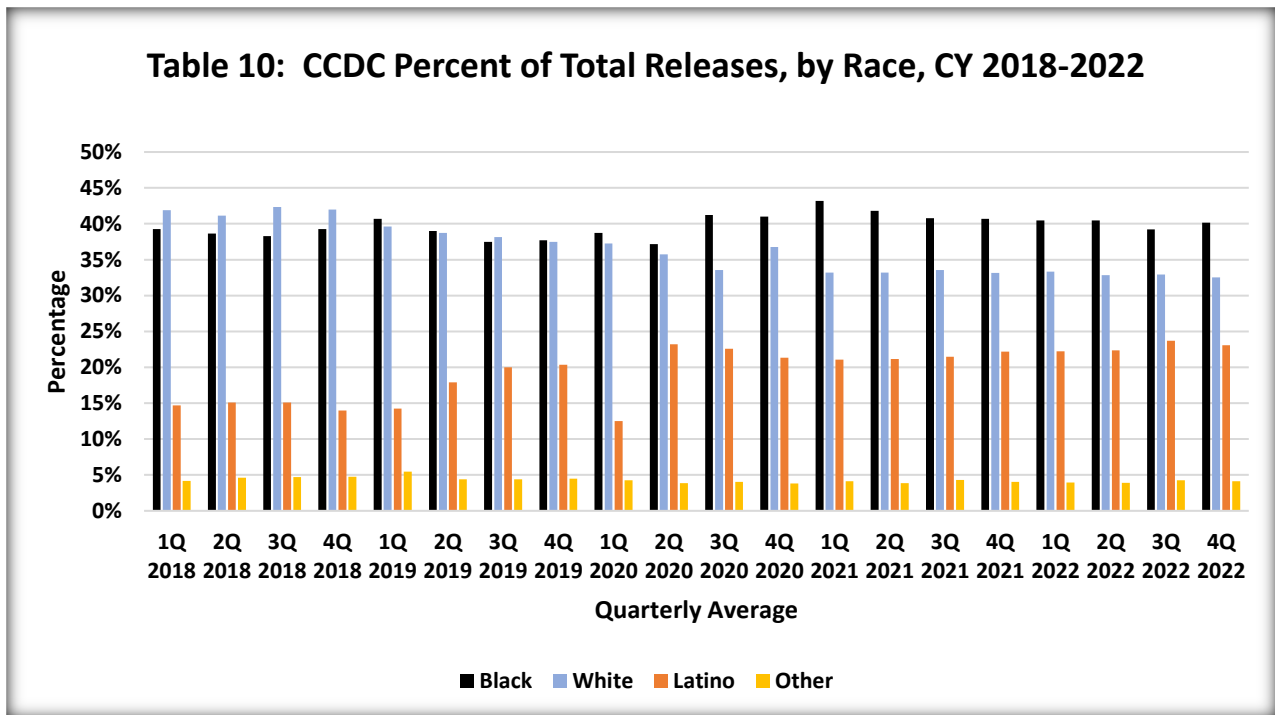


Table 9 provides the total bookings for those that are included in the *Other* population cohort. The *Other* population is trending comparable to 2021 and is the lowest compared to the last five years.

Total Releases by Race

Table 10 trends the percentage of releases by racial demographic from 2018 through 2022. The percentage of total releases for the Black population has grown significantly and has outpaced the releases for all other population cohorts. The releases for the White population releases have decreased, the *Other* population has remained steady, and the Hispanic/Latino population increased over 2018 and 2019 but has remained steady over the last two years. The CCDC average vacancy factor was 35% in 2022, which is higher than 24% in 2021, 24% in 2020, and 3% in 2019. For a six-month period in 2022 (March through August), the average percentage of inmates released on their own recognizance was 23.5%. The Clark County District Attorney’s office declined to file or modified 25.5% of all pre- or formal complaints.



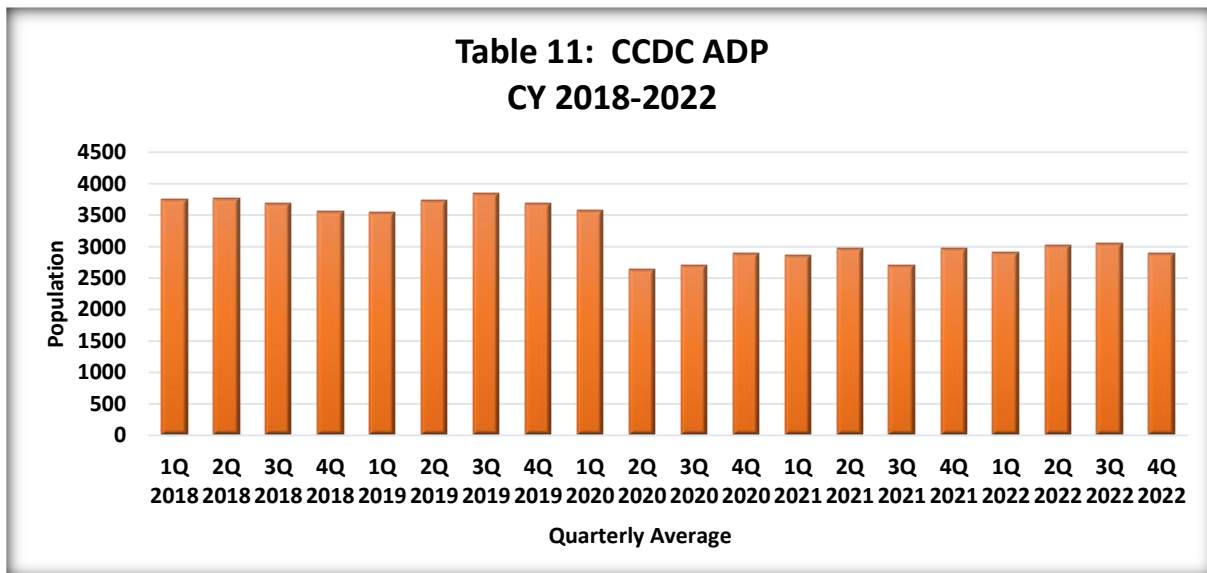
CCDC Reentry Programming

The CCDC provides specialized programming designed to provide rehabilitation through education, opportunity, and connection to resources. The programs include Hope for Prisoners, Veterans, and Supporting Others in Active Recovery (SOAR) Women’s modules. The CCDC CARES (Connecting Access to Resources for Entering Society) has provided services to 1,584 inmates since 2019. Approximately 150 inmates are enrolled in reentry programs at any given time with 23 community partners that participate each month. The CCDC was awarded the American Jail Innovation Award in 2022.

Average Daily Confined Population (ADP)

The Bureau of Justice Statistics released statistical tables on jail and prison populations with data for 2021. The study highlighted that both the jail and prison populations decreased in 2020 due to the COVID-19 pandemic precautionary measures, but not unexpectedly the jail population increased nationally 16% from 2020 to 2021.⁵ In Clark County, the CCDC went against national trends and decreased another 2.4% from 2020 to 2021. The jail ADP increased by 3.4% from 2021 to 2022. The ADP for 2018 was 44,334, for 2019 was 44,472, for 2020 was 35,432, for 2021 was 34,580 and for 2022 was 35,806.

As part of the five-year trending of ADP, **Table 11** provides the average daily confined population averaged by calendar year quarters from 2018 through 2022. As noted above, the ADP population has remained steady for the last three years, with the most significant drop in 2020 during the COVID-19 pandemic. The 2022 ADP population has reduced by 19.8% or an average of 736 inmates per month compared to 2018 and 2019. The 2022 average monthly ADP was 2,970 (averaged by quarter) compared to 2018 which had an average monthly ADP of 3,695.



The same research indicated that the racial and ethnic composition of individuals in local jails remained steady. The national data reflected that 49% of individuals in local jails were White, 35% were Black, 14%

⁵ BJS.OJP.GOV, December 20, 2022

were Hispanic/Latino and 2% as *Other*. The CCDC population in Nevada as a minority-majority state is 31% White, 43% Black, 23% Hispanic/Latino and 3% *Other*.

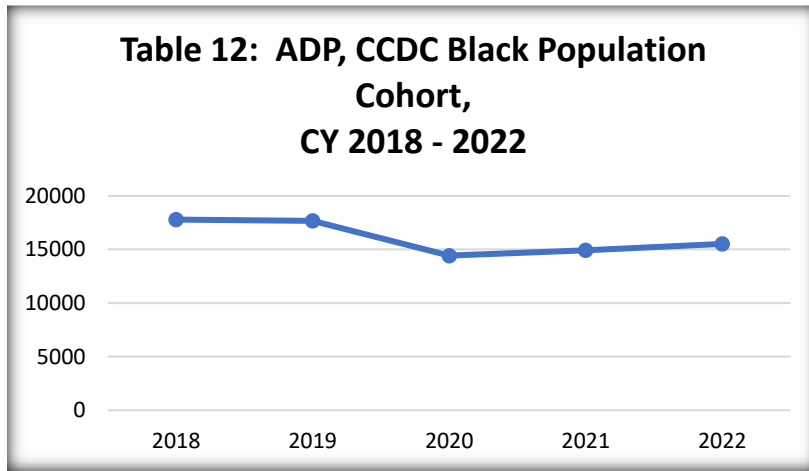


Table 12 provides the ADP for the Black population cohort. The trend for 2022 is comparable to 2020 and 2021, and lower than in 2018 and 2019 where mitigation measures were not in place due to COVID-19 restrictions.

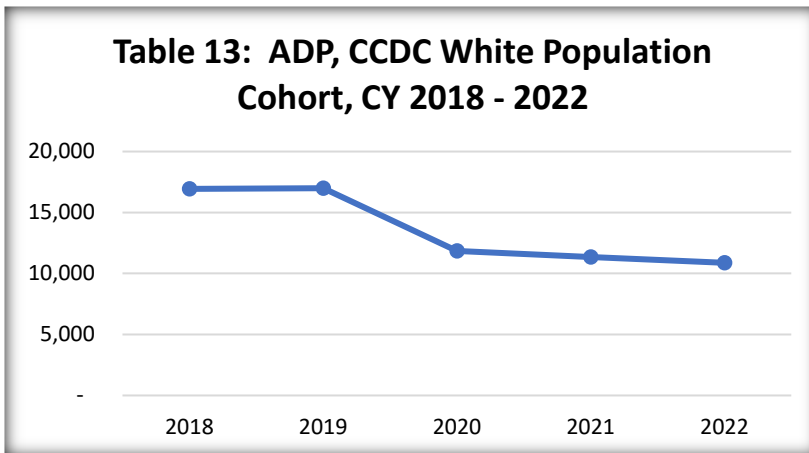


Table 13 provides the ADP for the White population cohort. The White ADP is trending comparable to 2020 and 2021, and significantly less than in 2018 and 2019.

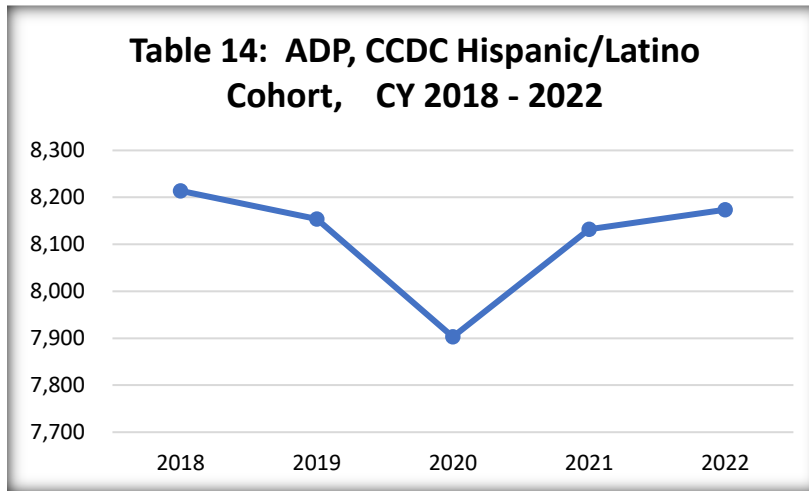


Table 14 provides the ADP for the Hispanic/Latino population cohort. The Hispanic/Latino ADP is trending comparable to 2019 and 2021. The Hispanic/Latino variance could be due to being used as both a racial and ethnic category. More data refining is required to clarify trends for this population cohort.

Table 15: ADP, CCDC Other Population Cohort, CY 2018-2022

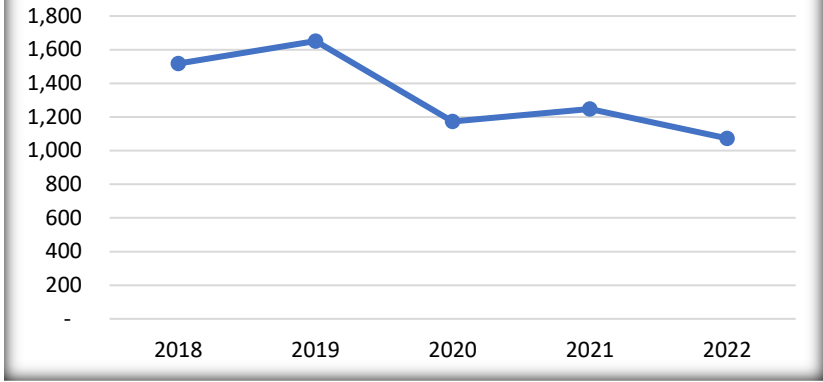
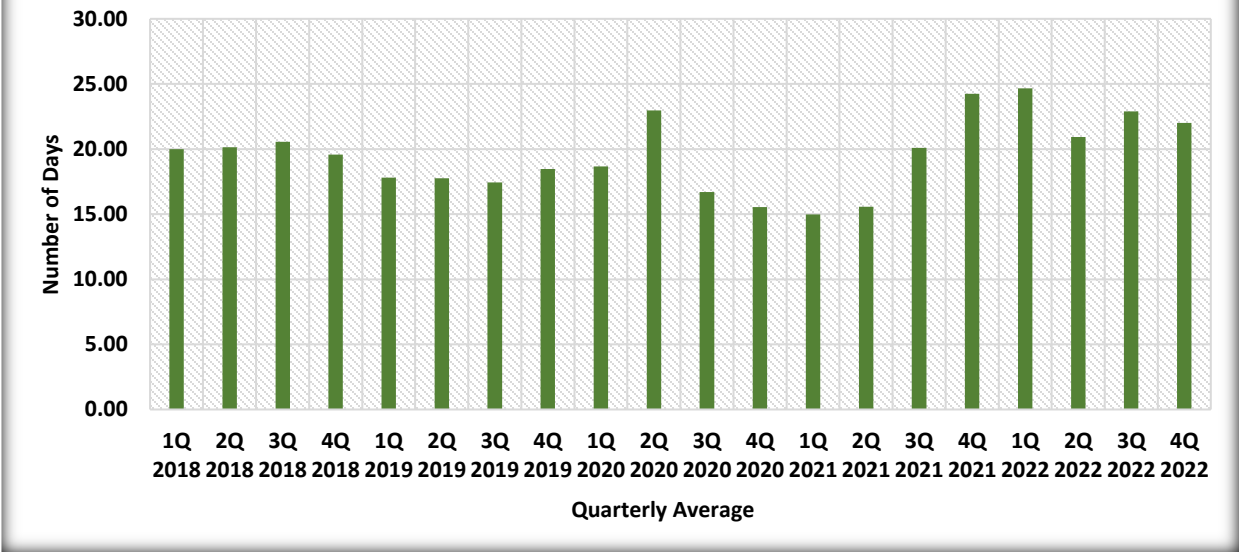


Table 15 provides the ADP for the *Other* population cohort. The *Other* population has been steadily declining over the past five years. The 2022 ADP was lower than during COVID-19 protocols.

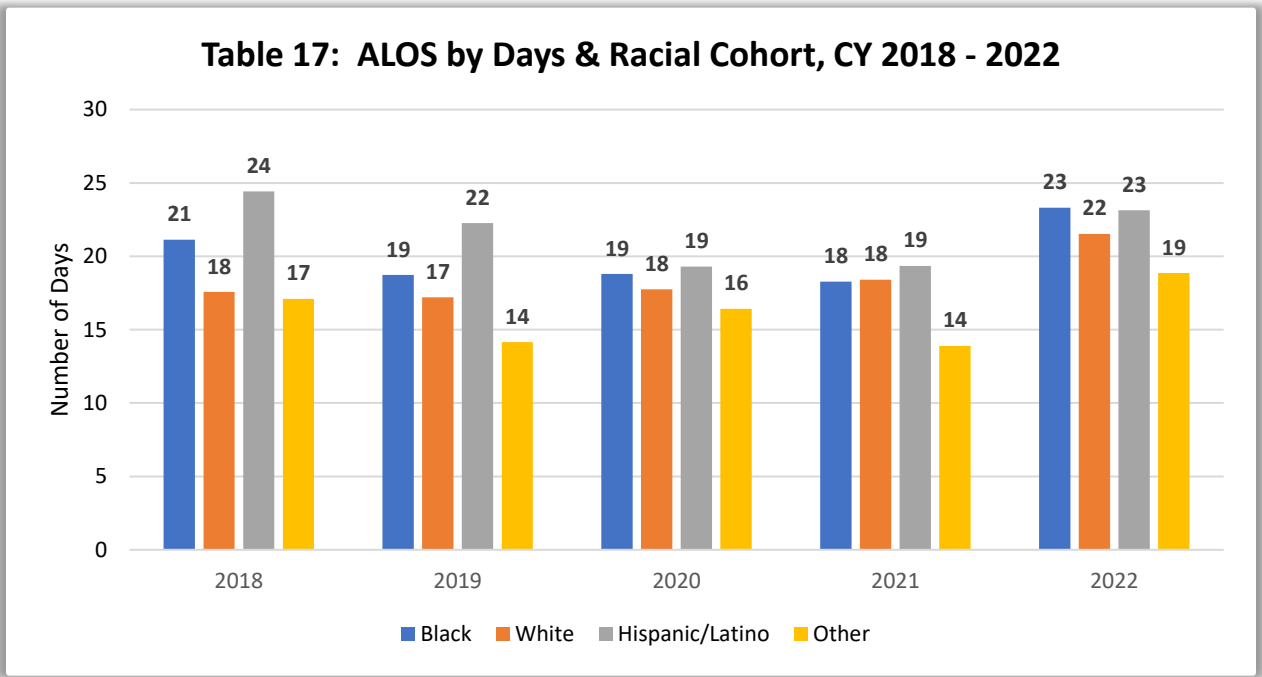
Average Length of Stay (ALOS)

Table 16 provides the average length of stay (ALOS) for all offenders at CCDC trended by quarter, by the number of days from 2018 through 2022. While the CCDC has seen a dramatic reduction in the ADP population and total jail bookings, the same decreases have not been seen in the ALOS. Clark County does not have the data to explain the causal effects. The CJCC has, however, looked to other partners and reviewed national trends and research to potentially explain the increase in the ALOS in Clark

Table 16: CCDC Jail Population, ALOS, CY 2018-2022



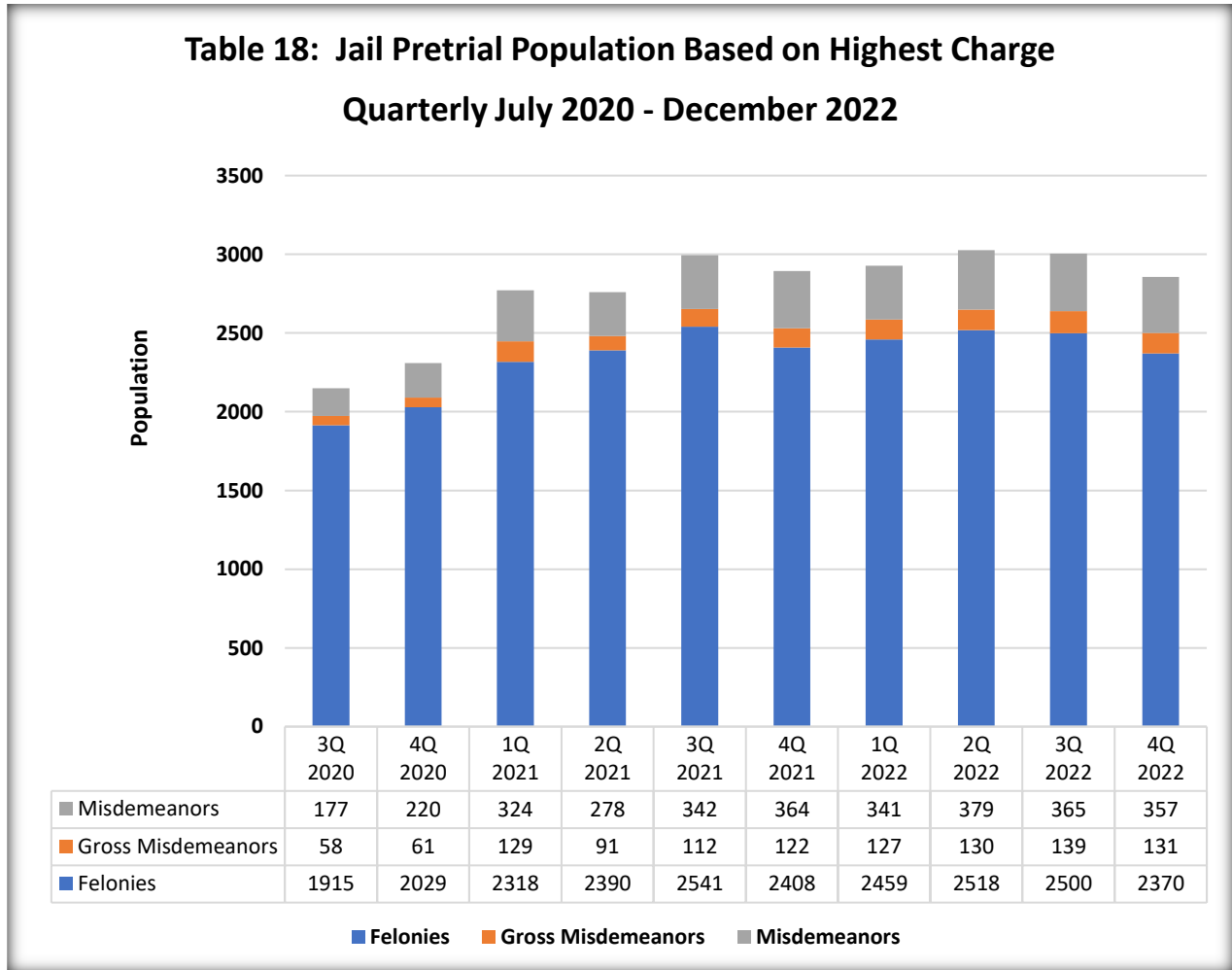
County. The PEW Charitable Trust is an independent nonprofit organization recognized as a global research and policy change agent dedicated to serving the publicly supported research on jail populations and ALOS. The PEW Foundation funds projects that focus on public data to explain issues and trends on many subjects including criminal justice. On January 12, 2022, an article was published through a Data Collaborative for Justice at John Jay College, in partnership with the Pew Charitable Trusts, which provided the results of a multi-site focused analysis on jail populations and specifically, the ALOS. The highlighted article titled “Jail Admissions Have Fallen, but Average Length of Stay is Up, Study Shows” states that “although much of the focus in recent years has been on reducing admissions, the average amount of time that people spend in jail has been steadily increasing over the past decade.⁶ This study also provided newly released national data that shows a 6% jump in ALOS in 2020 over the previous years. Clark County’s ALOS increased 8.7% over 2018 and 12.2% over 2021. The study identified a relationship between longer stays and the bail amounts set at more than \$5,000. This research also provided evidence that jails are now holding those with higher-level charges, compared to those with misdemeanors, gross misdemeanors, and non-violent felonies when deflection and diversion programs are active. **Tables 17** provides the ALOS by one of the four captured racial demographics.



⁶ <https://www.pewtrusts.org/en/research-and-analysis/articles/2022/01/12/jail-admissions-have-fallen-but-average-length-of-stay-is-up-study-shows>

CCDC Jail Population by Highest Offense

Table 18 provides the total jail population based on the highest offense or highest charge. This table includes the total number of felonies, gross misdemeanors, and misdemeanors. More than 84% of the CCDC jail population were felony offenders, with almost 5% identified as those with gross misdemeanors. National best practices and evidence-based research suggests that public safety and equity are best served when the jail is utilized for medium to high-risk offenders.



Behavioral Health-Related Treatment and Statistics

Table 19 provides the average number of mental health competency hearings by month during SFY 22 at the LVJC. There are an average of 88 monthly hearings to determine a defendant’s competency.

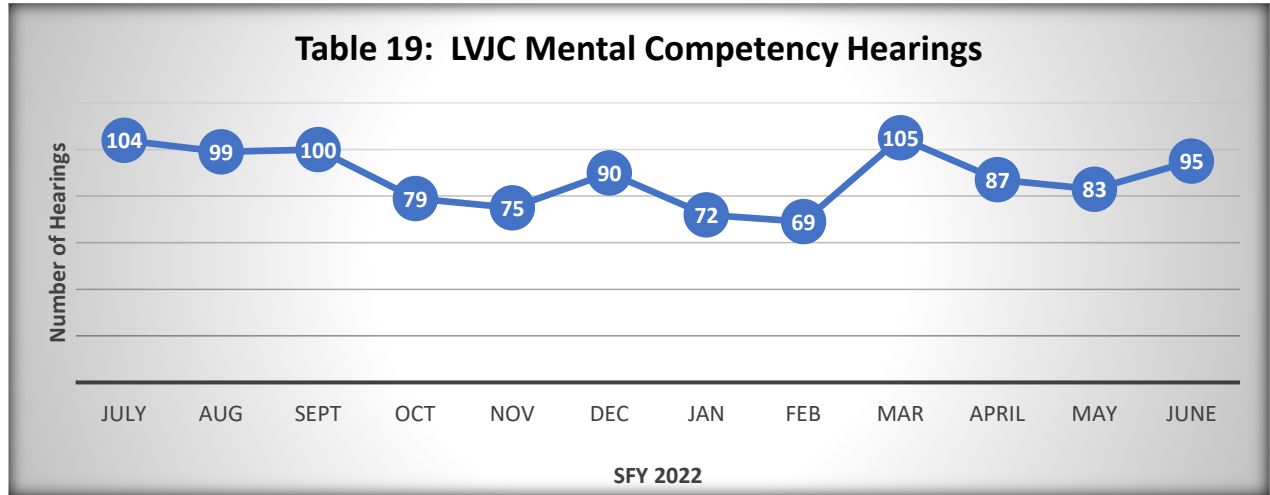


Table 20 provides a snapshot of the number of days a defendant is incarcerated at the CCDC pending release to Lakes or Stein State Psychiatric facilities. These numbers are based on a quarterly average, by the number of days an inmate is incarcerated pending release based on a diagnosis of SMI or a competency hearing. The length of stay pending release to a state facility has increased significantly during the third quarter of 2022 to over 45 days and the average number of pending cases is roughly 31 days.

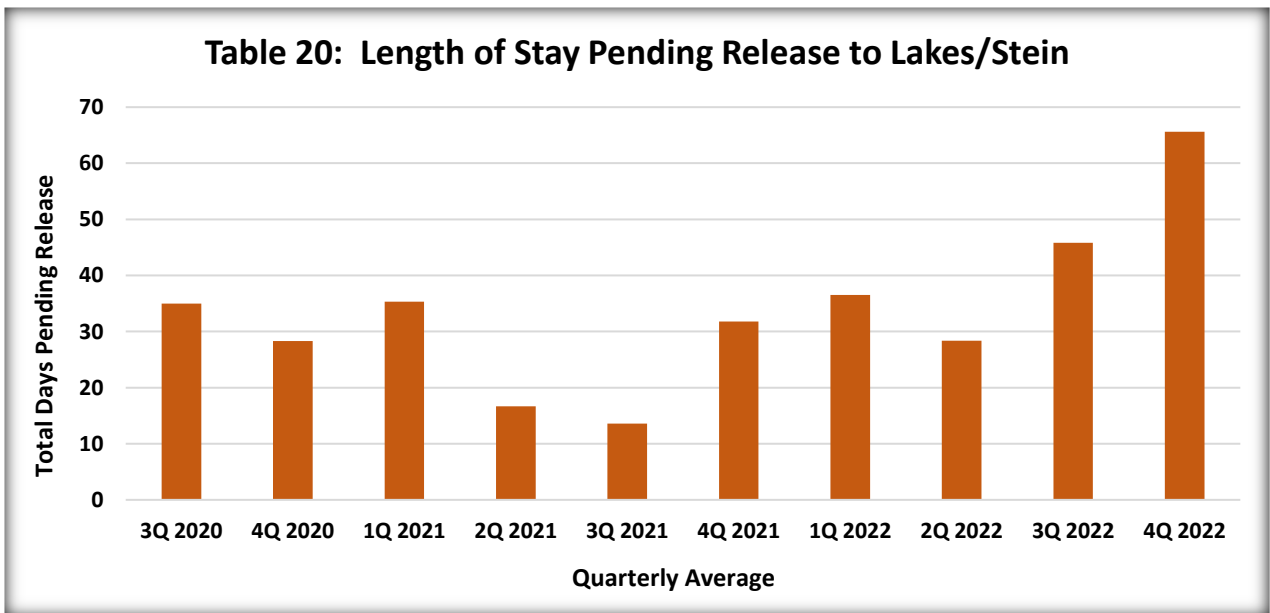


Table 21 shows the number of CCDC inmates released to treatment beds monthly for SFY 21 and SFY 22.

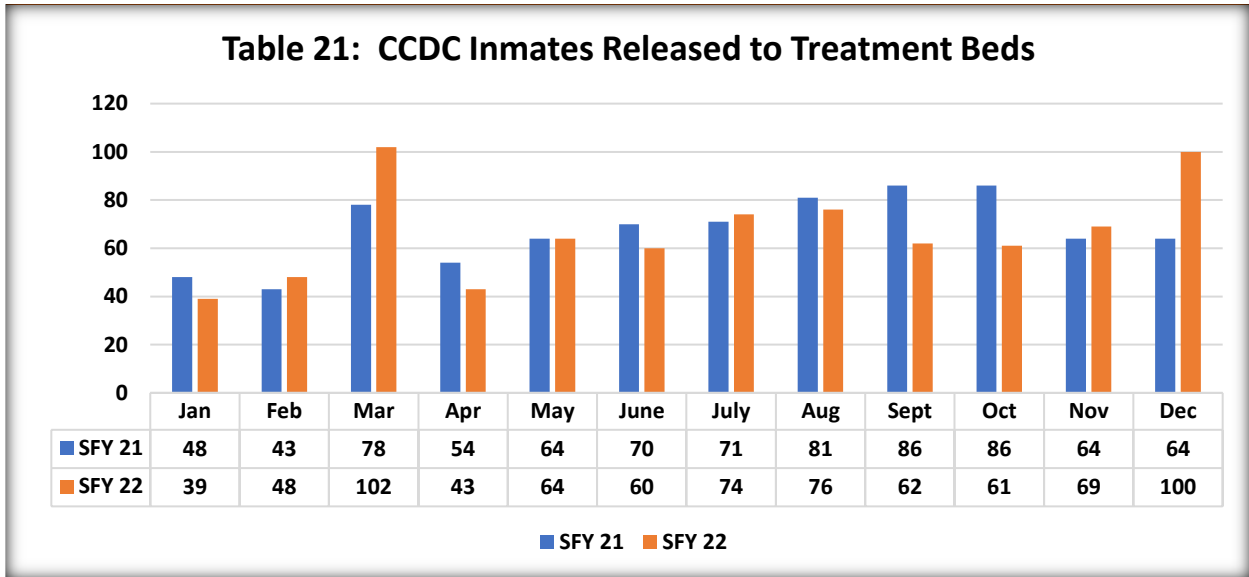
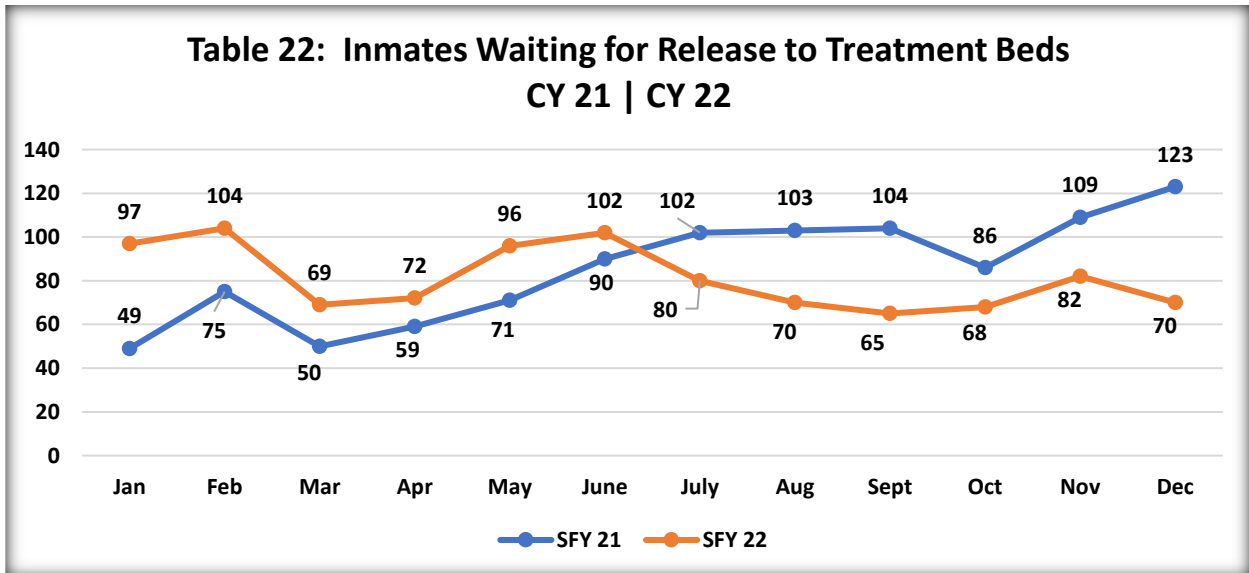


Table 22 provides the average number of days inmates wait for release to treatment beds each month. The average for 2022 was 81.25 days, compared to 85 days in 2021.



Nevada Opioid Surveillance, Dashboard updated August 25, 2022⁷

As with the rest of the nation, the Clark County criminal justice partners have been negatively impacted by the Opioid epidemic. The following is a summary update from the Department of Health and Human Services Opioid Surveillance site. From 2010 to 2022, opioid-related emergency department encounters decreased 62% and inpatient admissions decreased 57%. The rate of emergency department encounters per 100,000 Nevada residents decreased from 109.5 to 34.8, and the rate per 100,000 residents of inpatient admissions decreased from 161.2 to 57.0. Opioid-related poisonings decreased 71% and inpatient admissions decreased 84%. Roughly 85% of all benzodiazepines-related overdose deaths also involve opioids. Roughly 29% of all opioid-related deaths involve benzodiazepines. The opioid-related deaths were highest among Black non-Hispanics and 35–44-year-old Nevada residents. Opioid-related overdose deaths in Nevada by suicide accounted for 11% of all opioid related deaths. In 2022, heroin was included in 24% of the emergency department encounters and 9% of inpatient admissions. Methadone was included in 1% of emergency department encounters and 5% of the inpatient admissions. Other opioids and narcotics accounted for 74% of the emergency department encounters and 85% of inpatient admissions. Opioid-related hospital data shows 1,136 hospital encounters in 2022 compared to 6,530 in 2018. A reduction of 80%.

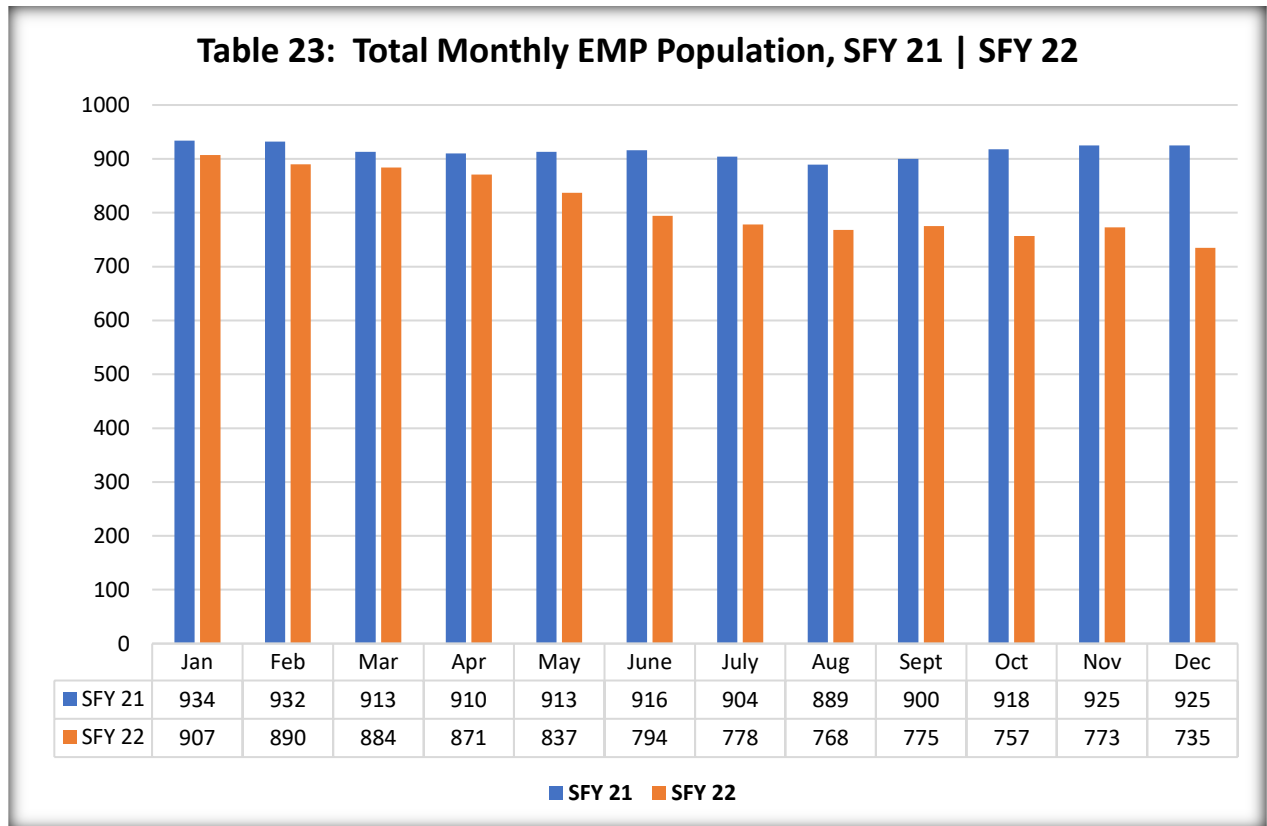
Southern Nevada Adult Mental Health Services

The Southern Nevada Adult Mental Health Services (SNAMHS) is a licensed 274-bed facility that provides psychiatric services to individuals with mental illness. The campus houses both civil and forensic units, where behavioral assessments, evaluation and treatment are provided by psychiatrists, psychologists, and other trained nursing and social services staff. SNAMHS (also known as the Rawson-Neil Hospital) civil bed capacity is 160. The SFY average number of clients for SFY 16 was 113, SFY 17 was 99, SFY 18 was 86, SFY 19 was 85, SFY 20 was 81, SFY 21 was 74, and SFY 22 was 71. The average length of stay has increased from 15 to 20 days from SFY 18 to SFY 22.

⁷ [Microsoft Power BI \(powerbigov.us\)](https://powerbigov.us)

Electronic Monitoring Program (EMP)

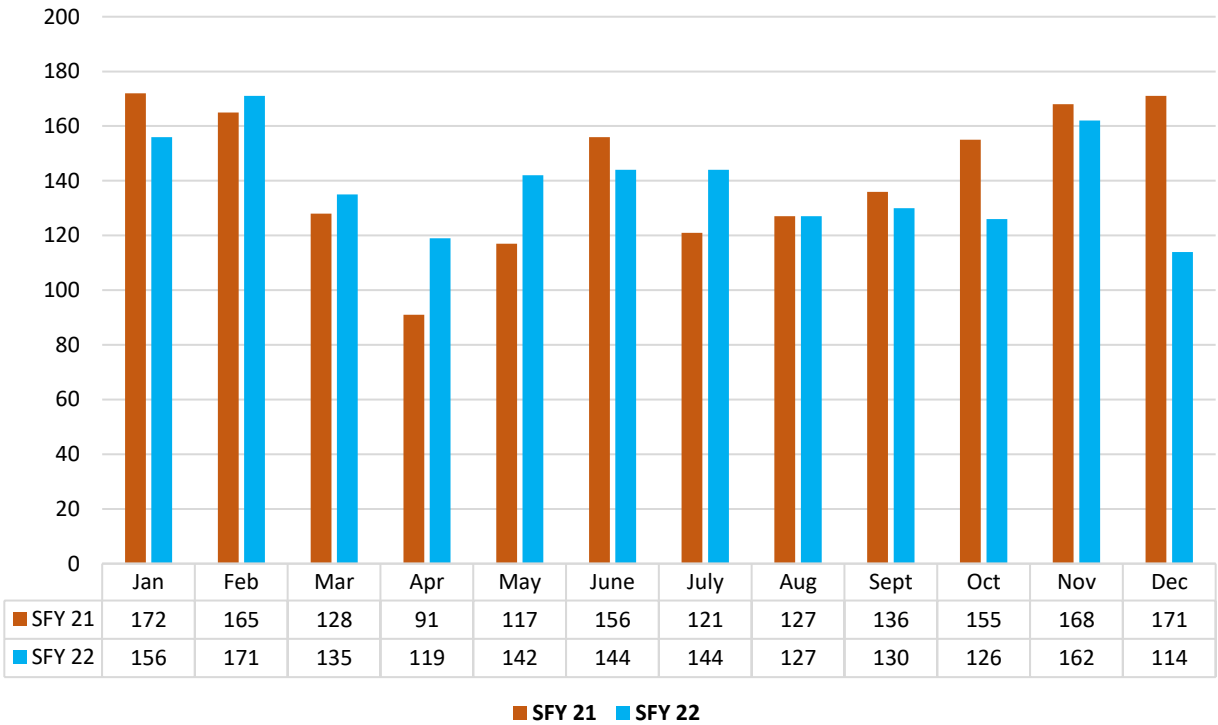
Table 23 provides the average monthly CCDC EMP population. SFY 21 had an average of 914 inmates per month compared to 814 in SFY 22. The CJCC has worked collaboratively to eliminate low-level EMP and replace it with intensive court supervision. The new program was approved by the LVJC in collaboration with the CJCC and will utilize the Corrisoft technology. This program will reduce the number of restrictions on low-level offenders, as EMP has standardized high-level restrictions. For 2023, a new category will be added to the annual report to include court supervision for low-level offenders through Pretrial Services. This will allow devices previously used for low-level offenders to be available for medium to high-level offenders who the court deems appropriate for EMP. EMP has an average 60% successful completion rate, approximately 10-12% return to custody on new cases, 20-23% return to custody as rule violators, and 5-8% of offenders are classified as absconders. Data collections metrics will also be expanded to incorporate the trending of EMP violations due to the relinquishment of the 4th of amendment right, prior to being adjudicated.



Nevada Department of Corrections


Table 24 provides the number of inmates previously housed at CCDC that are sentenced and transferred to the Nevada Department of Corrections (NDOC). For SFY 21, there were 1,707 inmates sentenced to State custody. In SFY 22, there were 1,670 or a 2% decrease in alignment with national trends. There was a total of 2,966 inmates transported to the NDOC in SFY 22. The average length of stay for inmates sentenced to NDOC waiting for judgment of conviction is an average of 9.3 days. The goal of CCDC is eight days with a low of 7.3 days, and a high of 16.7 in October 2022. The length of stay for those offenders that have received a judgment of conviction, pending transport to NDOC is an average of 2.7 days. The goal is two-days, which was reached 50% of the time for SFY 22.

Table 24: Number of Inmates Sentenced to the Nevada Department of Corrections SFY 21 | SFY 22



Nevada Department of Sentencing, NDOC State Prison Snapshot⁸

The following provides a snapshot of the prison population, admission and releases as published by the Nevada Sentencing Commission. This snapshot is published monthly at the <https://sentencing.nv.gov> website. The January 2023 report is for the calendar year 2022.



SENTENCING POLICY
State of Nevada

NDSP Data Dispatch

January 2023

This monthly fact sheet provides findings from the most recent data submitted to the Nevada Department of Sentencing Policy (NDSP) from the Nevada Department of Corrections (NDOC). The data submitted to NDSP is aggregated and analysis is conducted by NDSP staff. Visit <http://sentencing.nv.gov> and click on "The Hub" to access the "Monthly Trends Dashboard" for more prison population data.

Prison Population Snapshot

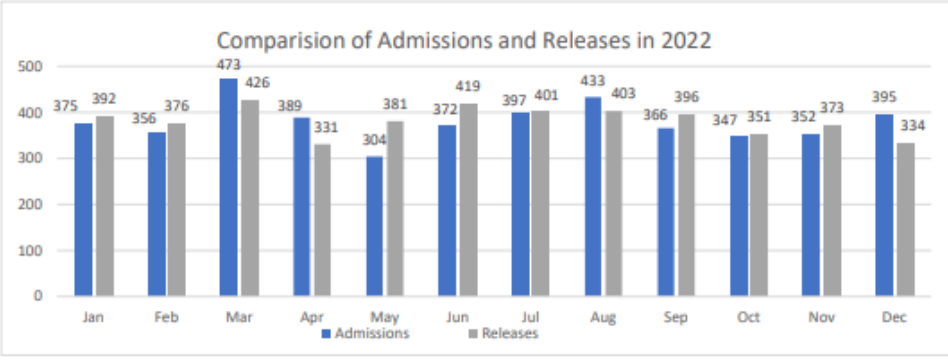
	In House	Total
September 30, 2022	9,995	10,316
October 31, 2022	9,980	10,315
November 30, 2022	9,966	10,292
December 31, 2022	10,022	10,353

Total Population by Male and Female

	Male	Female
September 30, 2022	9,487	829
October 31, 2022	9,487	828
November 30, 2022	9,447	845
December 31, 2022	9,503	850

⁸In House population does not include hospital, jail, escape, out-of-state, or residential confinement.

Comparison of Admissions and Releases in 2022



Month	Admissions	Releases
Jan	375	392
Feb	356	376
Mar	473	426
Apr	389	331
May	304	381
Jun	372	419
Jul	397	401
Aug	433	403
Sep	366	396
Oct	347	351
Nov	352	373
Dec	395	334

January Discoveries

- In 2022 releases outpaced admissions
- An increase or decrease in either admissions or releases does not necessarily mean there will be an increase or decrease in the other
- Based on data, the highest admissions in 2022: March 2022 (473), August 2022 (433), and July 2022 (397)
- The highest releases in 2022: March 2022 (426), June 2022 (419), and August 2022 (403)

NDSP will continue to monitor admissions and releases

Overview of Criminal Cases in the Eighth Judicial District

New criminal case filings across the Clark County District Court, the Justice and the Municipal Courts within the Eighth Judicial District reduced just over 11% from 88,008 in SFY 21 to 78,250⁹ in SFY 22.

There were five courts that saw increases in new criminal case filings including Bunkerville Justice Court which increased from 13 to 21 cases or an increase of 38%; Moapa Valley Justice Court which increased from 88 to 103 cases or an increase of 14.5%; Searchlight Justice Court which increased from 66 to 120 cases or an increase of 45%; Mesquite Municipal Court which increased from 659 to 746 cases or an increase of 11.6%; and Clark County District Court which increased from 7,682 to 8,466 cases or an increase of just over 9%. The above statistics do not include reopened cases, civil, juvenile, or traffic cases. Reopened cases are only reported for active caseloads, and are not included with new criminal caseload data. COVID-19 impacted criminal justice operations across the state. Court cases from fourth quarter 2020 may have been filed in SFY 21 due to operational processes established to comply with federal and state emergency directives for COVID-19. Criminal court data for SFY 21 should not be considered a typical baseline due to the impacts of COVID-19.

Eighth Judicial District Caseloads

For new original criminal case filings, the Clark County District Court handles 11% of the County's criminal caseload, the LVJC 49%, the City of Las Vegas Municipal Court 21%, the City of Henderson Municipal Court 6%, and the North Las Vegas Municipal Court 5%. The 11% for Clark County District Court does not include those cases that are bound up from the Clark County justice courts. These five courts manage 92% of all criminal cases in Clark County. Moving forward, the next steps in data collection will be to obtain more detailed information from the above courts, and available data from the Las Vegas Municipal Court Jail, City of Henderson Jail, and the North Las Vegas Jail. Efforts will include identifying the number of cases that are bound over to the Clark County District Court from the justice courts. Criminal cases, not including juvenile or domestic orders of protection in family court, represent more than 31% of the Clark County Eighth Judicial Criminal Court Caseload. For the 2024 annual report, one data goal is to obtain all available data from all the courts and jails within the Eighth Judicial District.

⁸ <http://sentencing.nv.gov>

⁹ [AR_WORKING_NOV 8.xlsx \(nvcourts.gov\)](#)

Clark County District Court

The Clark County District Court had an increase of 9.2% in new felony case filings in SFY 22 over SFY 21.

The highest offense category increases were for public order with a 48.6% increase and a 41% increase in Motor Vehicle – Reckless Driving. **Table 25** provides a two-year comparison of the new felony case filings by offense category.

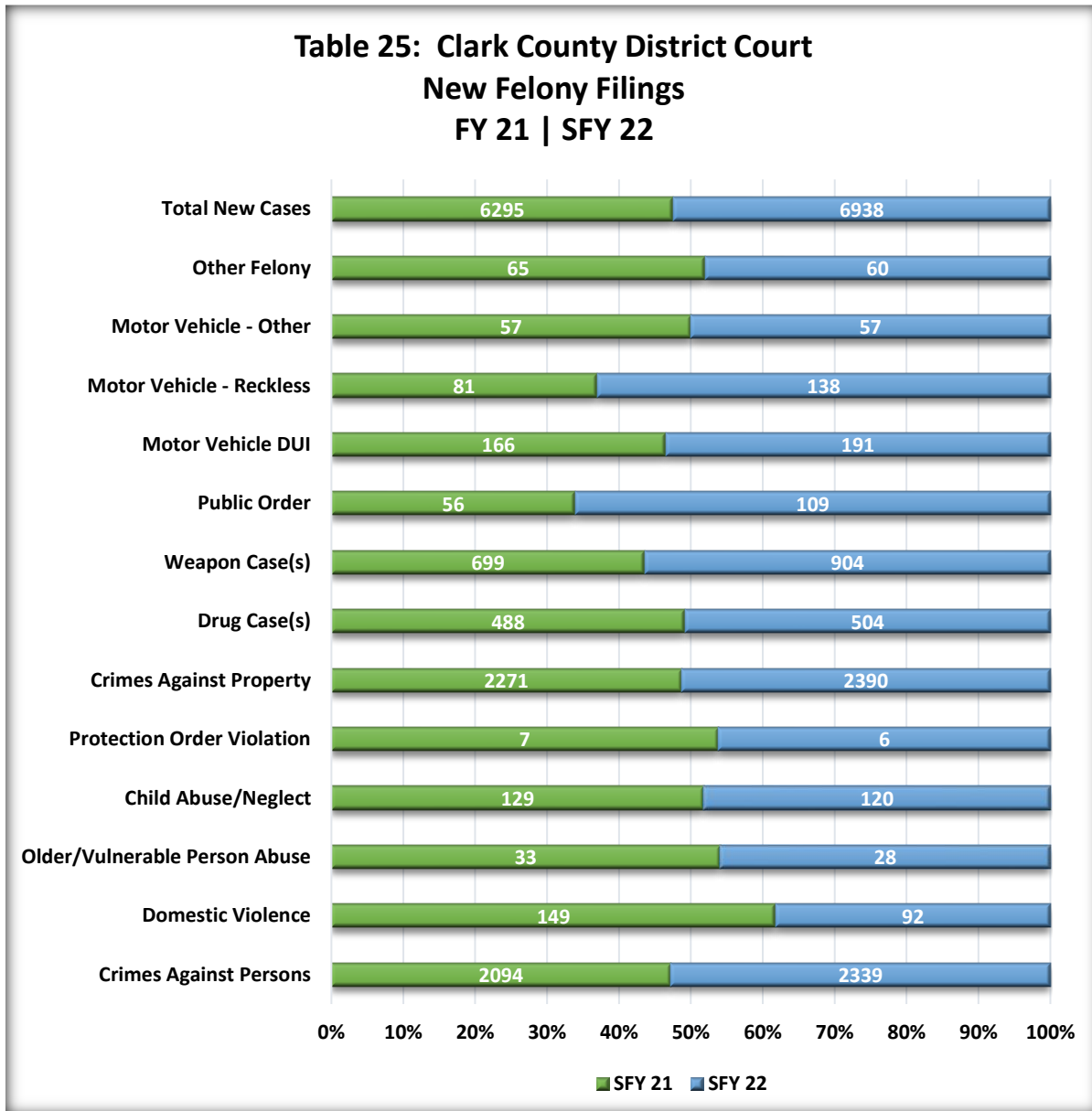
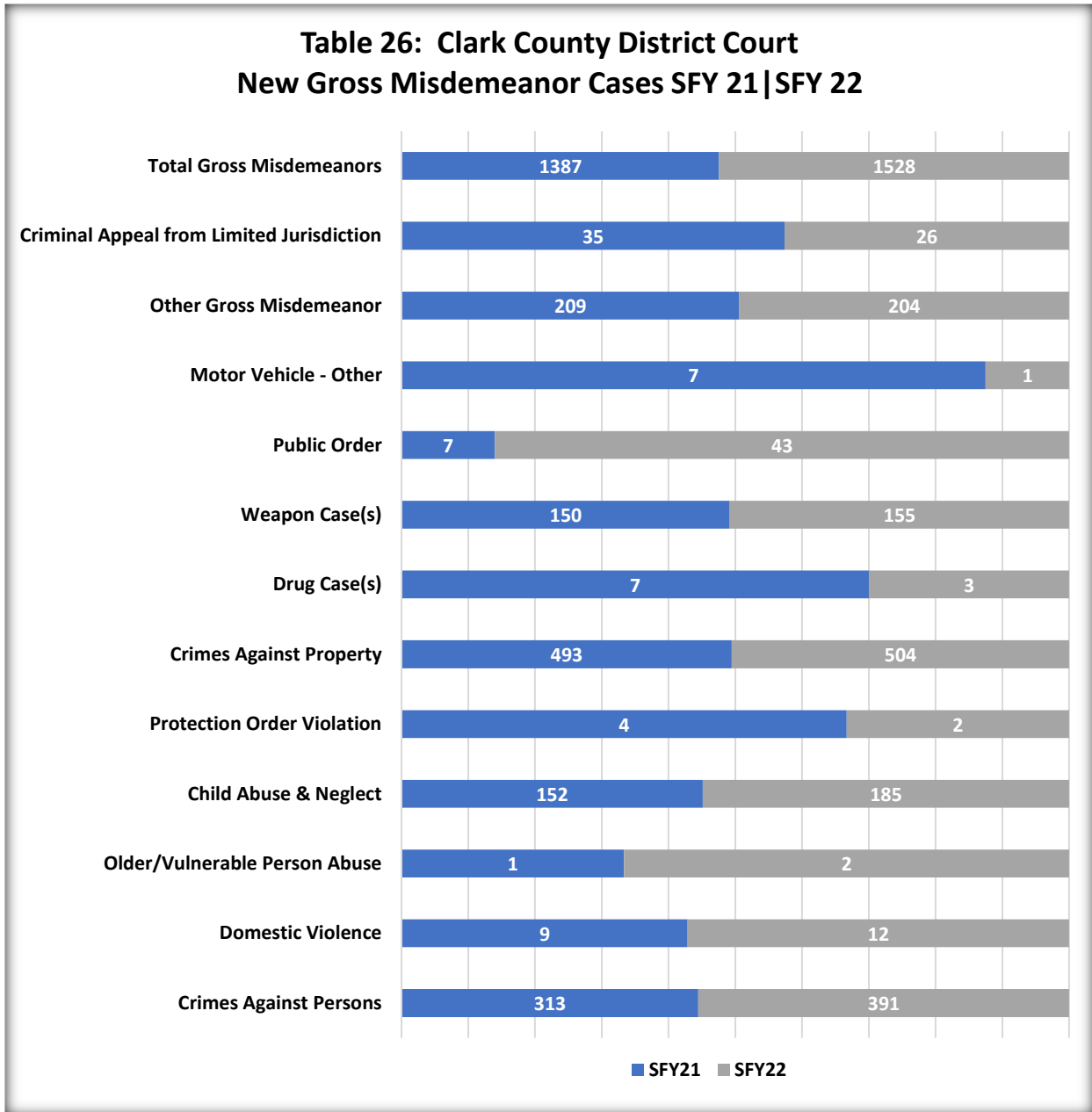


Table 26 provides a two-year comparison of the new case filings for the Clark County District Court by gross misdemeanor offense category. There was a 9% increase in gross misdemeanors in SFY 22 over SFY 21, with an 84% increase in public order cases, and 18% increase in child abuse and neglect cases.



Clark County District Court – Specialty Court Programs

The Clark County District Court has the following Specialty Court Programs: Adult Drug Court, Adult Drug Court TAP Program, OPEN Program, Veterans’ Treatment Court, Co-Occurring Treatment Court, Mental Health Court, Felony Driving Under the Influence (DUI), Gambling Treatment Diversion Court, Juvenile Drug Court, DAAY Court, Family Treatment Court, MAT Reentry Court, and the Project LIMA Program.

Figure 3 provides the demographic breakdown for the Clark County District Court Specialty Court Participants. More than 41% of the participants identified as White/Caucasian, 28% identified as Black/African American, 23% identified as Latino/Hispanic, 3% identified as Asian, 2% identified as multi-racial, 2% identified as *Other*, and 1% identified as Native American. For the 1,051 previously served, the graduation rate is 48%, with 42.3% terminated from the program. There were 3.7% that were transferred to other programs, and .76% identified as deceased. These statistics are based on previous participants.

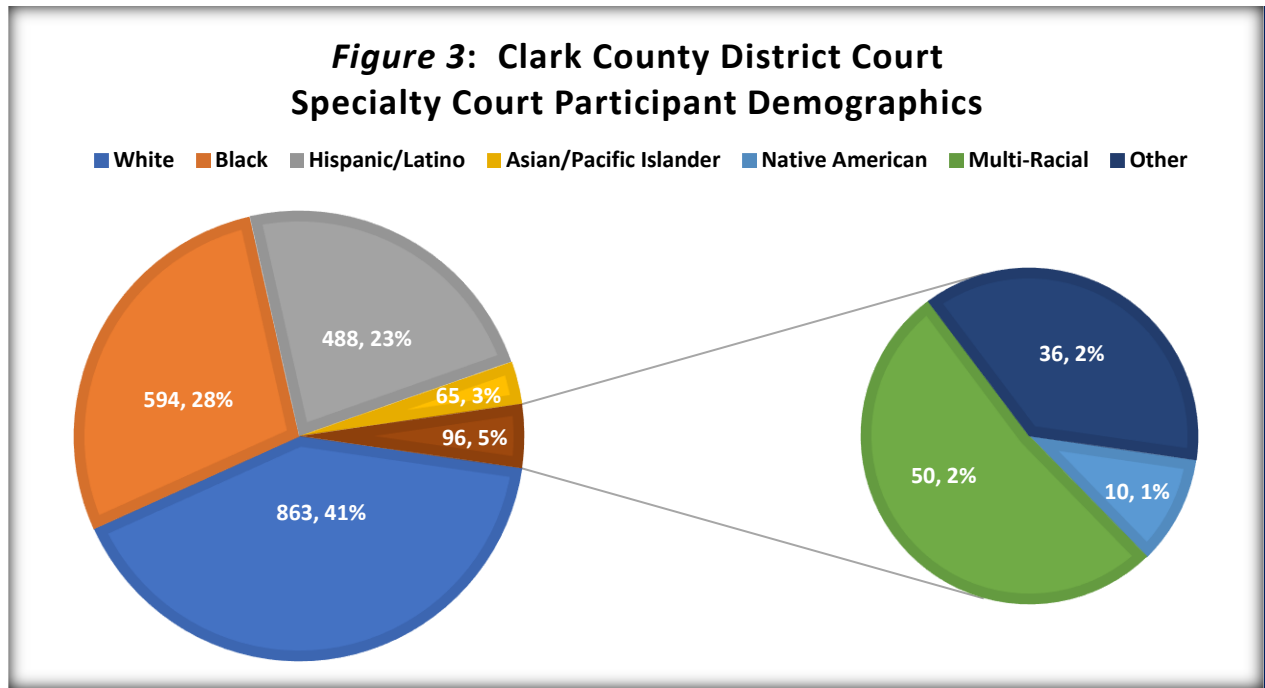


Table 27 and **Table 28** (below) provide gender, demographic and program statistics on the 2,107 individuals served in the Clark County District Specialty Courts for SFY 22.

Table 27: Gender and Demographic Statistics, SFY 22

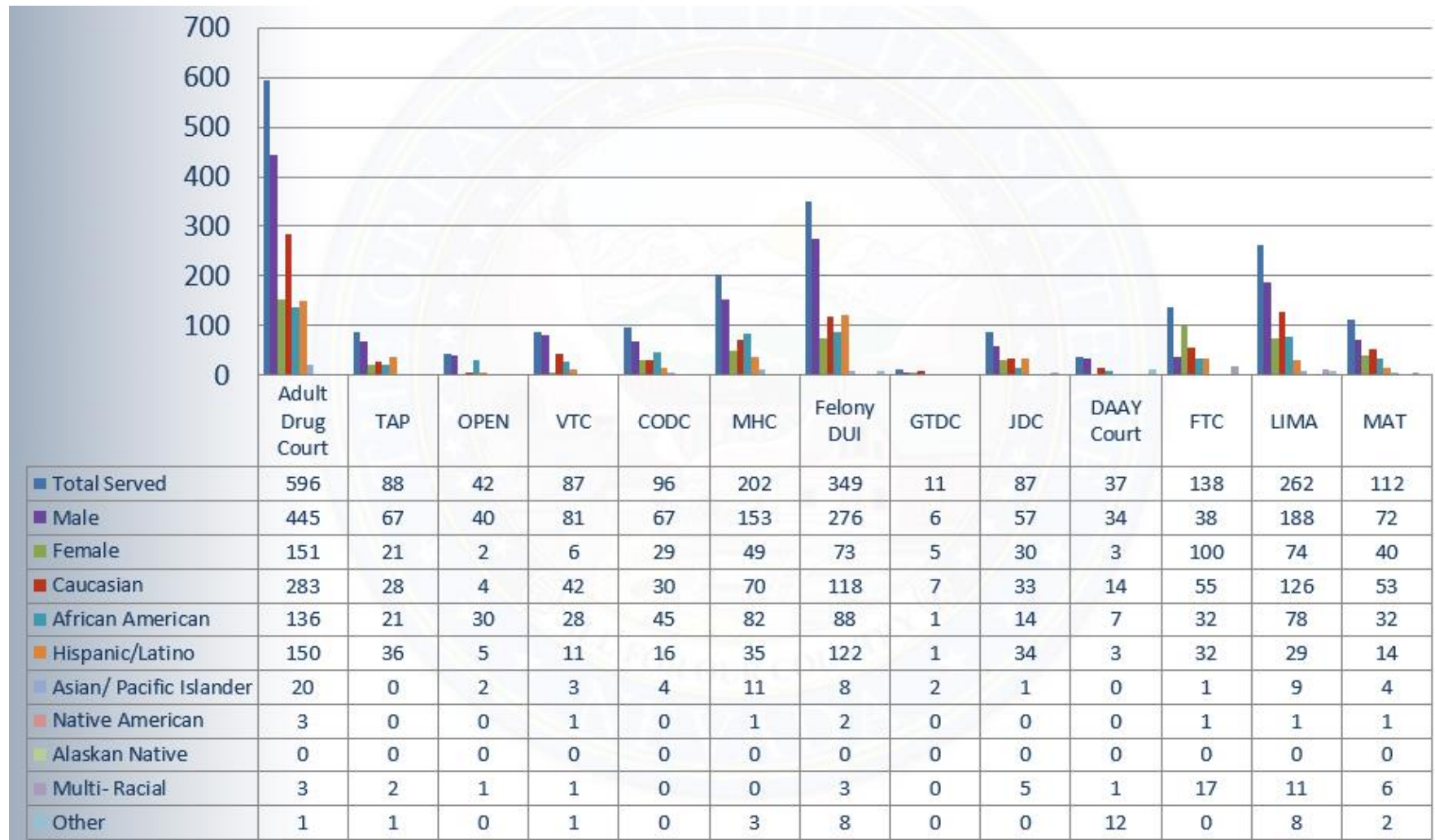
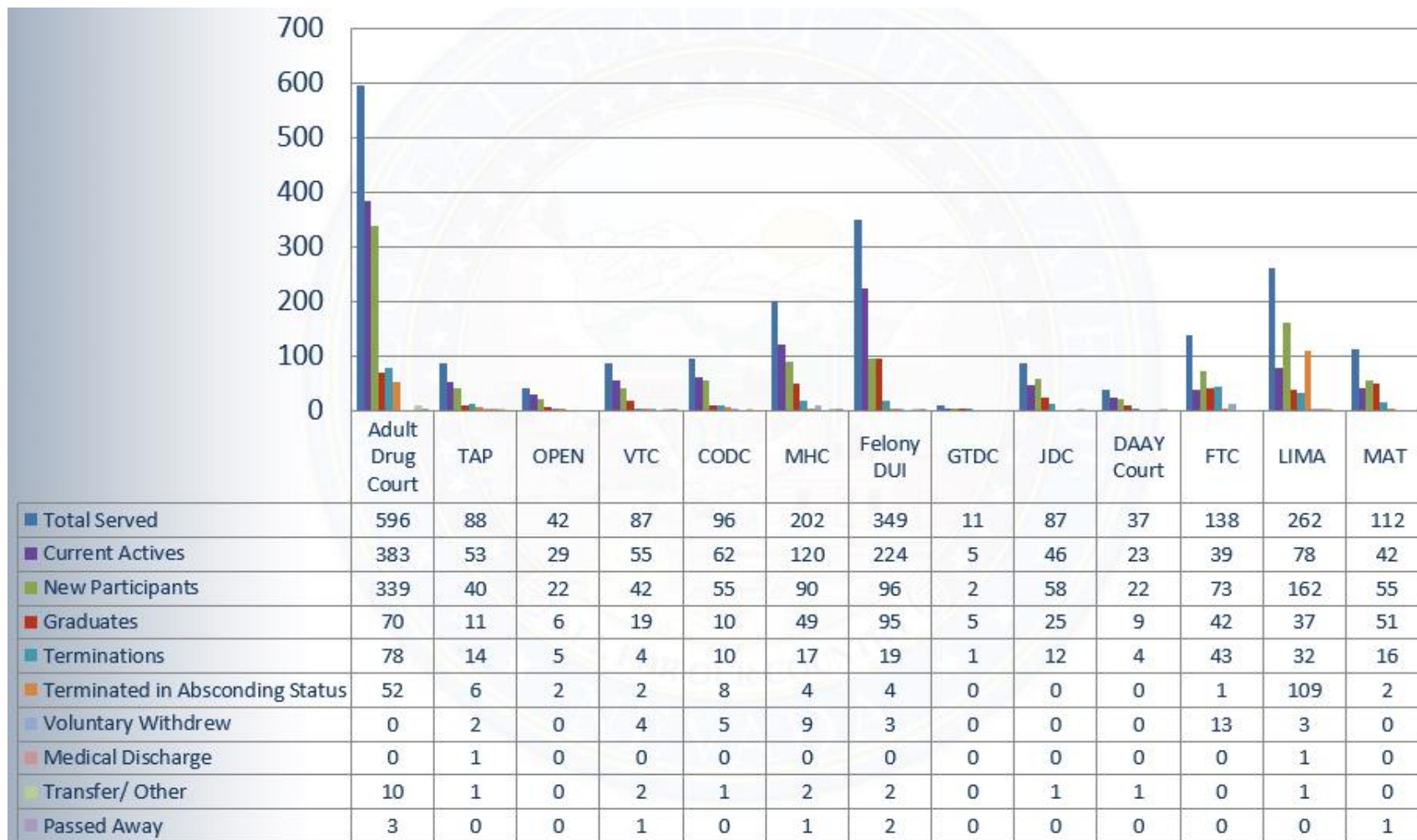
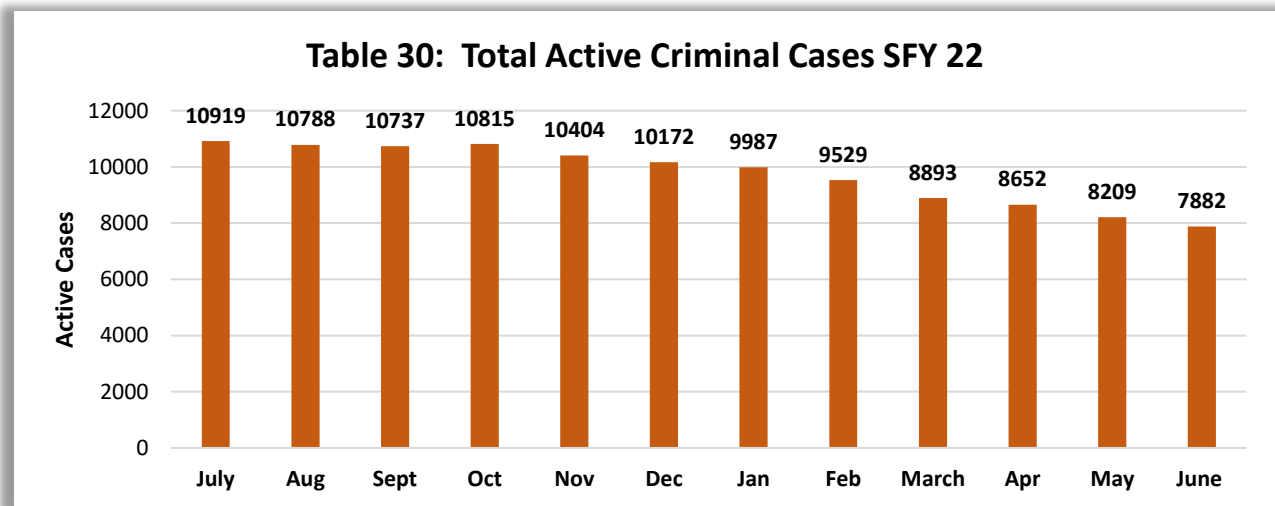
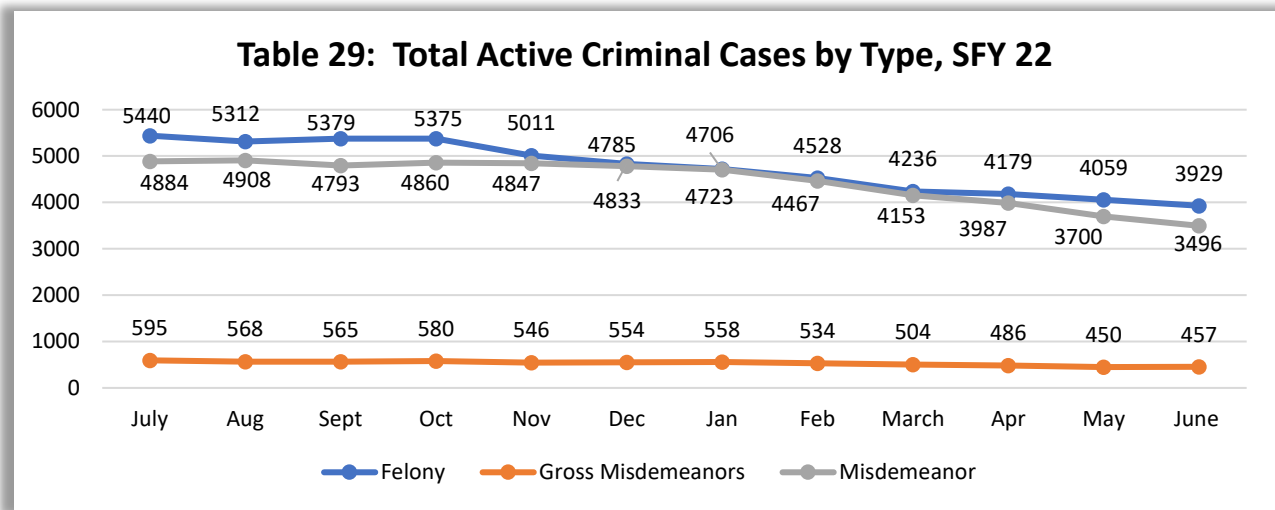


Table 28: Overall Program Statistics, SFY 22



The LVJC Total Active Criminal Cases

The following are the total LVJC active criminal cases for felony, gross misdemeanors, and misdemeanor cases. Active criminal case numbers are based on the total number of open cases as of the last day of each month. The total cases in SFY 21 were 169,282 compared to 116,987 cases in SFY 22¹⁰, a decrease of almost 31%. **Table 29** trends the total active criminal cases by the level of offense for SFY 22, while **Table 30** provides the trending of the total number of active criminal cases for SFY 22.¹¹

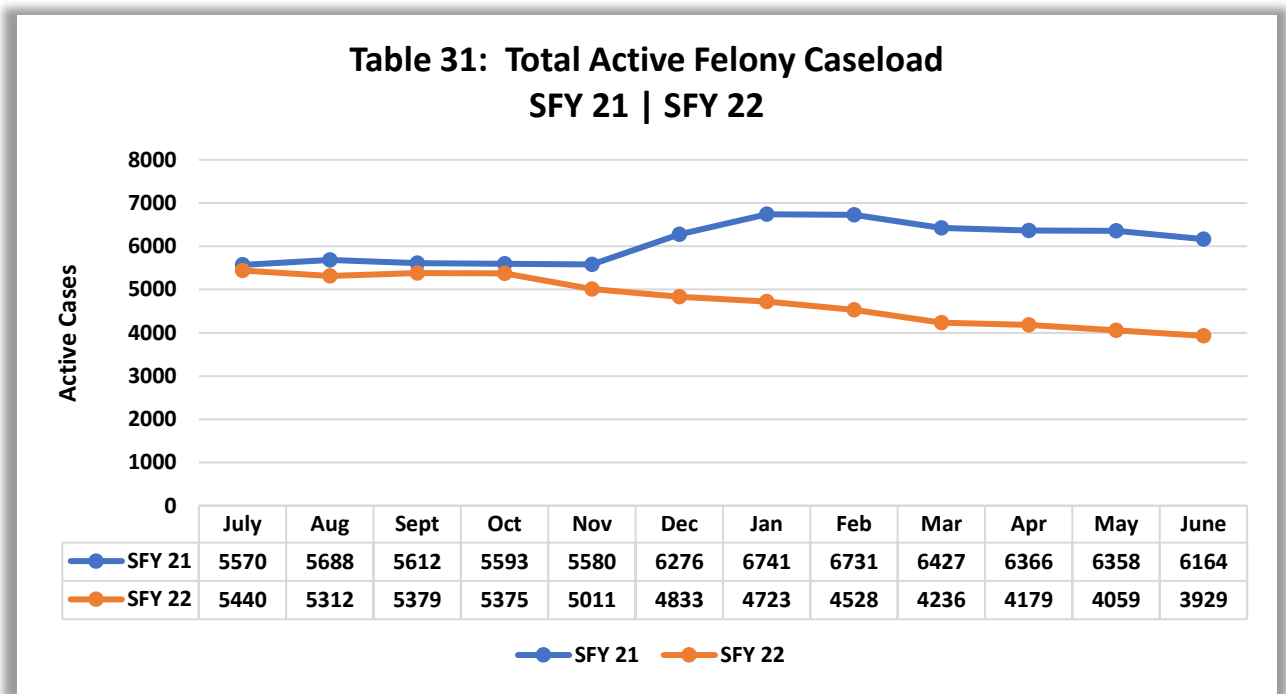


¹⁰ Previous reporting may have reflected data collected from (1a). The data provided follows the guidelines published by the Administrative Office of the Courts, which requires caseload data to be collected at the end of each month or (7a).

¹¹ Data retrieved from SFY 21 (July 1, 2020 – June 30, 2021) and SFY 22 (June 1, 2021 – July 30, 2022) Criminal Statistics Reporting Caseload Worksheets, Disposition Worksheets and Annual Report of the Nevada Judiciary for SFY 21 and SFY 22. Data caseload workbooks were not available after July 2022 at the time of this report.

The LVJC Active Felony Caseload¹²

Table 31 shows the total active felony caseload trended for SFY 21 and SFY 22. This total number of active felony cases as defined by the Nevada Courts Statistical Reporting Dictionary as a subcategory of criminal cases in which a defendant is charged with the violation of a state law(s) that involves an offense punishable by death, or imprisonment in the state prison. The definitions and methodology follow the Uniform Crime Reporting and the Uniform System for Judicial Records (USJR) reporting requirements established in June 1999 through Supreme Court order. Felony criminal offenses can be punishable by death, or imprisonment in NDOC, the state prison. The data below is the “End Pending – Active” which is defined as the count of cases are awaiting disposition. The total number of active cases in SFY 22 was 57,004 which decreased 22% from 73,103 in SFY 21. For data clarification, the LVJC does not handle felony probation violations.¹³ The LVJC does not have the existing staffing within the Information Technology Division to validate the data to ensure that probation felony probation violations were not counted in the reopened cases or reopened dispositions.

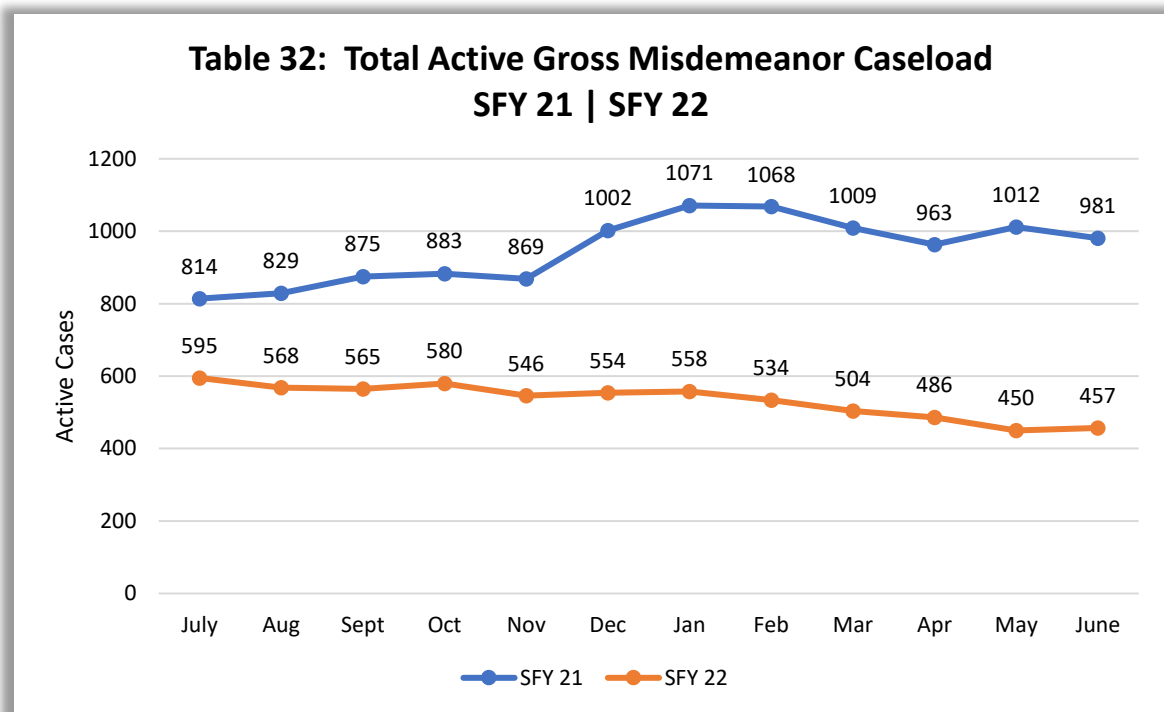


¹² Criminal Statistics Reporting Caseload Worksheet, Felonies, (End Pending, Active, 7A)

¹³ COVID mitigation strategies were in place during SFY 21 and SFY 22.

The LVJC Active Gross Misdemeanor Caseload¹⁴

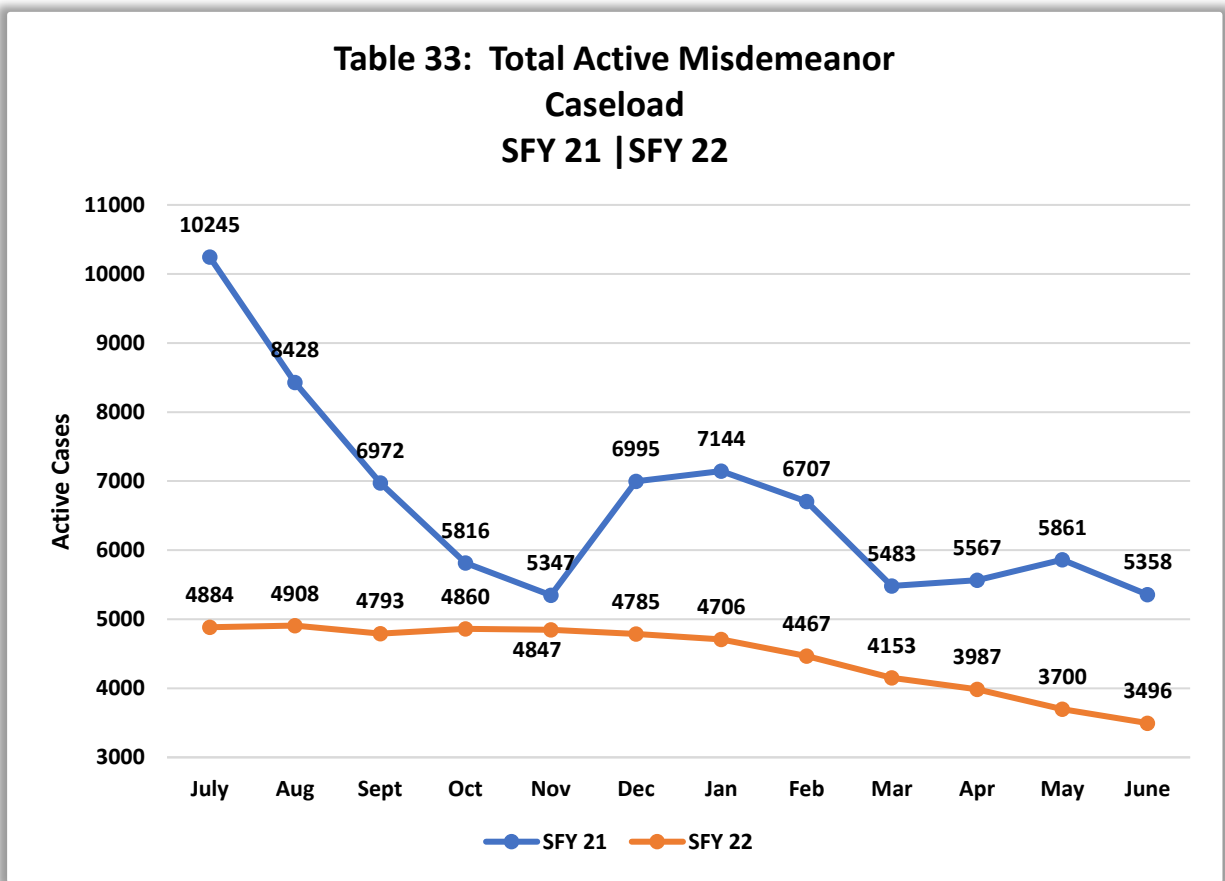
Table 32 shows the total gross misdemeanor caseload trended for SFY 21 and SFY 22. This total number of active gross misdemeanor cases as defined by the Nevada Courts Statistical Reporting Dictionary as a subcategory of criminal cases in which a defendant is charged with the violation of a state law(s) that do not fit within the definitions for a felony, misdemeanor, or traffic case. These could be an attempt of, or conspiracy to, commit a felony. The total number of active gross misdemeanor cases in SFY 22 was 6,397, which decreased 44% from 11,376 in SFY 21.



¹⁴ Criminal Statistics Reporting Caseload Worksheet, Gross Misdemeanors, (End Pending, Active, 7A)

The LVJC Active Misdemeanor Active Caseload¹⁵

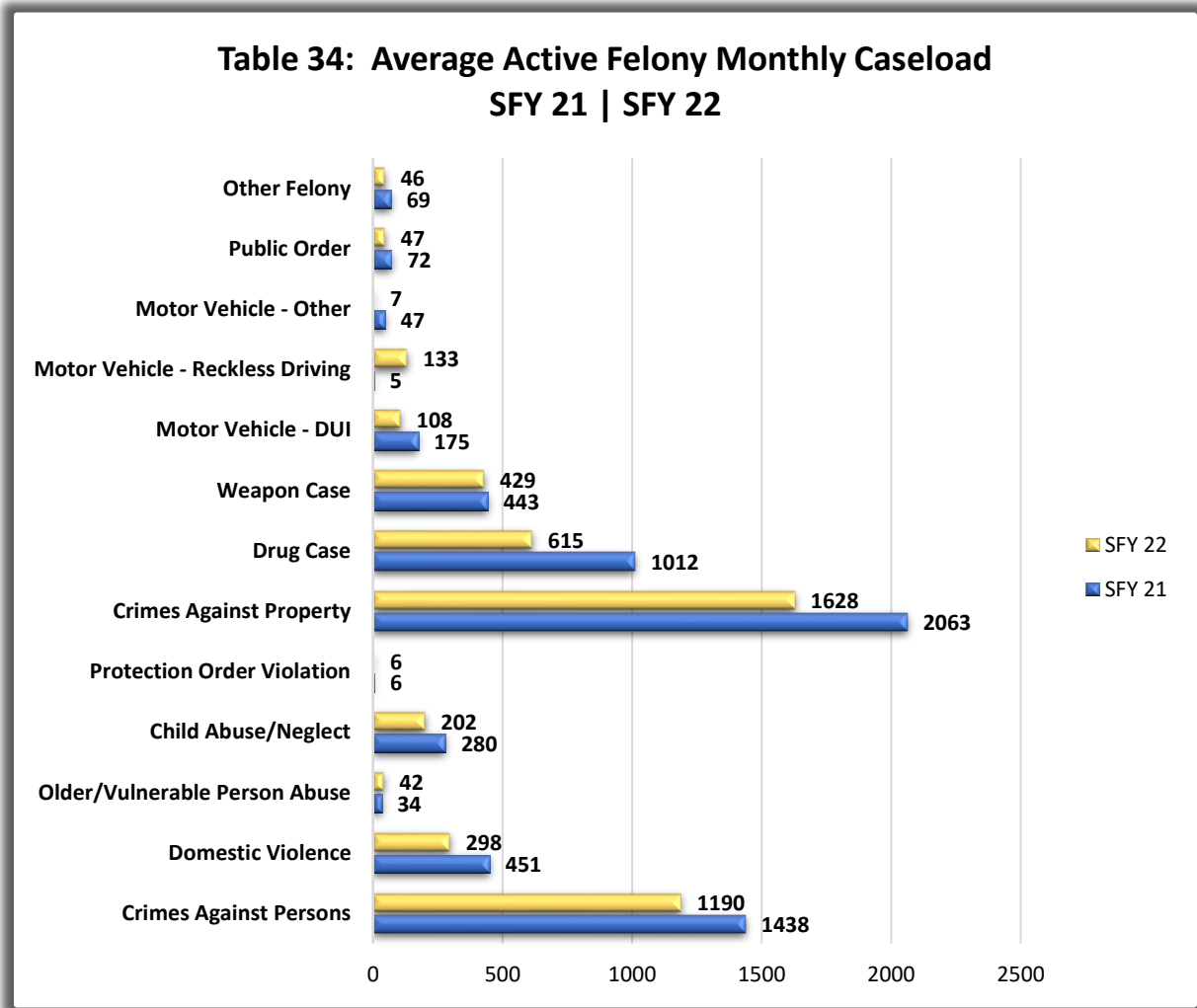
Table 33 shows the total misdemeanor caseload trended for SFY 21 and SFY 22. This total number of active misdemeanor cases, not including traffic and parking, as defined by the Nevada Courts Statistical Reporting Dictionary as a subcategory of criminal cases in which a defendant is charged with the violation of a state law(s) and/or local ordinances that involve offenses punishable by fine or incarceration or both, the upper limits of which are prescribed by NRS 193.120 generally set as no more than six-months incarceration and/or up to \$1,000 in fines. The total number of the active misdemeanor caseload in SFY 22 was 53,586, which decreased 33% decrease from 79,923 in SFY 21. COVID-19 mitigation factors were implemented in SFY 21 to comply with the federal and state emergency declarations of limited activities. The data may reflect higher trends for SFY 21 due to the rollover of complaints from SFY 20.



¹⁵ Criminal Statistics Reporting Caseload Worksheet, Misdemeanors, (End Pending, Active, 7A). SFY 21 was impacted with carryover cases from limited operations due to COVID-19.

The LVJC Average Monthly Felony Caseload by Offense¹⁶

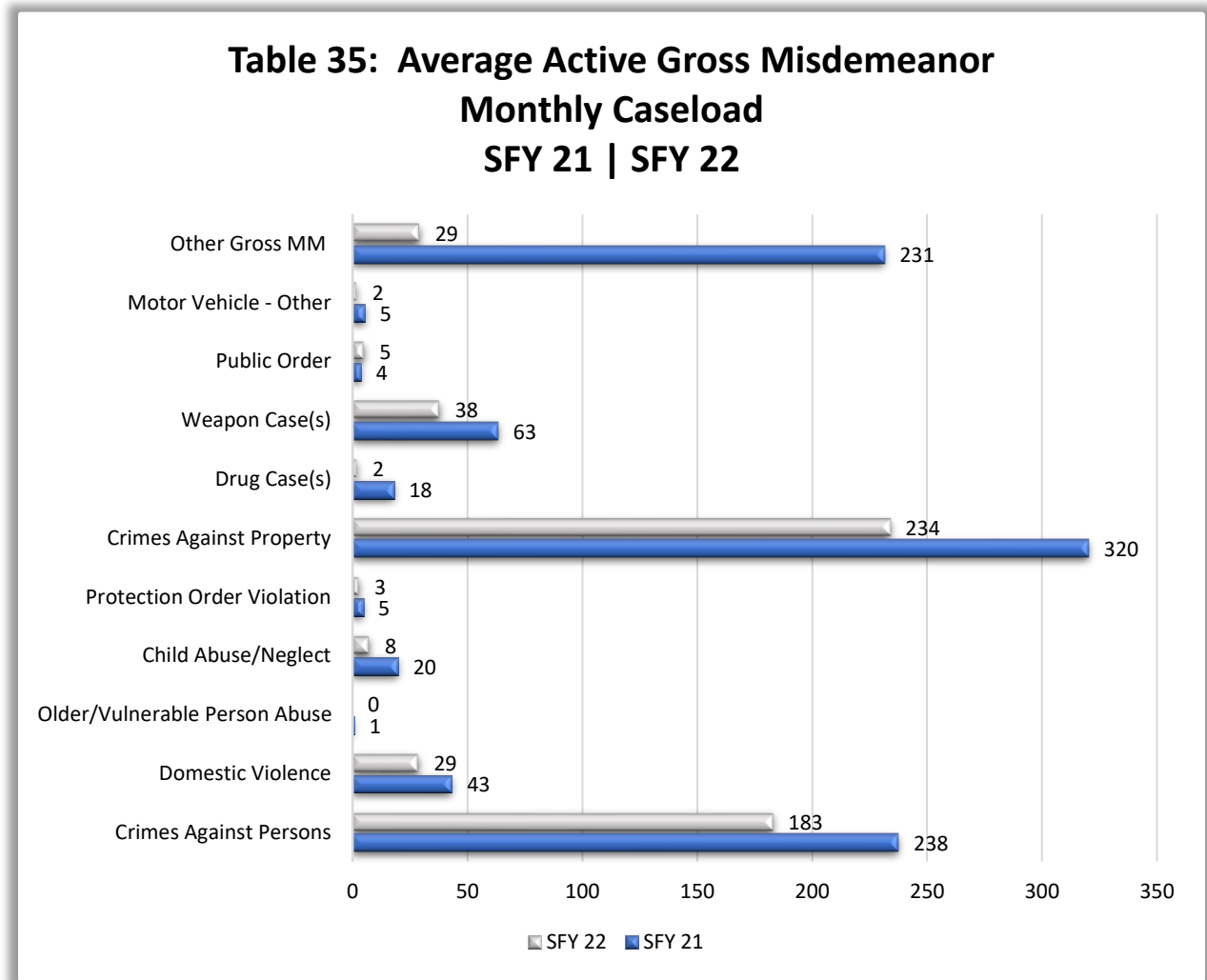
In SFY 22, the average monthly felony caseload decreased in ten out of 13 offense categories over SFY 21, with “protection order violations” being unchanged. SFY 22 experienced a 39% decrease in the average number of felony drug cases, or 397 cases per month, and a 21% decrease in crimes against property or a decrease of 435 cases monthly. The monthly average felony caseload decreased 22% to 4,750 a month in SFY 22 from 6,092 in SFY 21. **Table 34** provides a two-year comparison of the average active monthly felony caseloads by offense category. These felony cases are those that remain in the LVJC prior to being bound over or as part of the waiver for Preliminary Hearing to the Clark County District Court.



¹⁶ District and Justice Court Case Types – Felonies, extrapolated from the Criminal Statistics Reporting Caseload Worksheet.

The LVJC Average Monthly Gross Misdemeanors Caseload by Offense¹⁷

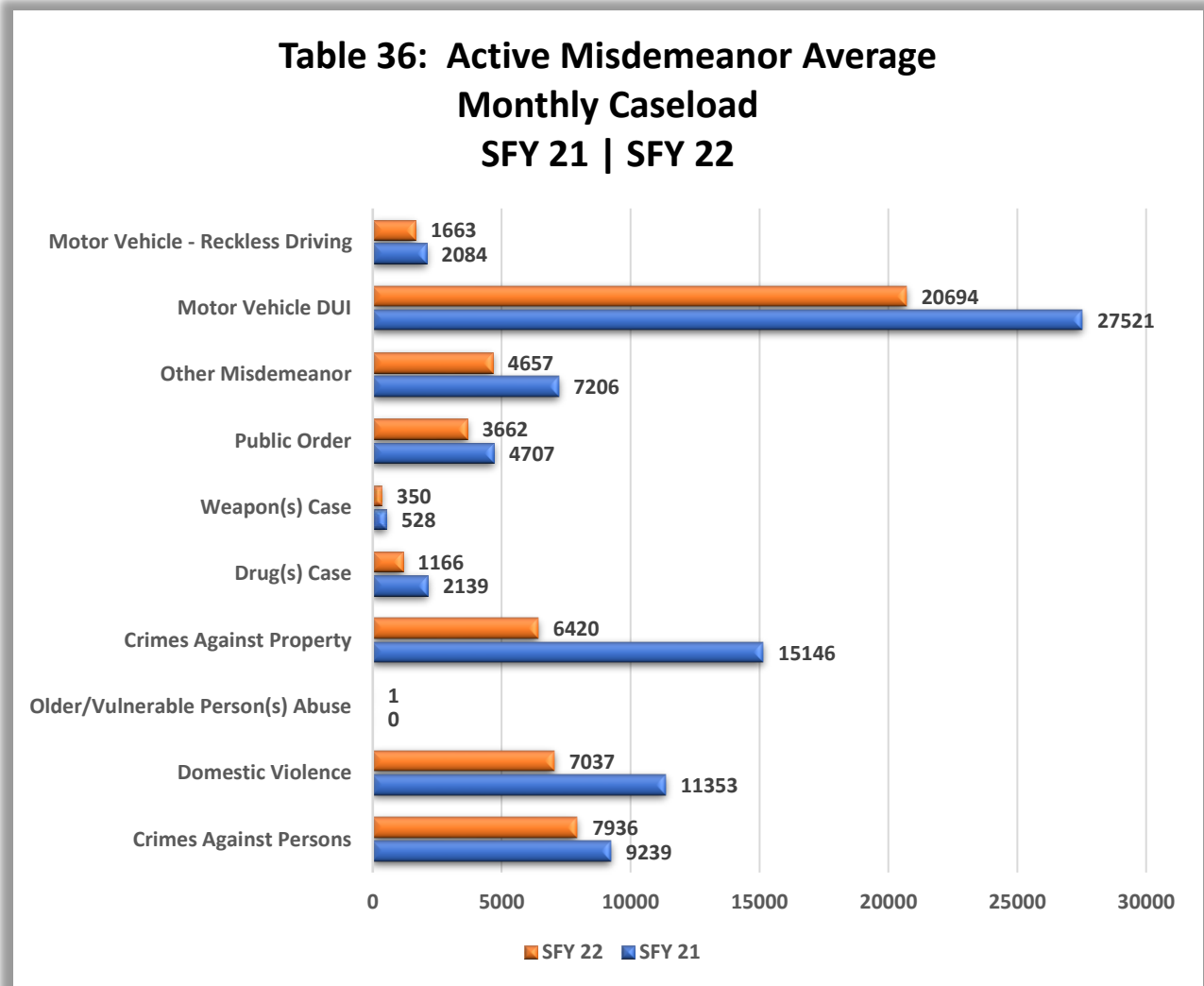
In SFY 22, the average monthly gross misdemeanor caseload decreased in ten out of eleven offense categories and increased for “public order cases” over SFY 21. SFY 22 experienced a 87% decrease for other gross misdemeanors, or a reduction of 202 cases per month, a 26.8% decrease in crimes against property or an reduction of 86 cases monthly, and a 23% decrease in crimes against persons or a reduction of 55 cases monthly. The monthly average gross misdemeanor caseload decreased 44% to 6,397 in SFY 22 from 11,376 in SFY 21. **Table 35** provides a two-year comparison of the average active monthly gross misdemeanors caseloads by offense category. The one older/vulnerable person abuse case was validated in Odyssey.



¹⁷ District and Justice Court Case Types – Gross Misdemeanors, extrapolated from the Criminal Statistics Reporting Caseload Worksheet.

The LVJC Average Monthly Gross Misdemeanors Caseload by Offense¹⁸

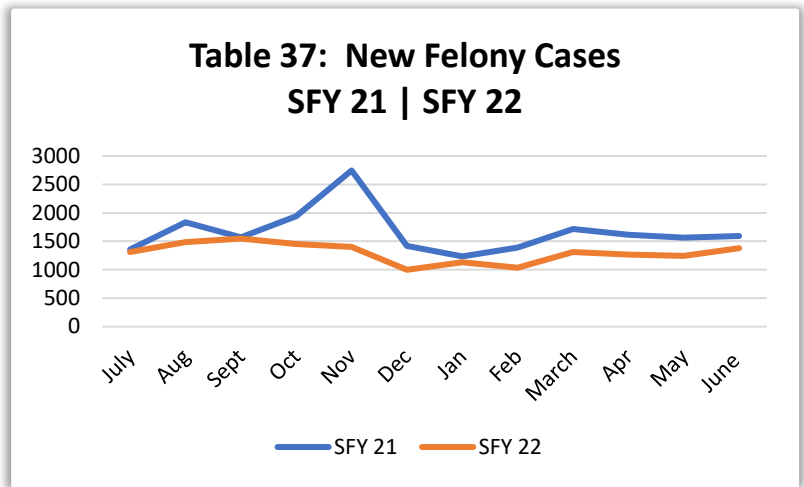
In SFY 22, the average monthly misdemeanor caseload decreased in nine out of ten offense categories over SFY 21. SFY 22 experienced a 35% decrease in the average number of other misdemeanors offenses, a 38% decrease in domestic violence cases, and a 24% decrease in motor vehicle driving under the influence (DUI). The monthly average misdemeanor caseload decreased 33% to 53,586 in SFY 22 from 79,923 in SFY 21. **Table 36** provides a two-year comparison of the active monthly misdemeanor caseloads by offense category.



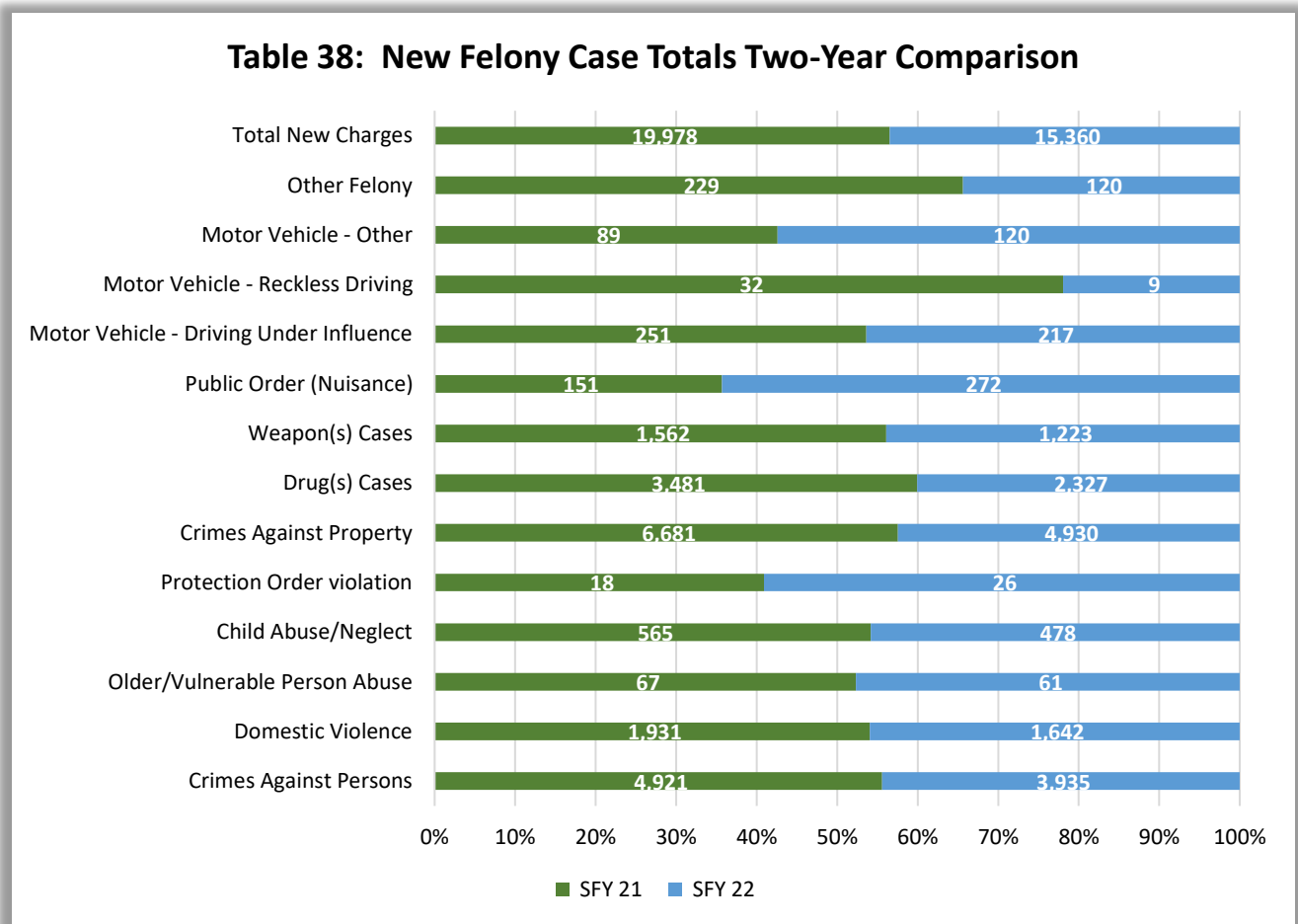
¹⁸ District and Justice Court Case Types – Misdemeanors, extrapolated from the Criminal Statistics Reporting Caseload Worksheet.

The LVJC New Felony Case Filings

Under the USJR definition, “New Filings” are defined as the count of cases (by defendant) that have been filed with the court for the first time. Felony filings for the LVJC are counted when the court receives the formal charging document, generally a complaint or citation, from the District Attorney’s office or law enforcement agency. **Table 37** trends the number of new LVJC felony cases over the



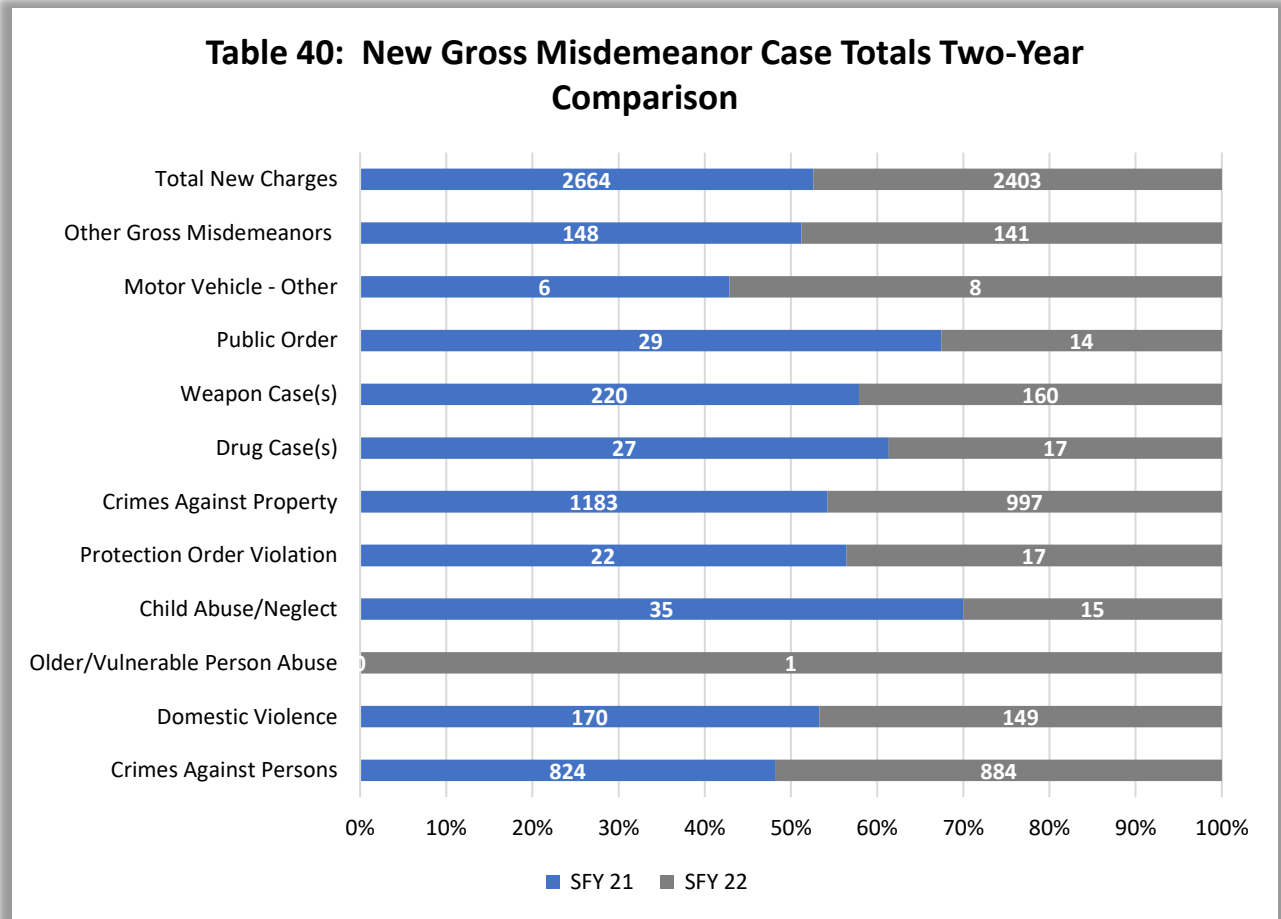
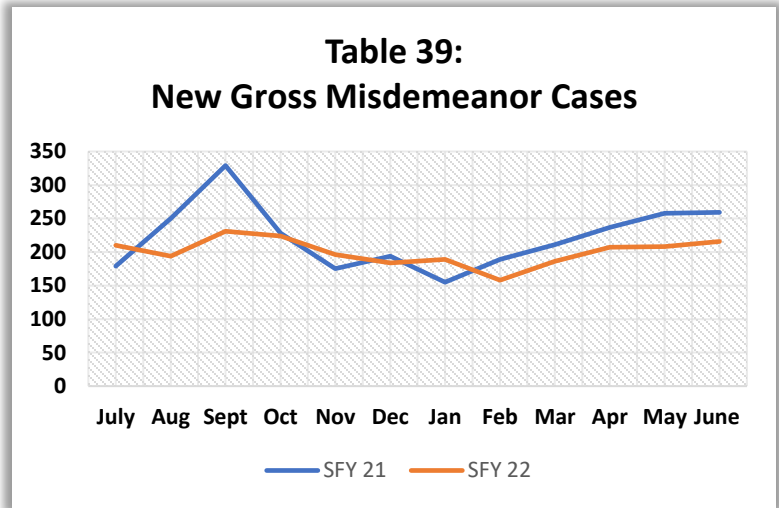
last two years. **Table 38** provides the total number of new felonies by case type. The total number of new felonies decreased 23% to 15,360 in SFY 22 from 19,978 in SFY 21. The number of new filings is unduplicated



by offender and prioritized based on the highest classification of offense as defined by Nevada Revised Statute (NRS) and listed on the Court’s Notice of Charge (NOC) list.

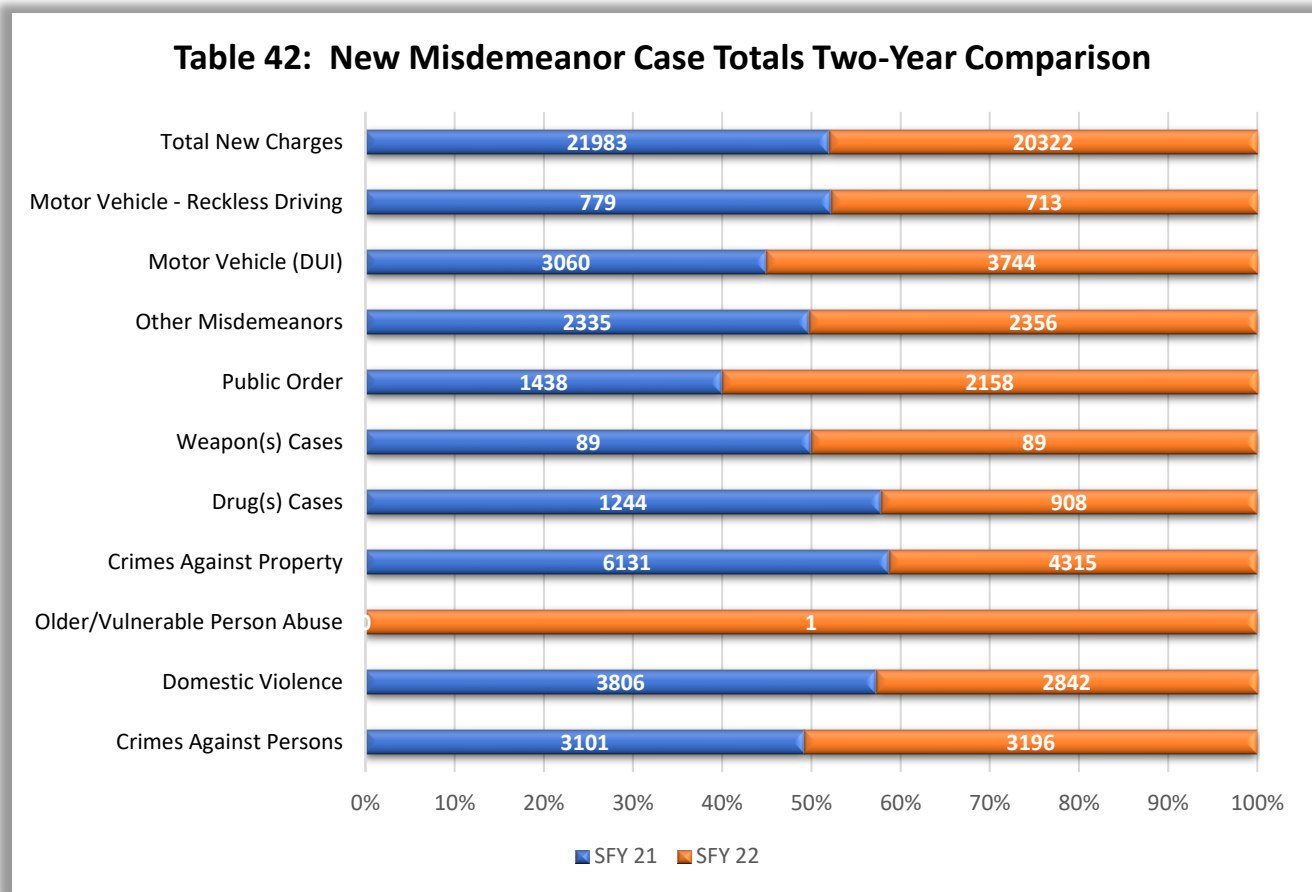
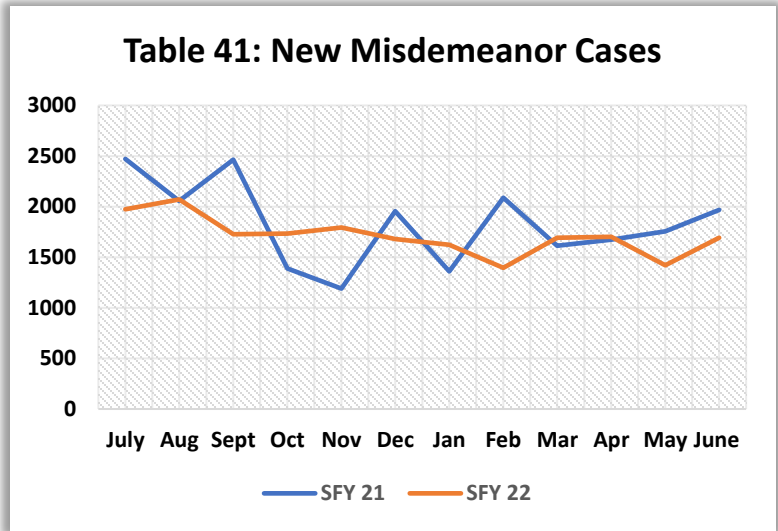
The LVJC New Gross Misdemeanor Case Filings

Table 39 trends the number of new gross misdemeanor cases over the last two years. **Table 40** provides the total number of new gross misdemeanors by case type. The total number of new gross misdemeanor cases decreased 10% to 2,403 in SFY 22 from 2,664 in SFY 21.



The LVJC New Misdemeanor Case Filings

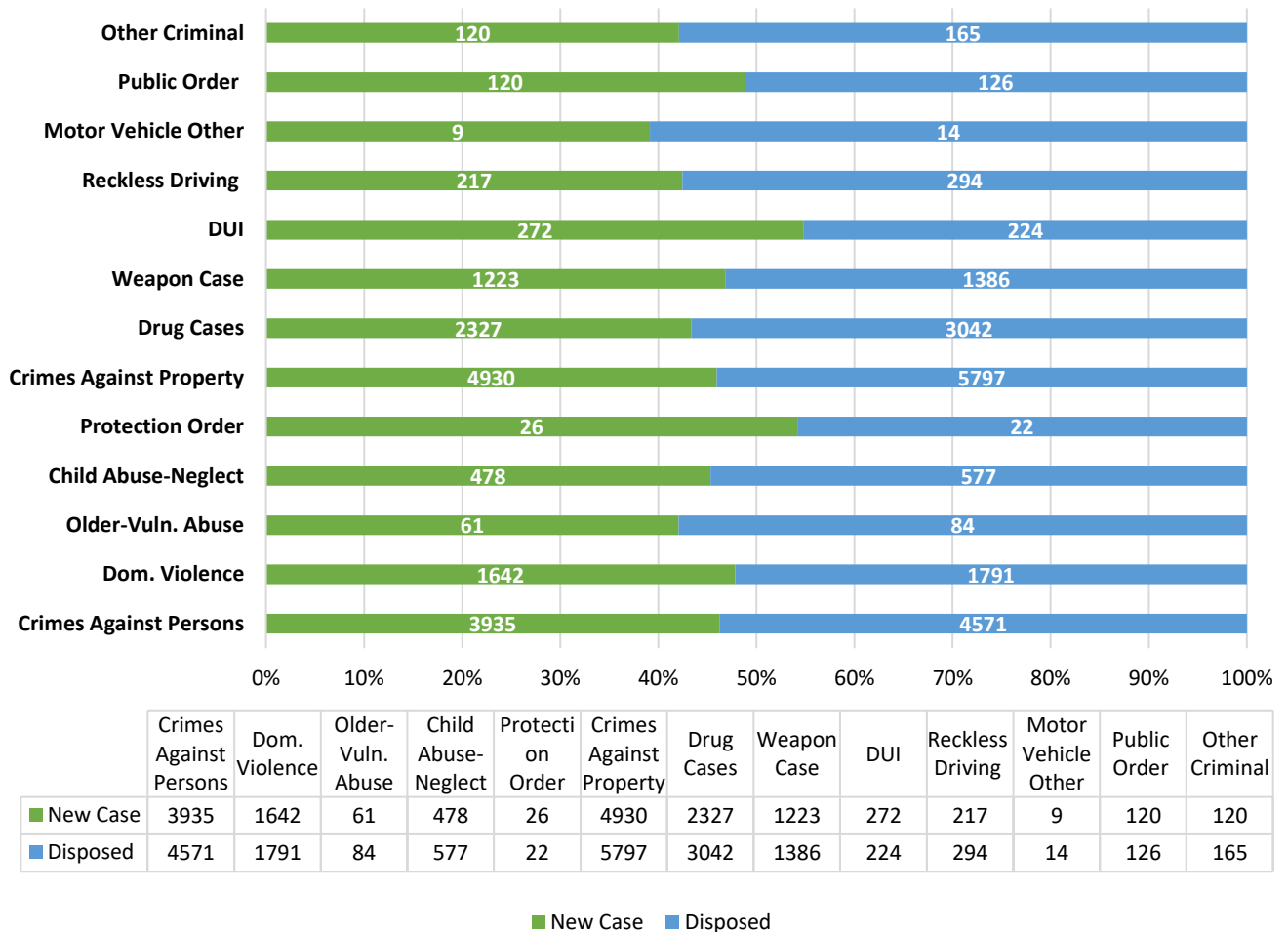
Table 41 trends the number of new misdemeanor cases over the last two years. **Table 42** provides the total number of new misdemeanors by case type. The total number of new misdemeanors decreased 7.5% to 20,322 in SFY 22 from 21,983 in SFY 21.



The LVJC Disposition of Felony Cases¹⁹

The definition of a disposed case includes cases that have a non-trial, trial, or count of cases for which an original entry of judgment has been filed. For cases involving multiple parties/issues, the manner of disposition is not reported until all parties, issues, including amended charges have been resolved. In addition, cases identified as “Bindover” and “Waiver of Preliminary Hearing” for SFY 22 are included under disposition as those were moved to the Clark County District Court docket and out of the LVJC. **Table 43** provides the total number of new felony cases by offense, compared against the total felony cases disposed in SFY 22.

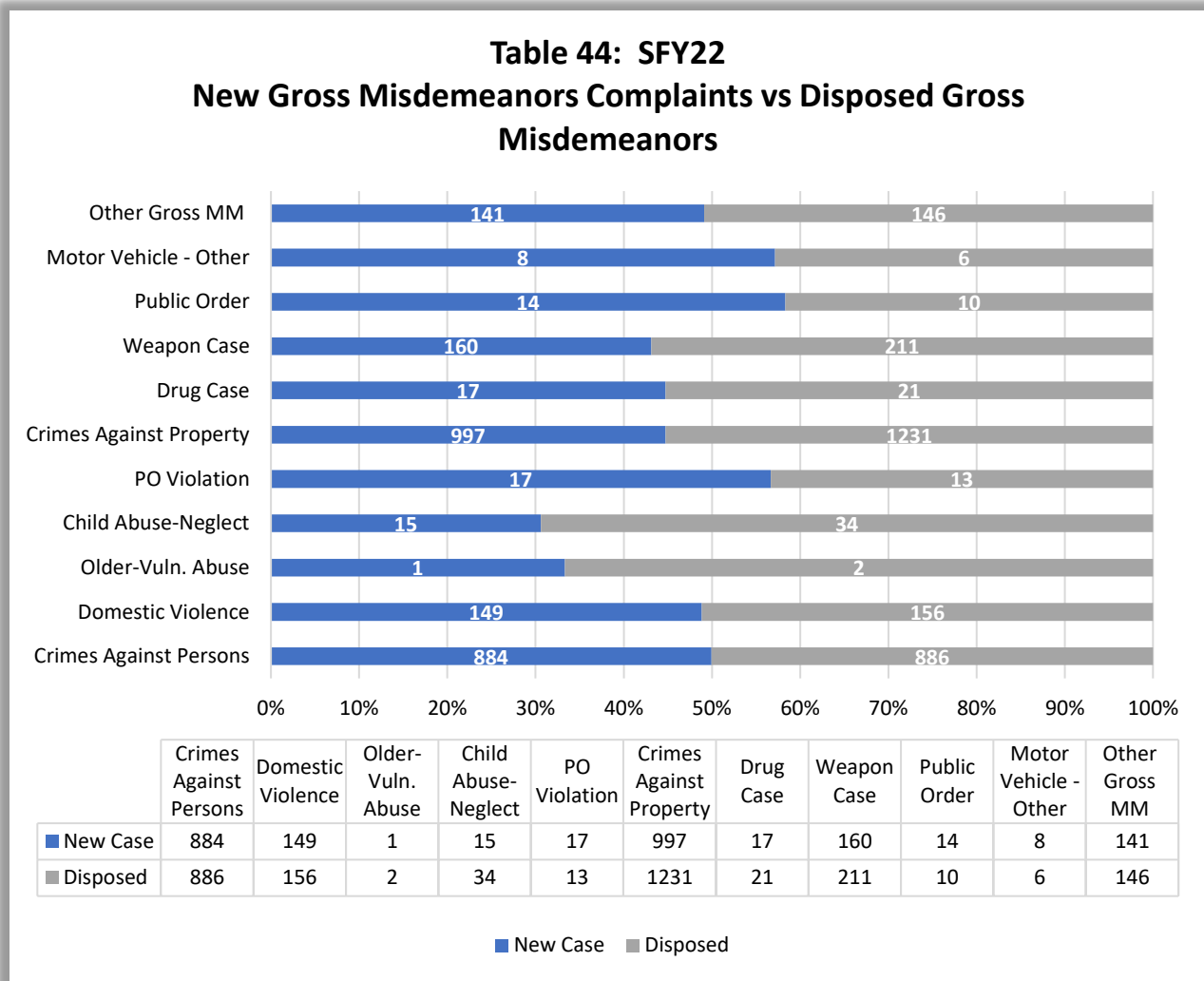
Table 43: SFY 22 New Felony Complaints vs Disposed Felonies



¹⁹ Criminal Statistics Reporting, Total Dispositions, Felonies, SFY 22

The LVJC Disposition of Gross Misdemeanor Cases²⁰

Table 44 provides the total number of new gross misdemeanor cases by offense, compared against the total number of gross misdemeanor cases disposed in SFY 22.

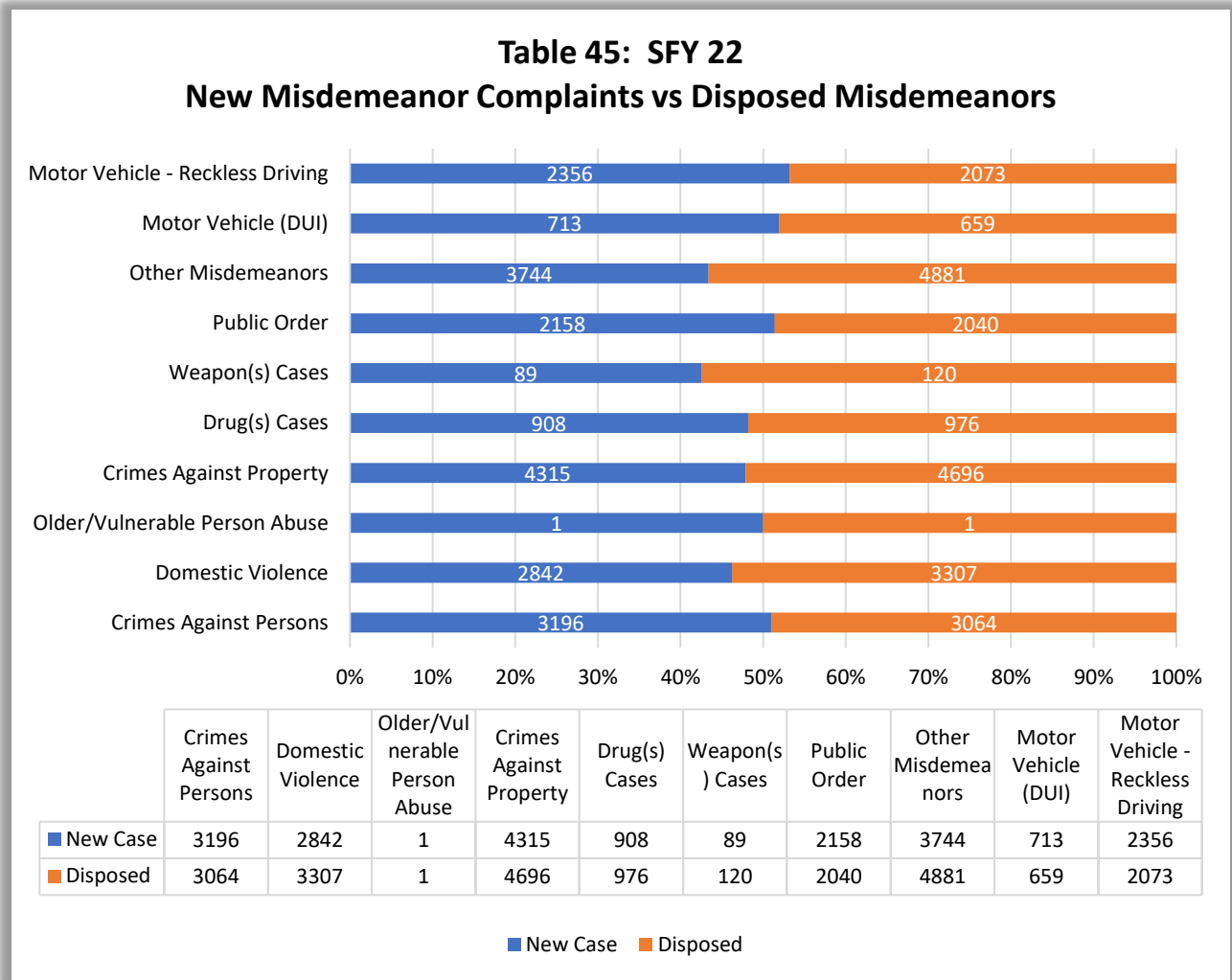


**The older/vulnerable person abuse case was verified through Odyssey that it was a gross misdemeanor offense, with two additional misdemeanor battery charges.*

²⁰ Criminal Statistics Reporting, Total Dispositions, Gross Misdemeanors, SFY 22

The LVJC Disposition of Misdemeanor Cases²¹

Table 45 provides the total number of new misdemeanor cases by offense, compared against the total number of misdemeanor cases disposed in SFY 22.



²¹ Criminal Statistics Reporting, Total Dispositions, Misdemeanors, SFY 22

The LVJC Performance Metrics for Disposition of Cases²²

The National Center for State Courts established CourTools which created a set of performance measures, definitions, criteria, and tools that are balanced and realistic to develop an evidence and research-based court management system. The standards ensure timely justice case processing. The National Center for State Courts (NCSC), in conjunction with the Conference of State Court Administrators (COSCA) and Conference of Chief Judges (CCJ), developed the Model Time Standard which has been established as the benchmark for State Trial Courts. These standards have been approved by the CCJ, COSCA, the American Bar Association (ABA), and the National Association for Court Management (NACM), further referred to as the Court Model Standard. The time to disposition is defined as a percentage of cases disposed or otherwise resolved within established timeframes. The measure is a fundamental tool that assesses the length of time it takes a court to process cases. It compares a court's performance with local, state, or national guidelines for timely case processing. The performance measures are located at: <https://www.courtools.org/trial-court-performance-measures>. These pertain to trial courts. Trial courts are defined as any court to hear a case first, referred to as the courts of original jurisdiction.

Las Vegas Information Technology (IT) and Data Collection

The LVJC currently faces workforce challenges with adequate program staffing capacity to ensure data measures are validated and refined within the existing reporting system. This has limited the ability of the LVJC to provide statistics on the average number of dispositions at the time a complaint has been filed, compared to the current data which generates case disposition timeframes based on the initial pre-complaint filed upon arrest. An added metric is necessary to determine more accurate court processing times to from arrest to the formal complaint being filed by the Clark County District Attorney's Office. The number of days it takes for a formal complaint to be filed by the District Attorney's Office will be an added data collection metric as part of future reporting. This will be a priority area to support the LVJC in addressing case management and equity.

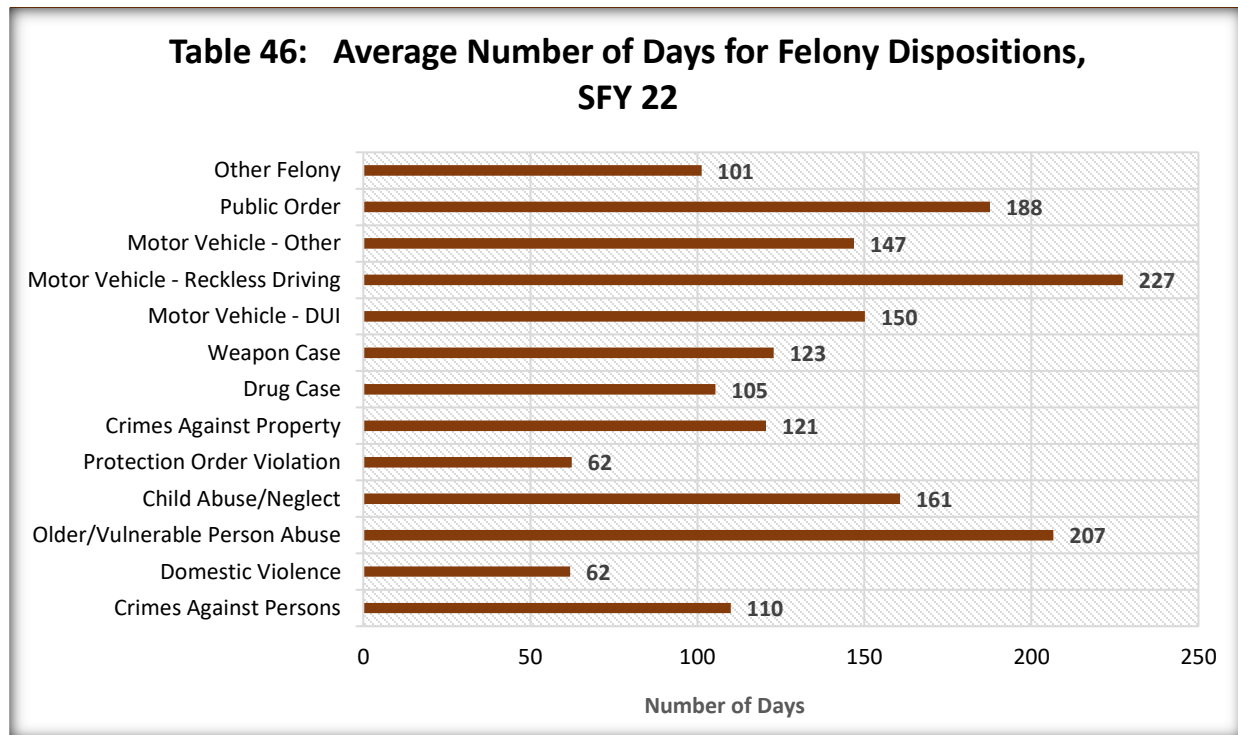
In addition, the current data collection does not measure 0-60 days as required to fully assess the Model Case Standards for State Trial Courts for gross misdemeanors and misdemeanor criminal cases. The system currently tracks 0-90 days, and the first metric is for 0-60 days. Some of these issues could be resolved with

²² *Age of Active Pending Caseload, Criminal Statistics Reporting Caseload Worksheet, (Field 9|9i – 9vii)*

adequate IT staffing that could address programming updates, quality assurance and validation of data and reporting.

The average number of days to disposition below are based on the original pre-complaint generation upon arrest. The benchmark for the Model Case Standards for State Trial Courts for felony criminal cases requires that 75% of cases are resolved within 90-days, 90% are resolved within 180 days, and 98% are resolved within 365 days. The remaining 2% account for the offenses such as potential death penalty cases or other complex cases. A separate report will be generated for the CJCC Executive Committee that provides existing case times based on the limited available data to provide a baseline for the LVJC administration to address effective case management with court processing times. This information will be included in future CJCC annual reports.

Table 46 provides the average number of days for felony disposition of cases by offense in the LVJC.



The benchmark for the Model Case Standards for State Trial Courts for Gross Misdemeanor and Misdemeanor criminal cases requires that 75% of cases are resolved within 60-days, 90% are resolved within 90 days, and 98% are resolved within 180 days. The current data collection for gross misdemeanors and misdemeanors at the LVJC does not measure for 0-60 days, but 0-90 days. As noted, the LVJC is unable to

capture the first benchmark of 0-60 days at 75% for gross misdemeanors or misdemeanors due to IT programming limitations.

Table 47 provides the average number of days for gross misdemeanors to reach disposition for SFY 22.

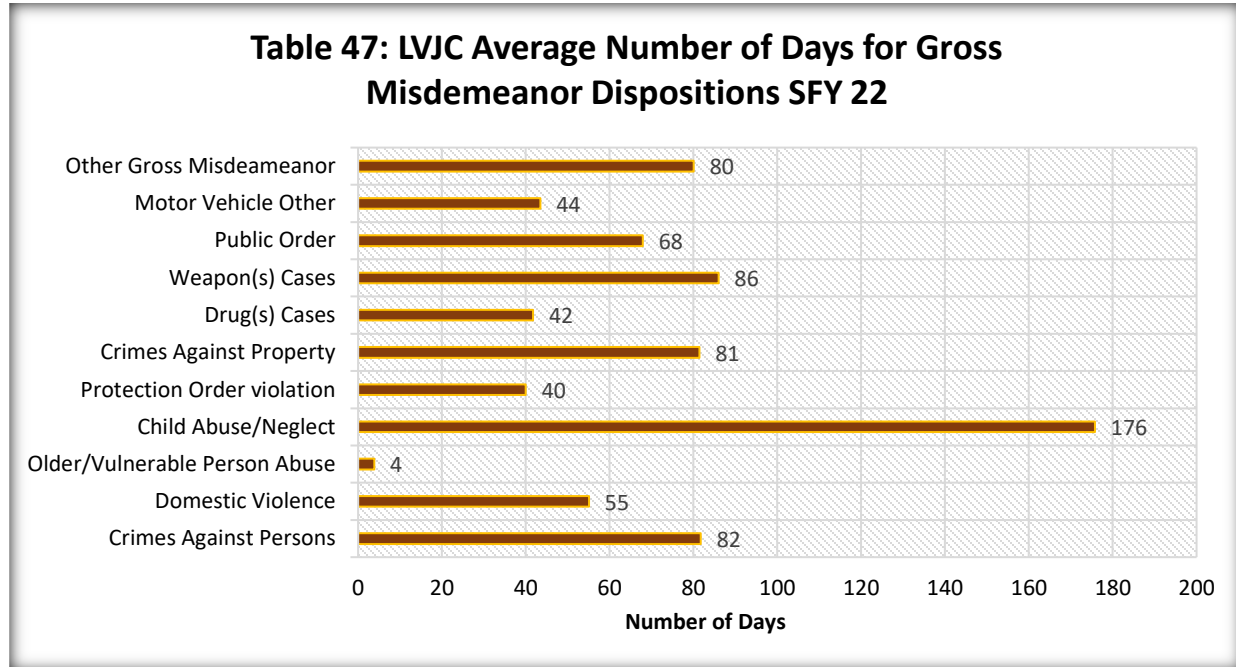
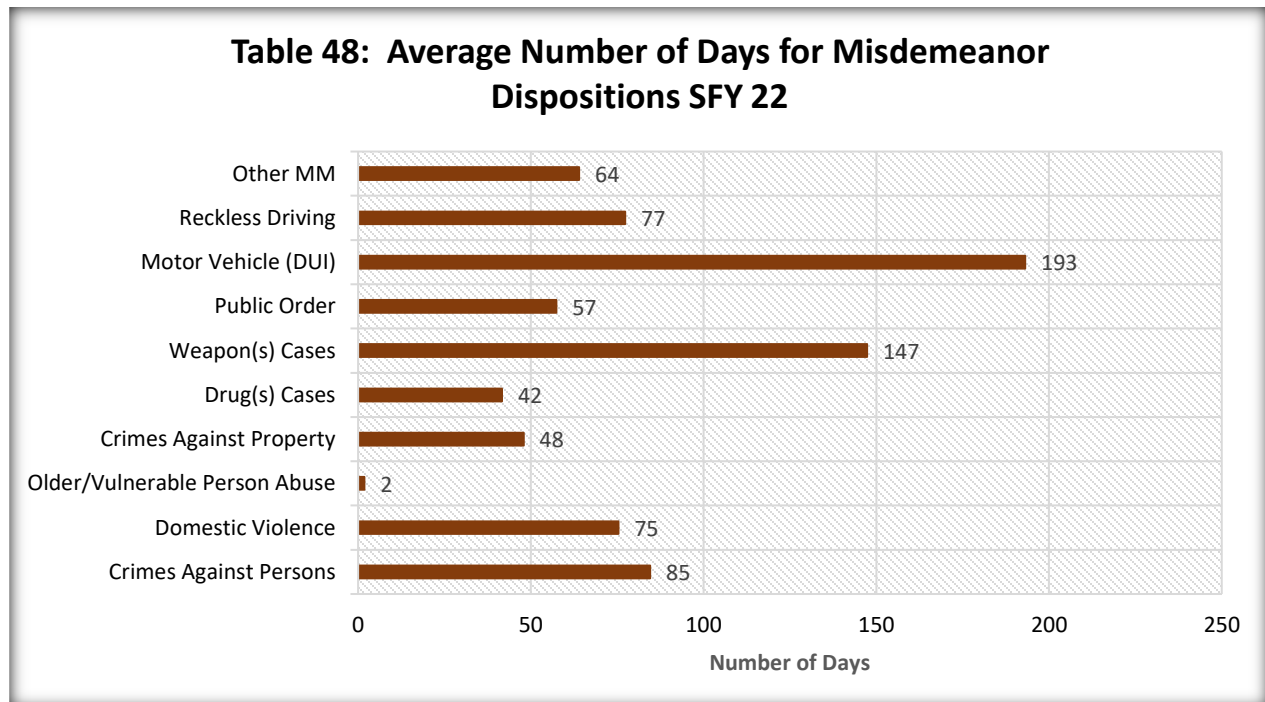


Table 48 provides the average number of days for LVJC misdemeanor disposition of cases.



The LVJC Case Dismissals Before Trial

Table 49 provides the average percentage of felony dismissals²³ by offense type, before preliminary hearing (which does not include Nolle Prosequi)²⁴, for SFY 22.

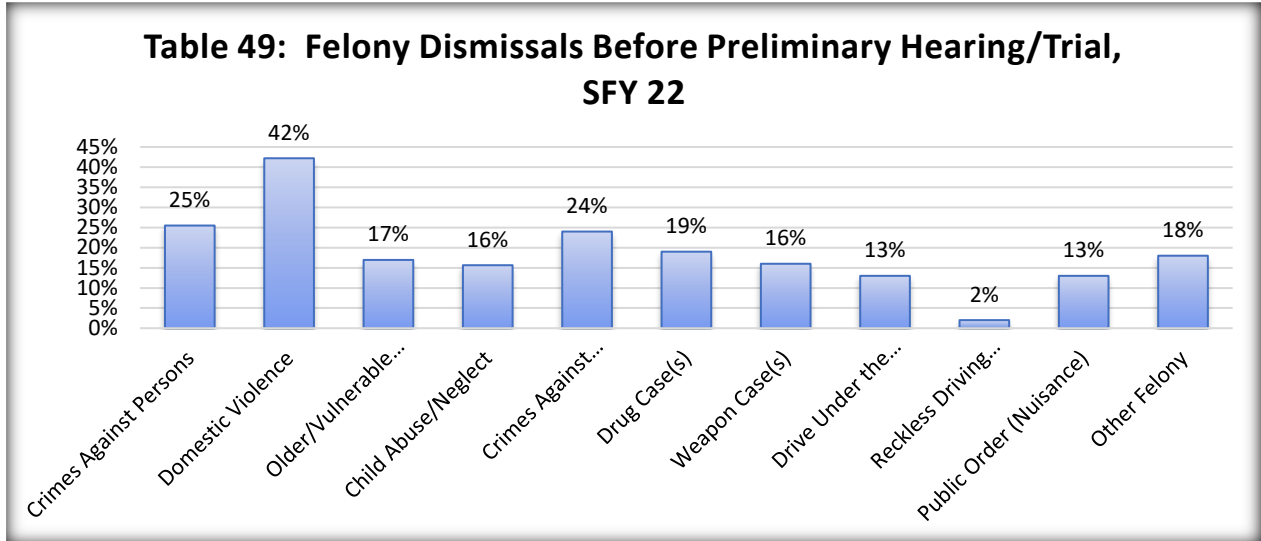
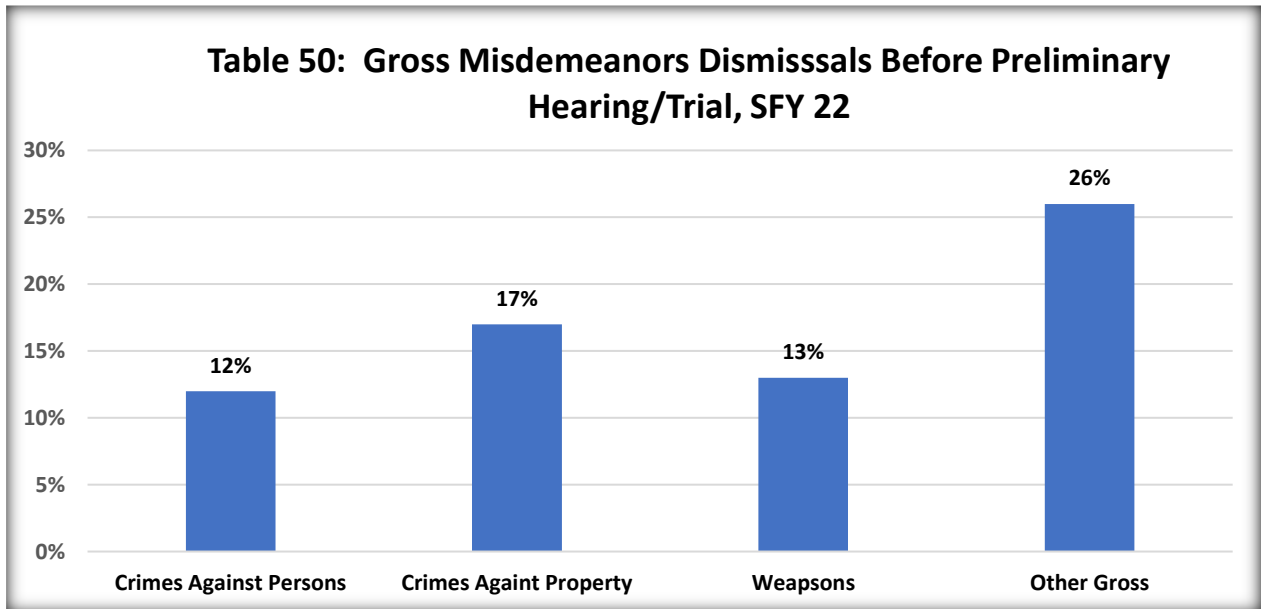


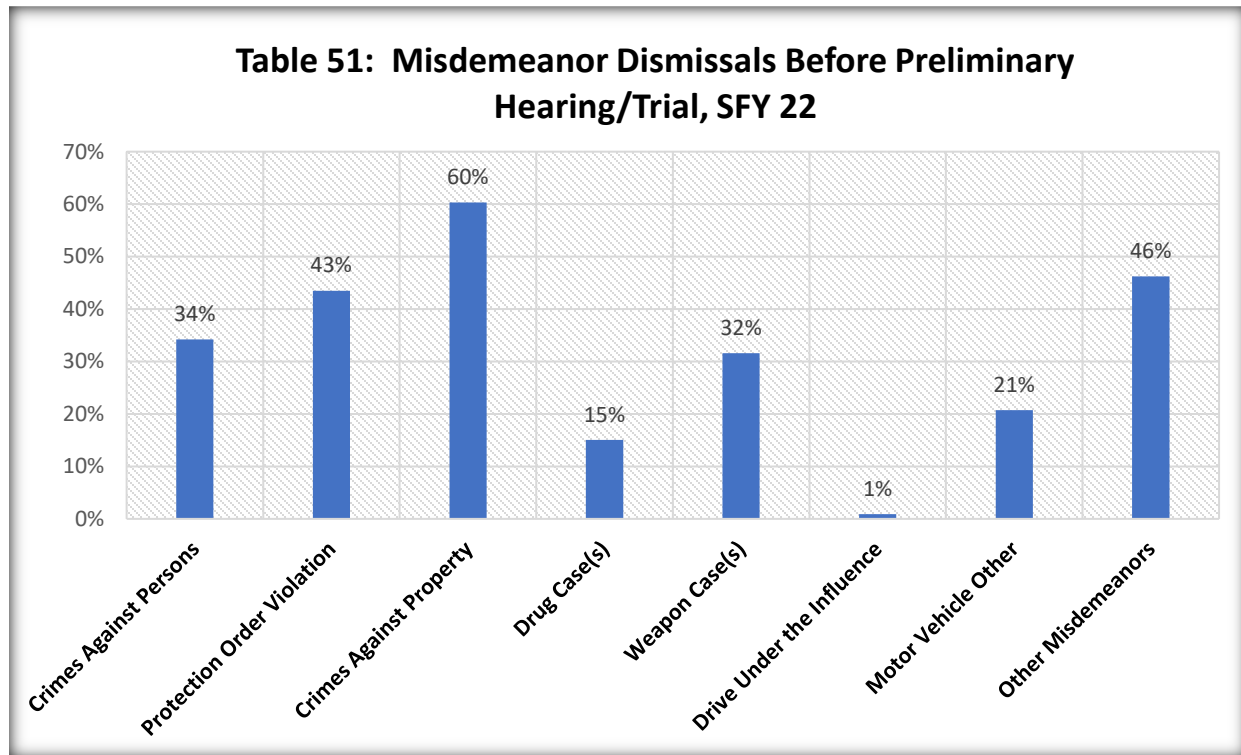
Table 50 provides the average percentage of gross misdemeanors dismissals (above 1%), before preliminary hearing (which does not include Nolle Prosequi), for SFY 22.



²³ Dismissals are generally based on NRS 174.085, Subsection 5(a) due to negotiations, plea agreements, or the completion of specific programs or activities with direction from the District Attorney's office.

²⁴ *Nolle Prosequi refers to those cases denied by the District Attorney's Office before formal charges. These refer to those cases that will not be filed, or cases modified to a new charge.

Table 51 provides the average percentage of misdemeanor dismissals before trial (which does not include Nolle Prosequi) in SFY 22. Overall, misdemeanor crimes against property had 60% of the cases dismissed before trial. Other misdemeanor crimes were dismissed at a rate of 46%, misdemeanor protection order violations were dismissed at 43%, while felony domestic violence cases were dismissed prior to trial at a rate of 42%.



LVJC Specialty Court Overview

For SFY 22, the Community Impact Center has provided more than 364 mail services, 88 court information/quashes, 52 birth certificates, 76 bus passes, 664 resources (housing, water, food, clothing, etc.), 328 DWSS (SNAP), 109 SSDI, 82 Foundation for Recovery Services, 71 SNHD Ignite, 1880 showers, and handled over 600 inquiries on court information/resources.

Table 52 (below) provides an overview of the LVJC Specialty Court Programs. The LVJC has six different programs to include the misdemeanor treatment court, community treatment court track, veterans’ treatment court, the DUI treatment track A and track B, and the Drug Treatment Court. Over 18-months, from January 2021 through June 2022, there were 139 graduates of the LVJC specialty court programs.

Table 52: LVJC Specialty Court Program Data						
January 2021 – June 2022						
	Misdemeanor Treatment Court	Community Court	Veterans Treatment Court	DUI Treatment, Track A	DUI Treatment, Track B	Adult Drug Treatment Court
New Clients	37	44	39	25	49	89
Graduations	8	20	34	12	34	31
Terminated	6	46	7	1	7	55
Self-Termination	2	0	1	0	2	12
Active Clients	28	42	25	22	47	84
Warrants	9	31	11	4	1	34
Drug Free Babies	N/A	N/A	N/A	1	N/A	N/A
Deceased	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	2
Transfer to different program	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	1

Figure 4 provides an overview of the LVJC Specialty Court Participant Demographics.

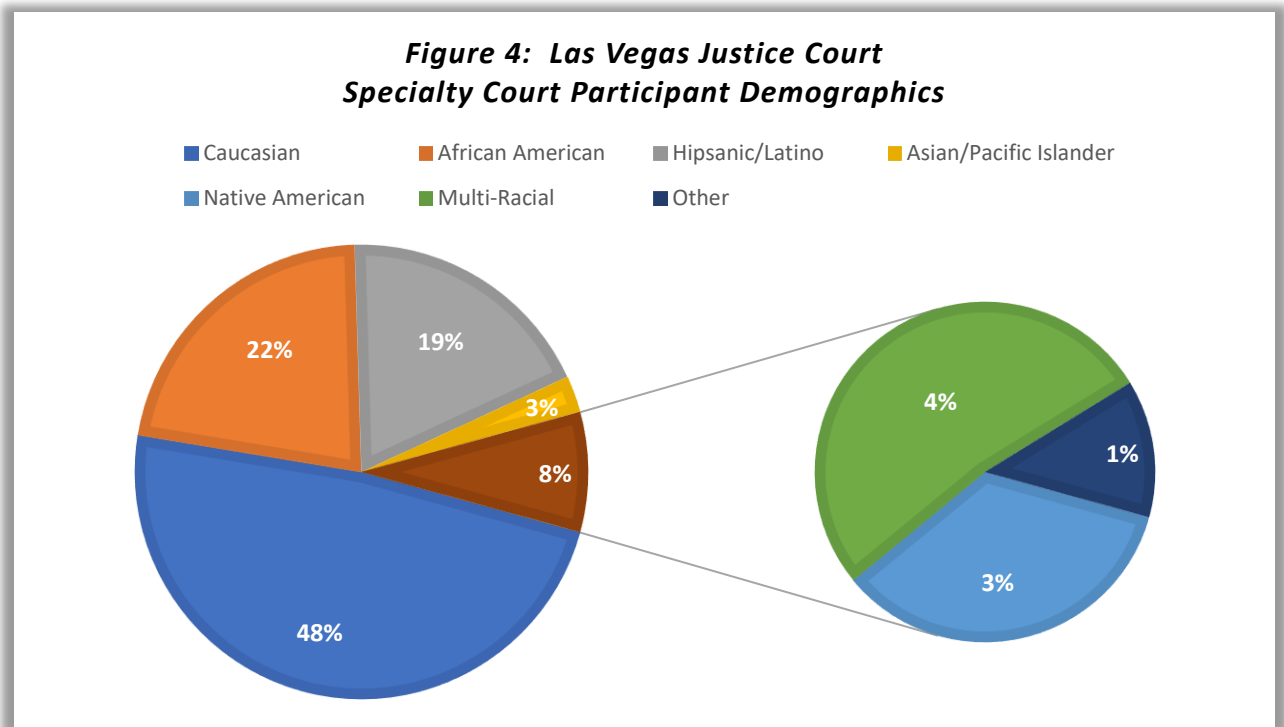
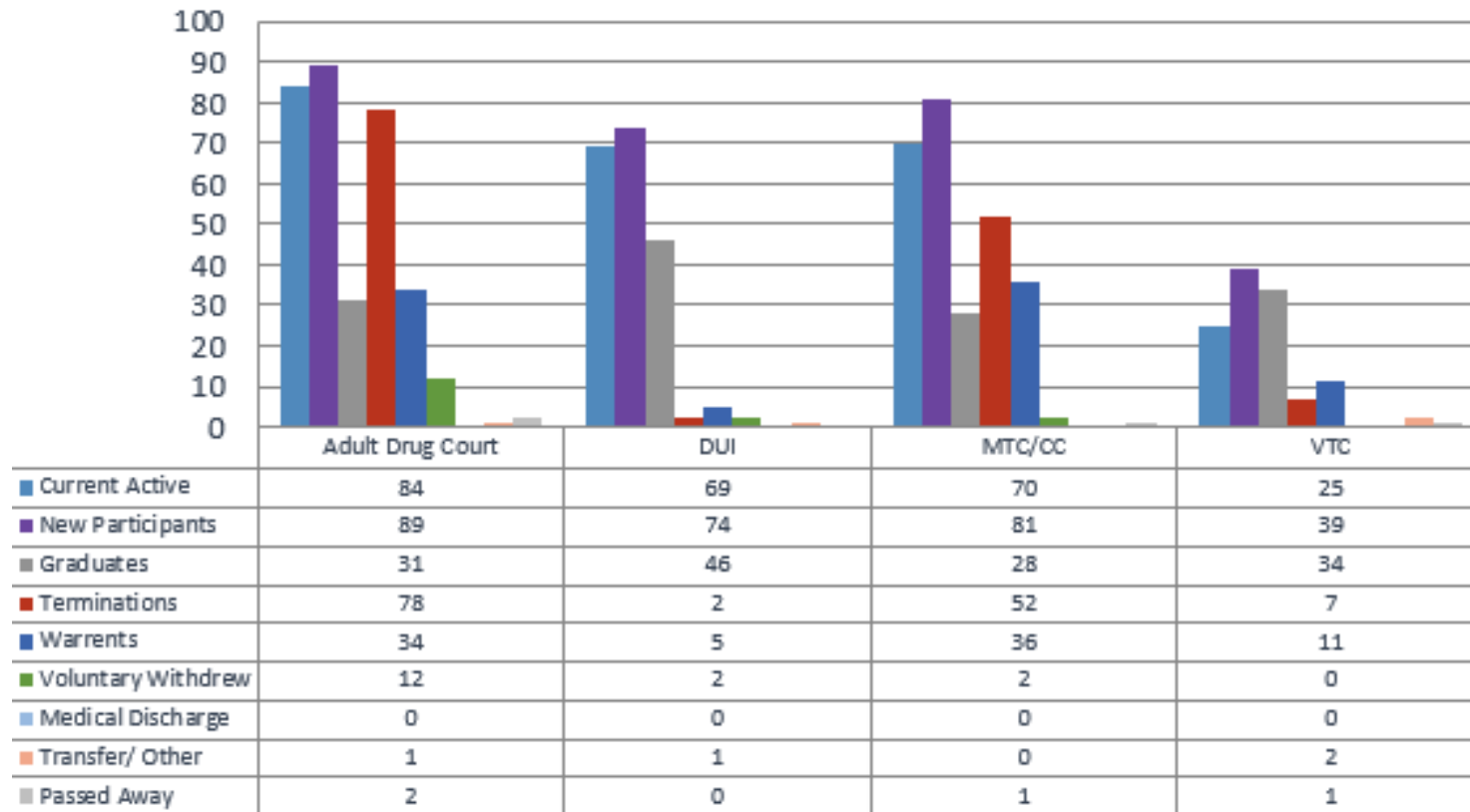


Table 53 provides the program statistics for the LVJC for SFY 22. The 2023 CJCC Annual Report will include a metric to determine the funding and cost for participation by each client for the LVJC and District Court. In addition, standardized reporting and reporting metrics will be part of future reporting.

Table 53: Overall Program Statistics, LVJC, SFY 22



Pretrial Services (Justice Court)

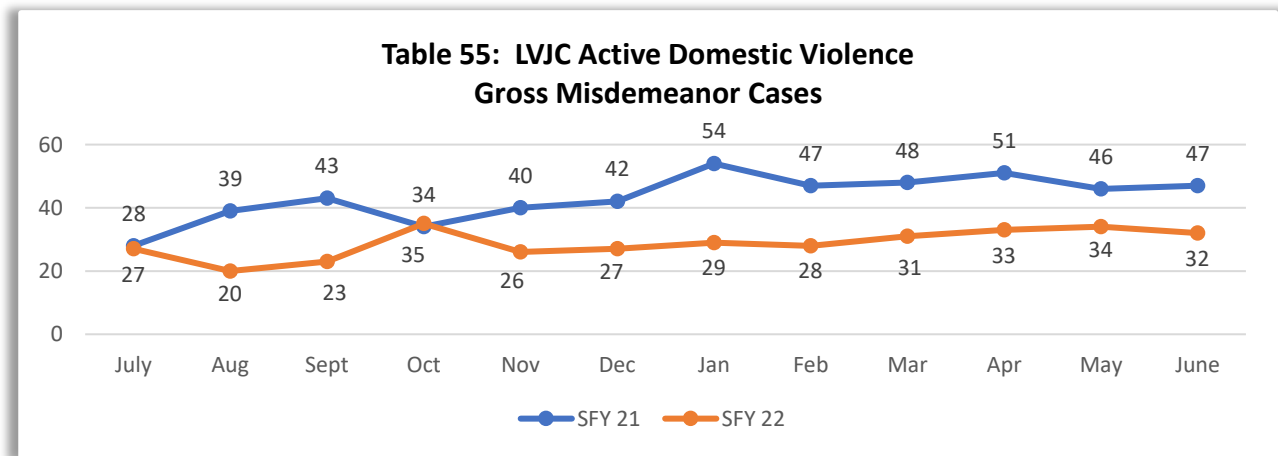
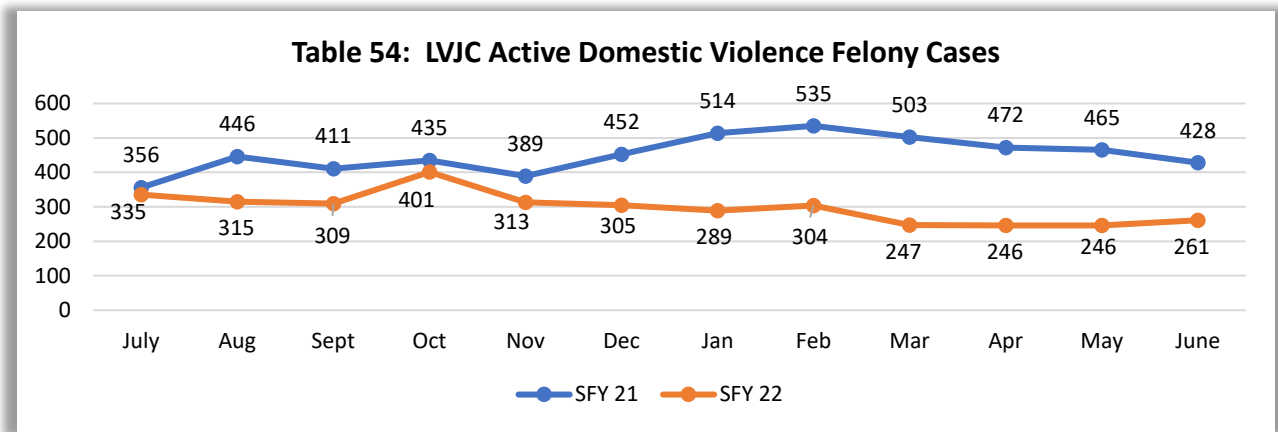
The LVJC handles all the Nevada Pretrial Risk Assessment (NPR) activities for the 11 justice courts in the Eighth Judicial District, due to lack of resources within other jurisdictions. The Justice Courts handle 51,635 or 66% of all new criminal cases in Clark County. The role of the LVJC Pretrial Services Division (PSD) has expanded, although staffing has remained constant. In February 2022, a Pretrial Services Workload Analysis was completed by Justice Management Institute (JMI). JMI workload analysis focused on Pretrial Services' Intake and Intensive Supervision Unit (ISU) components. JMI assessed staffing resource needs through a *Delphi Technique* methodology and workload diaries. Based on the analysis, JMI estimates that the LVJC was understaffed by six Pretrial Services Officers and 1.5 Assistant Pretrial Service Officer positions for intake functions. Staff located at the CCDC interview defendants pending the initial pretrial release hearing, conduct a full criminal history check, and assess each defendant's likelihood of future court appearance and arrest-free behavior using the Nevada Pretrial Risk instrument (NPR). The Division's ISU monitors defendants released with the condition to contact the division regularly, including working with defendants to ensure appearance at court and address outstanding arrest warrants. The LVJC PSD also manages the pretrial supervision for the District Court. Based on the analysis completed in 2022 and Pretrial Agency Assessment completed in 2021, identifying resources for LVJC Pretrial Services has been identified as a priority for jail diversion and reducing recidivism.

Housing defendants in jail while they await trial proves costly and unnecessary. In late 2022, the PSD implemented Corrisoft that will be fully operational by February 2023. Corrisoft is a technology solution that utilizes a suite of smartphone-based solutions to help the LVJC engage, support, and manage participants more efficiently. Clark County has become one of the many jurisdictions to utilize a pretrial software program as a cost-effective way to reduce jail overcrowding and minimize the costs to the community, individual and county. Corrisoft delivers minimally restrictive activity management reducing the requirement for regular one-on-one client interactions. The goal is to move appropriate low-level offenders to the PSD to ensure offenders are not being over supervised. In addition, this will free up resources for the CCSD EMP to focus resources on medium and high-level offenders, who have more limiting restrictions. By leveraging smartphone technology, Corrisoft allows the LVJC PSD to utilize evidence-based program activities to engage clients, use shared calendars and reminders for court related activities or treatment. From a smartphone with use-control features that provides continuous location services to a remote reporting application the client downloads to their own phone, Corrisoft

provides Clark County with additional activity management tools to support defendants in being successful and returning to court.

Domestic Violence Case Trends and Dispositions²⁵

As noted before, domestic violence data includes elder abuse, child abuse and intimate violence. **Table 54** trends the active domestic violence felony cases in LVJC for SFY 21 and SFY 22. The total number of felony domestic violence cases decreased 34% in SFY 22 or an average reduction of 152 cases monthly. **Table 55** trends the active domestic violence gross misdemeanor cases for SFY 21 and SFY 22. The total number of gross misdemeanor domestic violence cases decreased 34% or an average reduction of 15 cases monthly in SFY 22 compared to SFY 21.



²⁵ Domestic Violence statistics pulled from criminal statistics reporting caseload worksheet by court case type, "active cases" as reported (End Pending, 7a Active).

Table 56 trends active domestic violence misdemeanor cases for SFY 21 and SFY 22. The total number of misdemeanor domestic violence cases decreased 38% or an average reduction of 360 cases each month in SFY 22. **Table 57** provides a two-year comparison of dispositions for domestic violence cases based on annual averages.²⁶

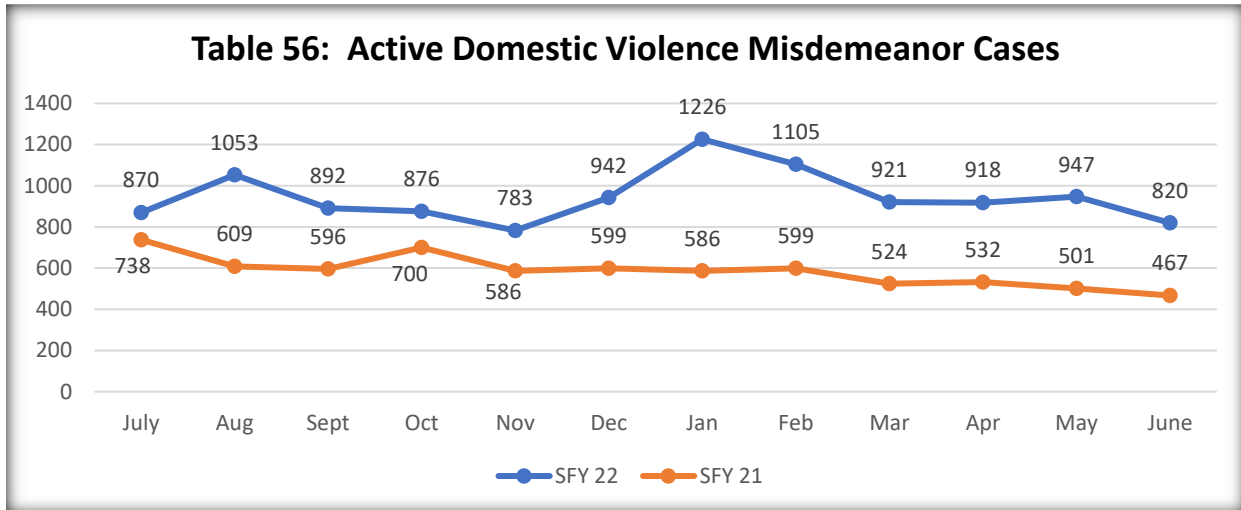


Table 57: LVJC Domestic Violence Dispositions (Annual Average)

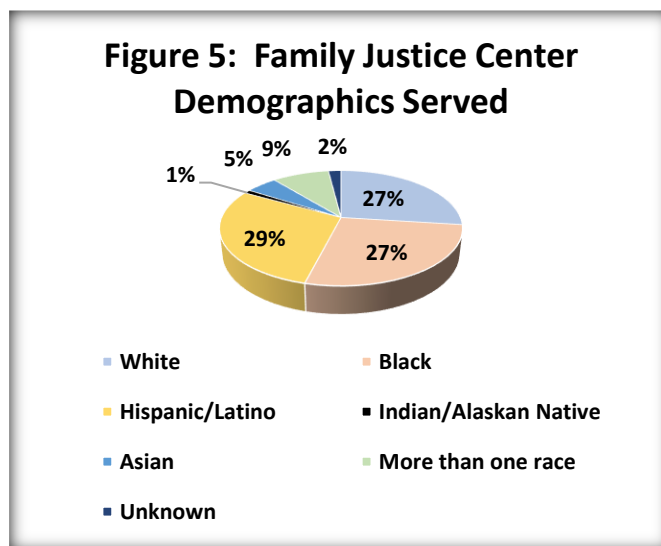
Category of Offense	Felony		Gross Misdemeanor		Misdemeanor	
	SFY 21	SFY 22	SFY 21	SFY 22	SFY 21	SFY 22
Waiver of Preliminary Hearing	13.39%	10.83%	2%	3.2%	N/A	.06%
Other Manner of Disposition	10.76%	9.66%	12%	10.9%	9.02%	8.10%
Acquittal	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	.03%	.06%
Nolle Prosequi	N/A	9.21%	N/A	4.5%	.11%	4.29%
Dismissed Before Trial or Preliminary Hearing	42.18%	42.60%	40%	45.5%	28.30%	26.58%
Convicted – Trial	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	.11%	.06%
Guilty Plea/Sentence	31.36%	24.06%	46%	32.1%	30.11%	23.44%
Bindover to District Court	1.71%	1.40%	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Dismissed after Diversion	.61%	2.23%	N/A	3.8%	32.32%	37.41%

²⁶ Dismissals are generally based on NRS 174.085, Subsection 5(a) due to negotiations, plea agreements, or the completion of specific programs or activities, and/or with direction from the District Attorney's office.

Southern Nevada Family Justice Center (FJC)

The Southern Nevada FJC was opened in 2017 creating a community of support improving service utilization and sharing of resources through an evidence-based model. The FJC is a one stop shot for victims of domestic violence, sexual assault, and human trafficking. The multi-agency center is designed to help victims meet their needs met in one safe place. Safety, advocacy, and confidentiality are the bedrock of the FJC. On-site partner agencies include, but are not limited to, the Las Vegas Metropolitan Police Department, Signs of Hope, RISE, and the City of Las Vegas Attorney. On call and off-site partners include Immigrant Home Foundation, Legal Aid Center of Southern Nevada, the Clark County District Attorney, Shade Tree, the Veterans Administration Intimate Partner Violence Program and Nevada Legal Services.

The direct services provided include crisis intervention, connecting victims to resources and assisting with applications, assisting with filing temporary protective/restraining orders (TPO), safety planning, case updates or information on detectives assigned to case(s), court accompaniment, hospital response, getting connected by police officers to advocates as a point of contact for information on process from investigation to court proceedings, assist with bus passes and temporary phones, victims of crime compensation for crime expenses, breaking a lease for stalking, sexual assault or domestic violence, confidential address program (CAP) authorized by NRS 217.462 and operated by the Department of Health and Human Services' Division of Child and Family Services, referral to shelters and rental assistance, trauma informed counseling referrals, assistance with applying for legal services with custody, divorce, landlord/tenant issues and TPO representation. **Figure 5** provides an overview of the client demographics served. The FJC assists all victims regardless of immigration status or if they are participating with the criminal justice system. The goal is to be supportive regardless of the choice or decision of the victim. From 2018 through June 2022, the FJC has served 2,241 new and 676 returning clients. For 2022, the average number of new clients is 50 per month and 17 per month for return clients. As of June 2022, the FJC had served 298 new clients and 102 new clients during this six-month period.

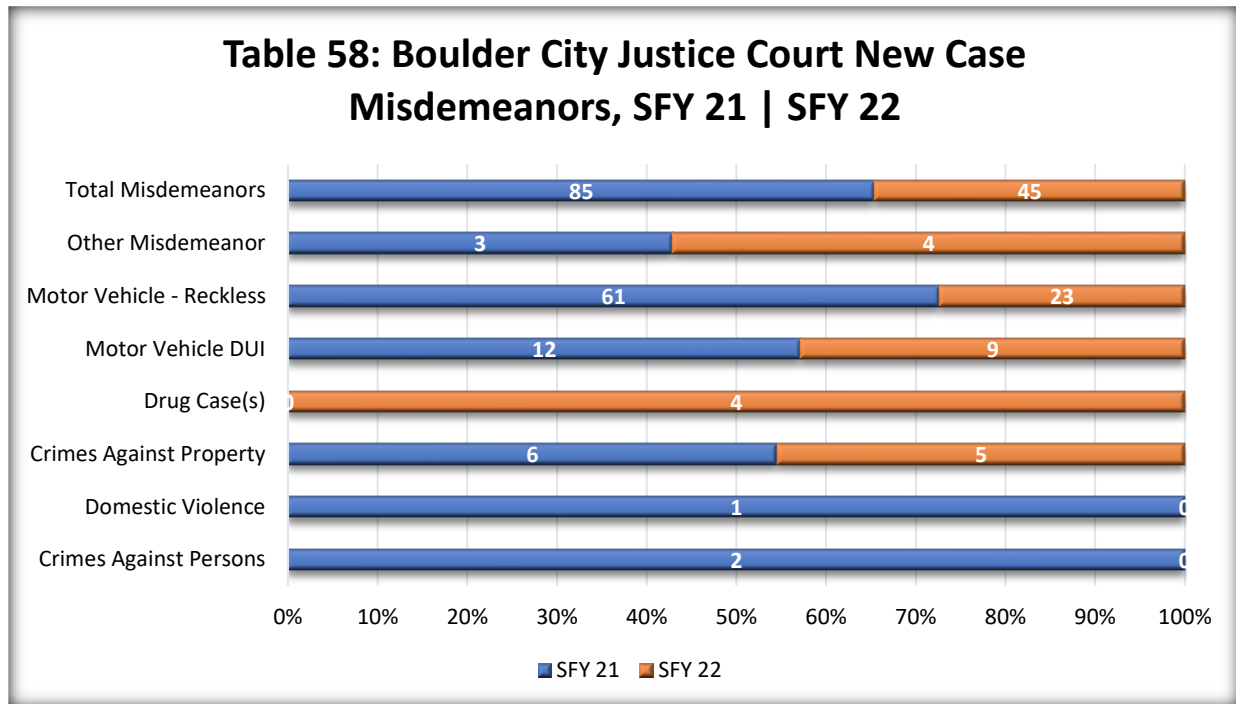


Outlying Justice and Municipal Courts

As part of the Eighth Judicial Court beyond the Clark County District Court and the LVJC, there are nine additional justice courts to include: Boulder City, Bunkerville, Goodsprings, Henderson, Laughlin, Mesquite, Moapa, North Las Vegas, and Searchlight. There are also five municipal courts to include Boulder City, Henderson, Las Vegas, Mesquite, and North Las Vegas. Many of these courts have a diverse range of specialty courts and programs. As part of the data collection process for the 2023 annual report, efforts will be made to capture more detailed information on each of these courts and the diversion programs they operate including specialty courts.²⁷

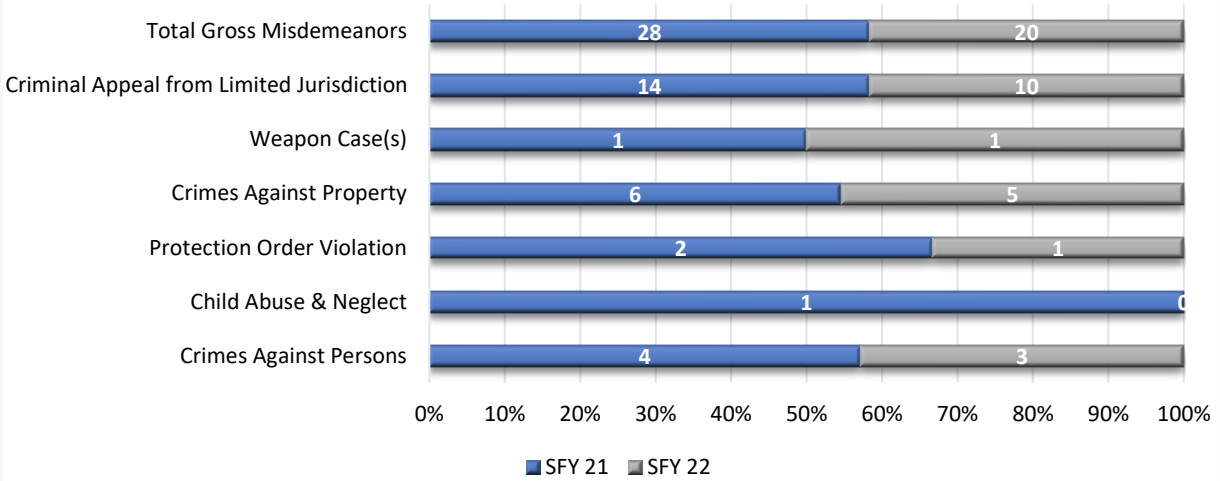
Boulder City Justice Court New Cases, SFY 21 | SFY 22

Table 58 and **Table 59** show new gross misdemeanor and misdemeanor cases for SFY 21 and SFY 22. Boulder City Justice Court had 107 new criminal filings for SFY 22 not including reopened cases, which is almost 38% less than in SFY 21, but comparable to the 110 new criminal filings in SFY 18, the 118 in SFY 19, and 113 in SFY 20.



²⁷ Data was collected from the Administrative Office of the Courts

Table 59: Boulder Justice Court New Case Gross Misdemeanors, SFY 21 | SFY 22



Bunkerville Justice Court New Cases, SFY 21 | SFY 22

Table 60 and **Table 61** show new gross misdemeanor and misdemeanor cases for SFY 21 and SFY 22.

Bunkerville Justice Court had 21 new criminal filings for SFY 22 not including reopened cases, which is almost 25% more than in SFY 21, and the highest number over five years with 17 new criminal filings in SFY 18, 16 in SFY 19, nine in SFY 20, and 13 in SFY 21.

Table 60: Bunkerville Justice Court New Case Misdemeanors, SFY 21 | SFY 22

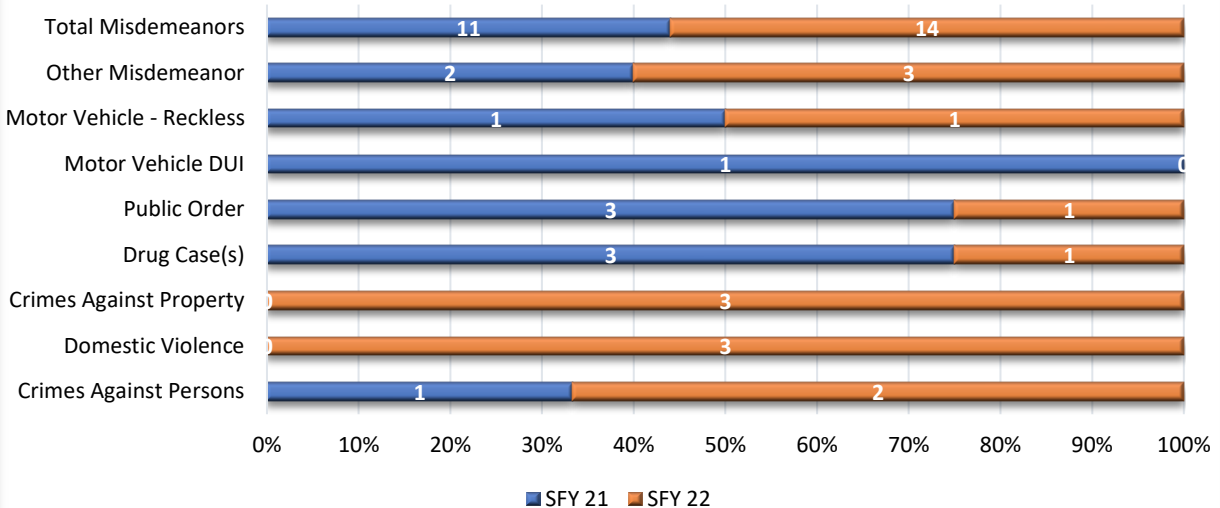
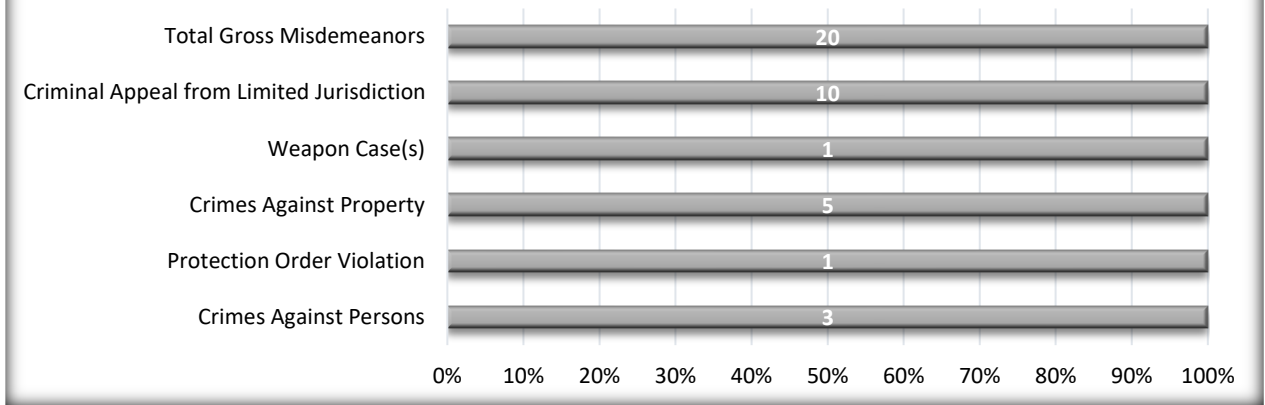


Table 61: Bunkerville Justice Court Gross Misdemeanors, SFY 22 Only



Goodsprings Justice Court New Case, SFY 21 | SFY 22

Table 62 and **Table 63** show new gross misdemeanor and misdemeanor cases for SFY 21 and SFY 22.

Good Springs Justice Court had 393 new criminal filings for SFY 22 not including reopened cases, which is 5% less than in SFY 21 with 414 new criminal case filings, and almost 50% more than the 199 in SFY 18.

There were 230 cases in SFY 19, and 191 in SFY 20.

Table 62: Goodsprings Justice Court New Case Misdemeanors, SFY 21 | SFY 22

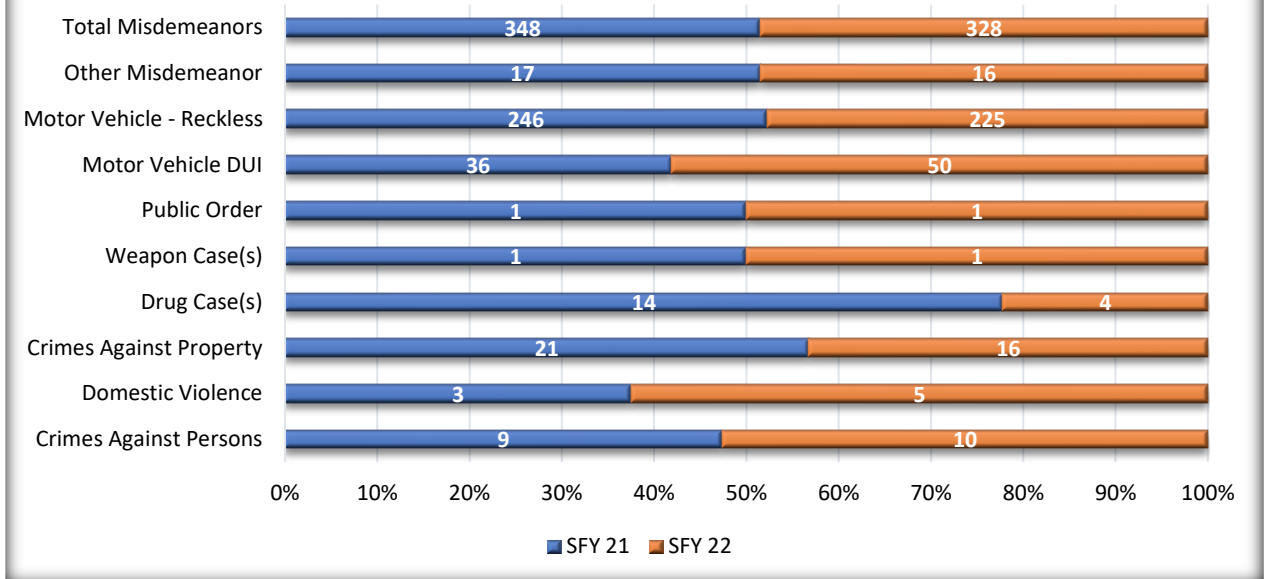
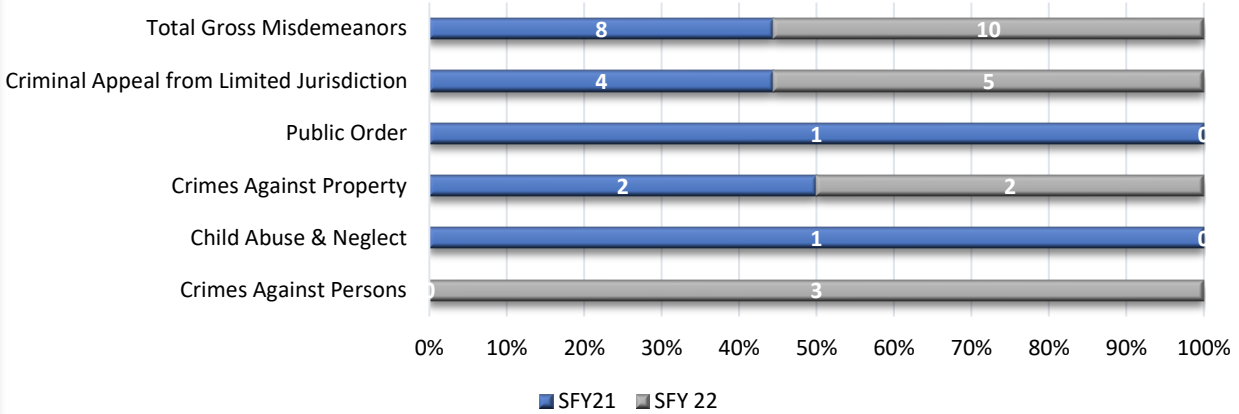


Table 63: Goodsprings Justice Court New Case Gross Misdemeanors, SFY 21 | SFY 22



Henderson Justice Court New Cases, SFY 21 | SFY 22

Table 64 and **Table 65** show new gross misdemeanor and misdemeanor cases for SFY 21 and SFY 22.

Henderson Justice Court had 1,645 new criminal filings for SFY 22 not including reopened cases, which is almost 20% less than in SFY 21 with 2062 cases, and 40-45% less than the 2,664 new criminal filings in SFY 18. There were 2,847 cases in SFY 19, and 2,896 in SFY 20.

Table 64: Henderson Justice Court New Case Misdemeanors, SFY 21 | SFY 22

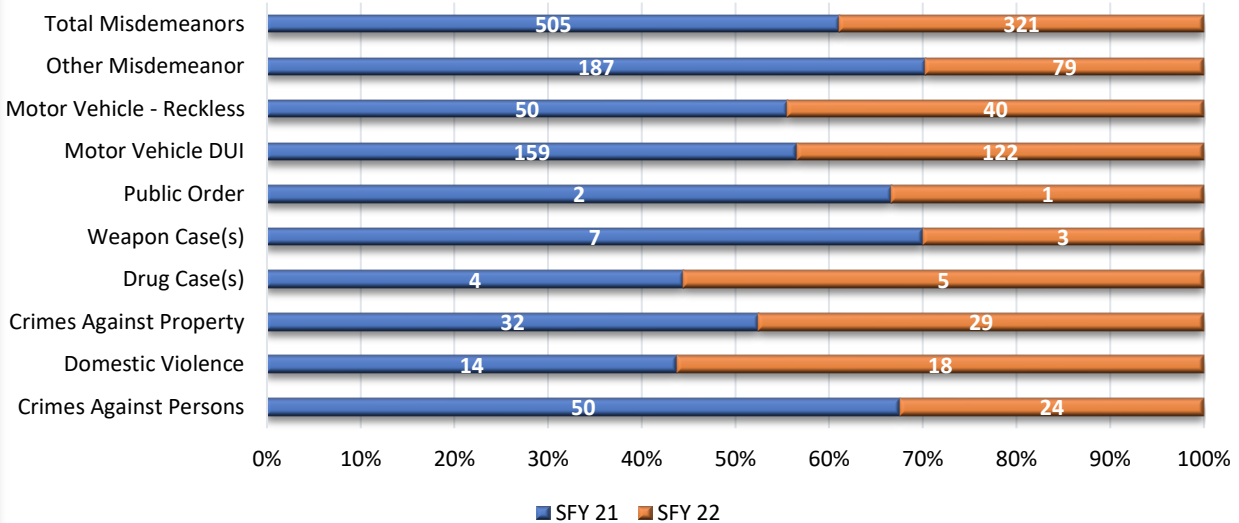
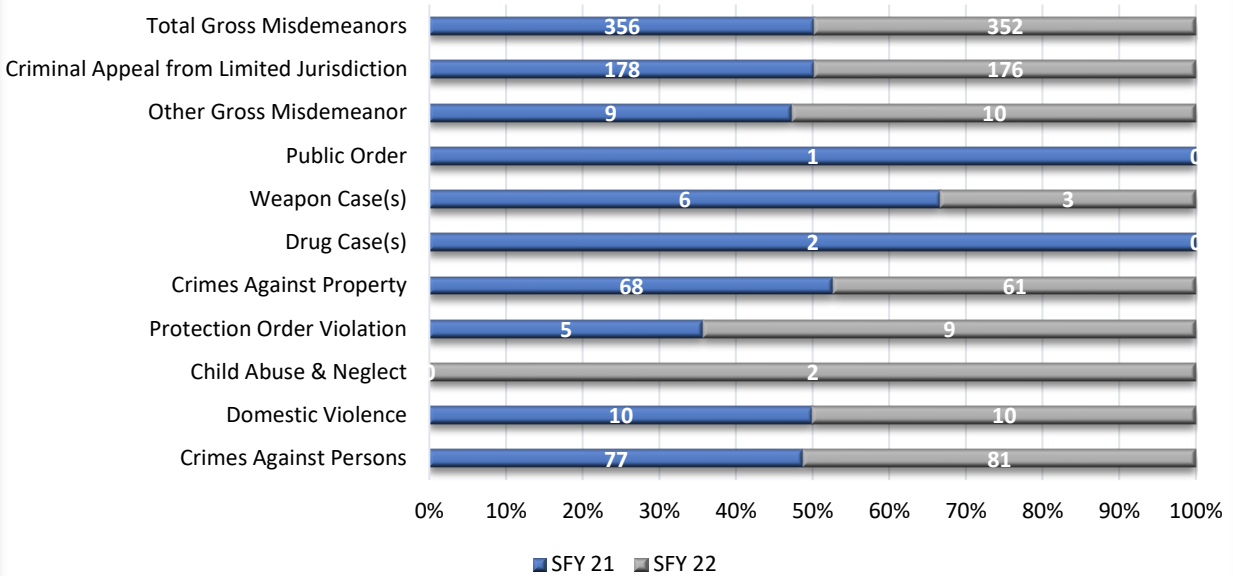


Table 65: Henderson Justice Court New Case Gross Misdemeanors, SFY 21 | SFY 22



Laughlin Justice Court New Cases, SFY 21 | SFY 22

Table 66 and **Table 67** show new gross misdemeanor and misdemeanor cases for SFY 21 and SFY 22.

Laughlin Justice Court had 387 new criminal filings for SFY 22 not including reopened cases, which is 30% less than in SFY 21 with 557 new cases, and 44% less than the 694 new criminal filings in SFY 18. There were 606 cases in SFY 19, and 634 in SFY 20.

Table 66: Laughlin Justice Court New Case Misdemeanors, SFY 21 | SFY 22

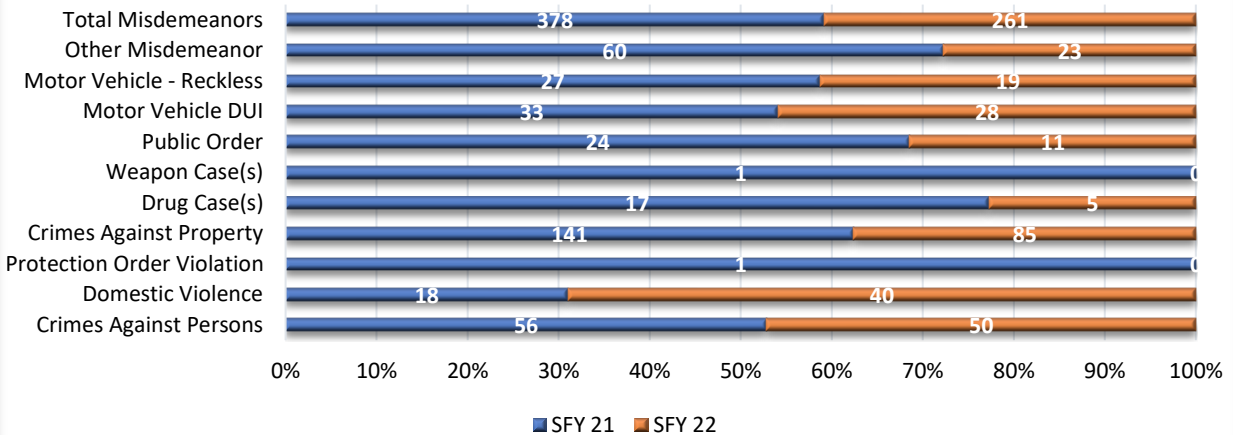
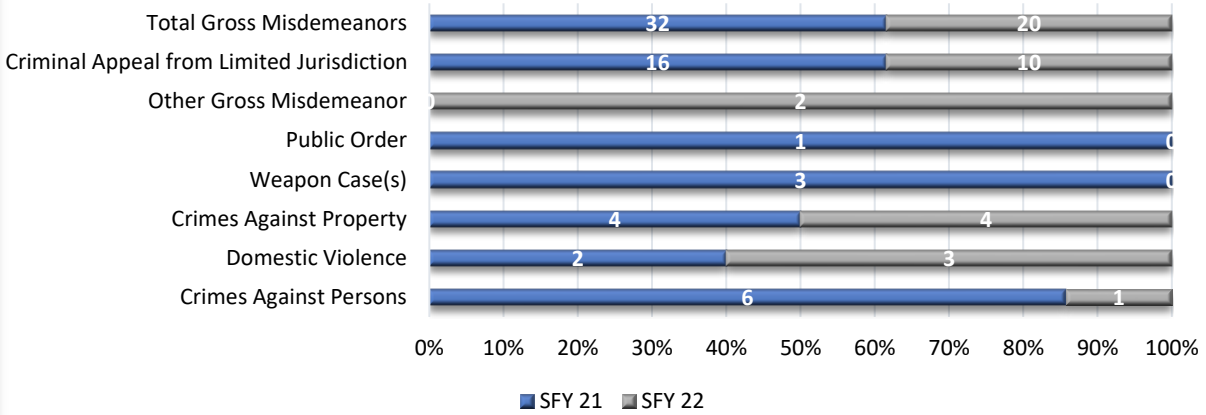


Table 67: Laughlin Justice Court New Case Gross Misdemeanors, SFY 21 | SFY 22



Mesquite Justice Court New Cases, SFY 21 | SFY 22

Table 68 and **Table 69** show new gross misdemeanor and misdemeanor cases for SFY 21 and SFY 22.

Mesquite Justice Court had 190 new criminal filings for SFY 22 not including reopened cases, which is 21% less than in SFY 21 with 240 new cases, but comparable to the 194 new criminal filings in SFY 18, 190 in SFY 19, and slightly less than the 227 in SFY 20.

Table 68: Mesquite Justice Court New Case Misdemeanors, SFY 21 | SFY 22

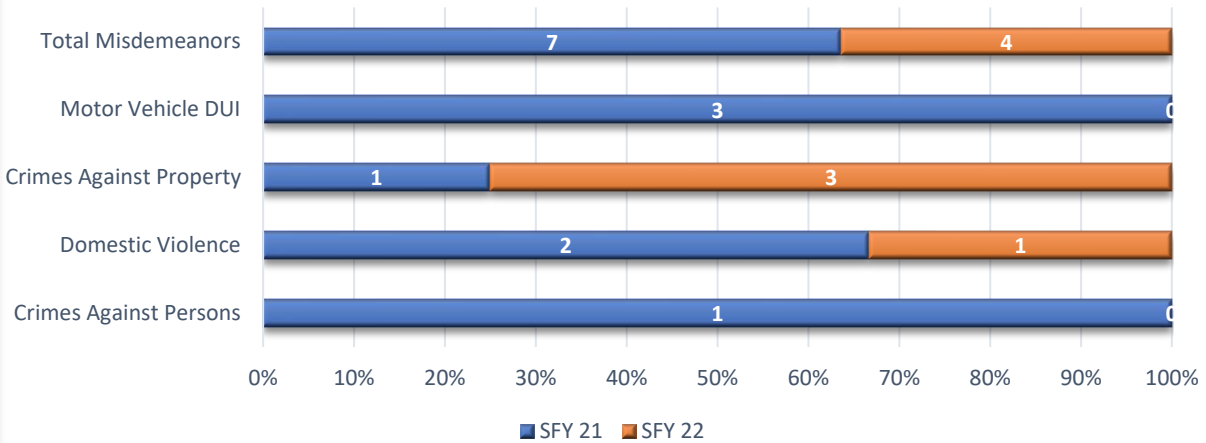
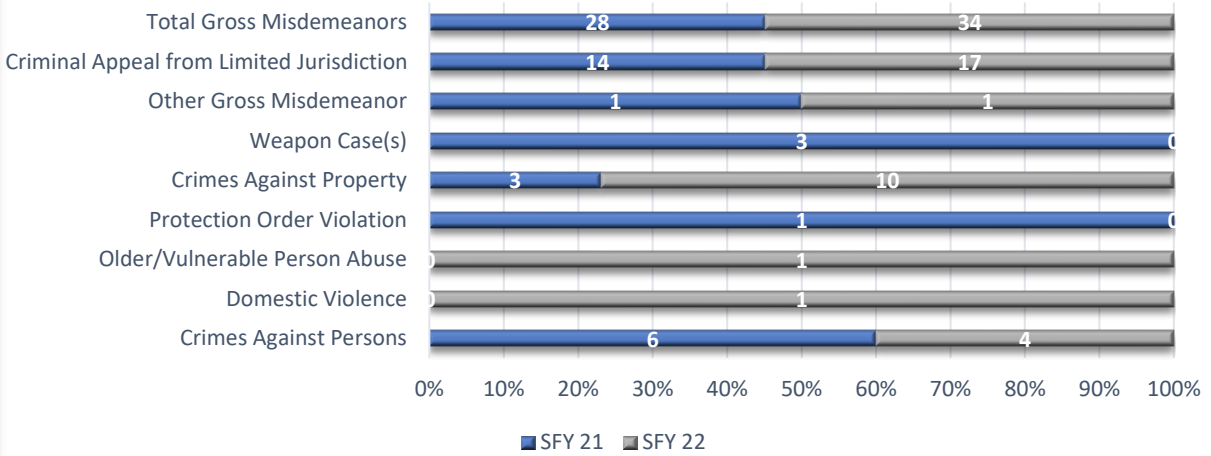


Table 69: Mesquite Justice Court New Case Gross Misdemeanors, SFY 21 | SFY 22



Moapa Justice Court New Cases, SFY 21 | SFY 22

Table 70 and **Table 71** show new gross misdemeanor and misdemeanor cases for SFY 21 and SFY 22. Moapa Justice Court had 72 new criminal filings for SFY 22 not including reopened cases, which is 10% less than in SFY 21 with 80 new cases. Moapa had 69 new criminal filings in SFY 18, 57 in SFY 19, and 45 in SFY 20.

Table 70: Moapa Justice Court New Case Misdemeanors, SFY 21 | SFY 22

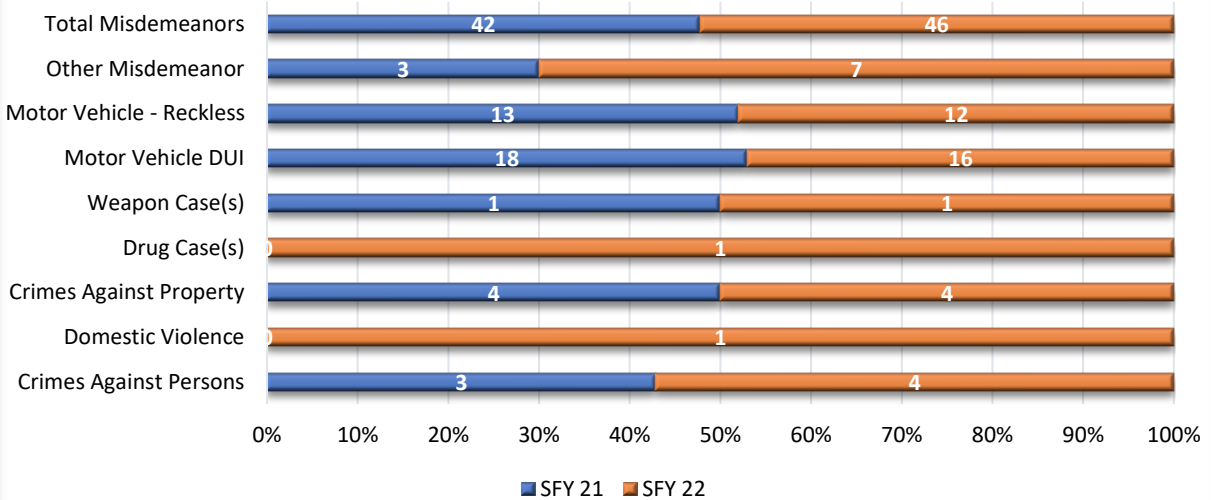
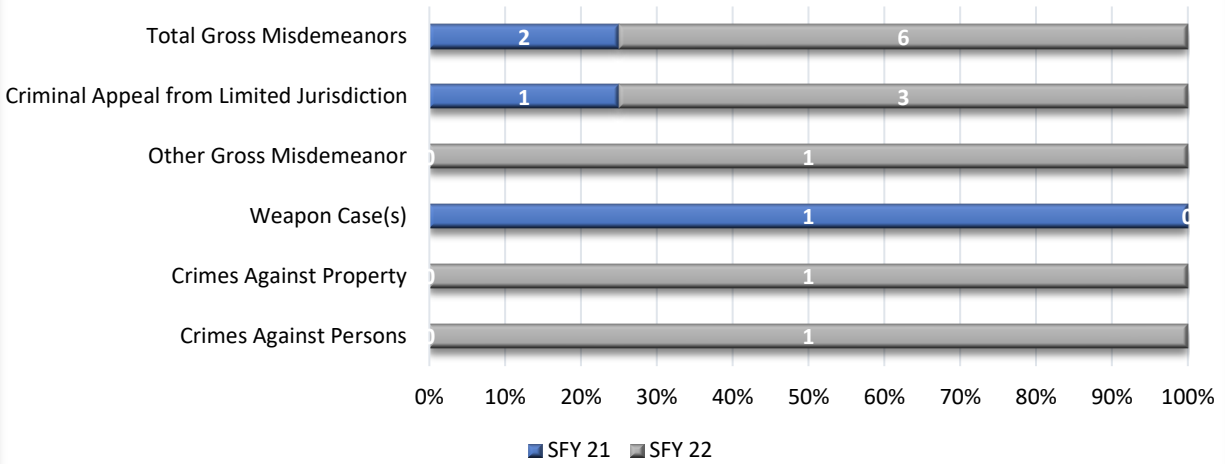


Table 71: Moapa Justice Court New Case Gross Misdemeanors, SFY 21 | SFY 22



North Las Vegas Justice Court New Cases, SFY 21 | SFY 22

Table 72 and **Table 73** show new gross misdemeanor and misdemeanor cases for SFY 21 and SFY 22. North Las Vegas Justice Court had 2,098 new criminal filings for SFY 22 not including reopened cases, which is 14% less than in SFY 21 with 2,449 new cases. SFY 22 is also 34% less than the 3,167 new criminal filings in SFY 18, 3,538 in SFY 19, and 3,085 in SFY 20.

Table 72: North Las Vegas Justice Court New Case Misdemeanors, SFY 21 | SFY 22

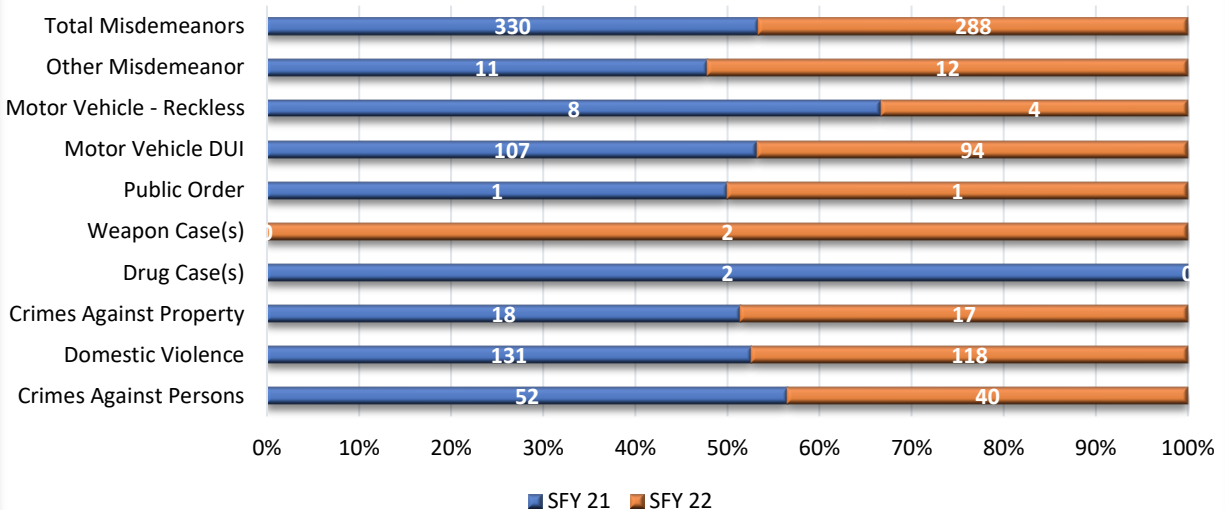
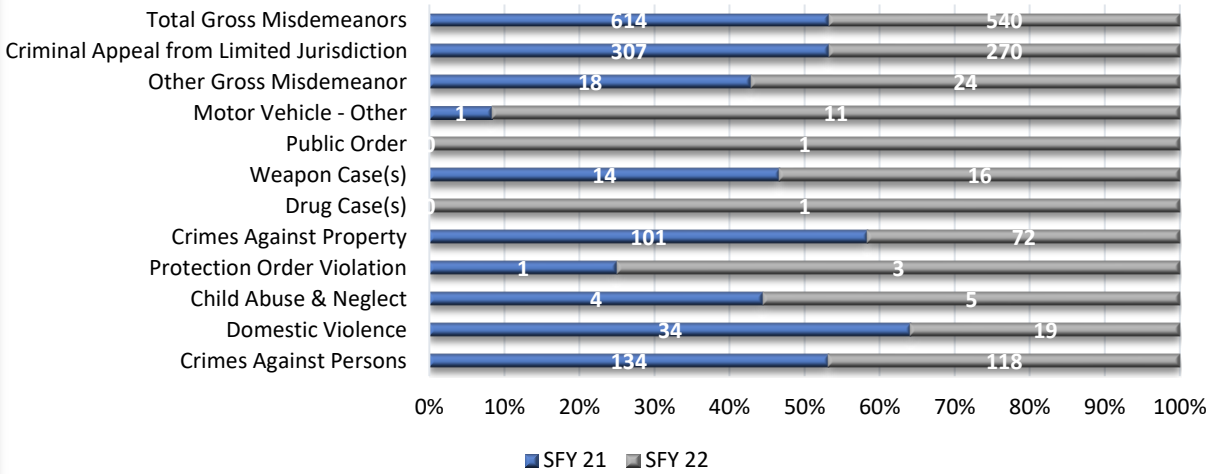


Table 73: North Las Vegas Justice Court New Case Gross Misdemeanors, SFY 21 | SFY 22



Searchlight Justice Court New Cases, SFY 21 | SFY 22

Table 74 and **Table 75** show new gross misdemeanor and misdemeanor cases for SFY 21 and SFY 22.

Searchlight Justice Court had 120 new criminal filings for SFY 22 not including reopened cases, which is 45% more than in SFY 21 with 66 new cases. Searchlight had 79 new criminal filings in SFY 18, 70 in SFY 19, and 102 in SFY 20.

Table 74: Searchlight Justice Court New Case Misdemeanors, SFY 21 | SFY 22

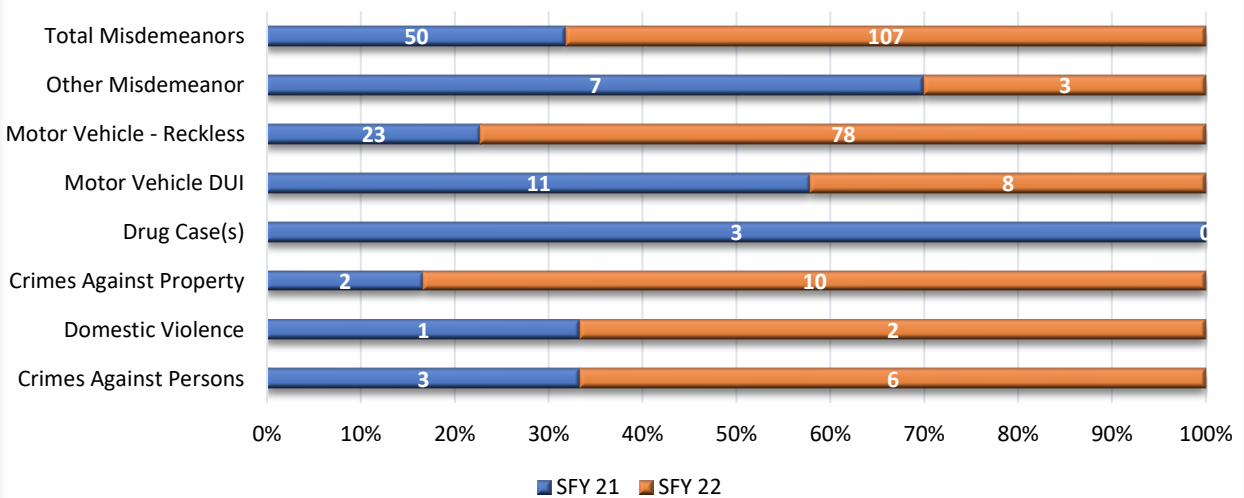
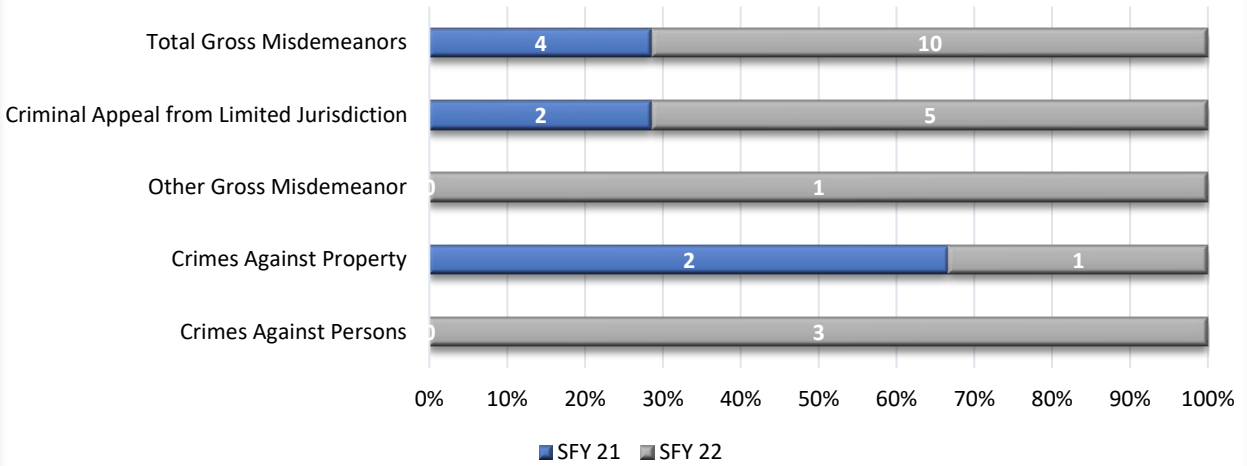


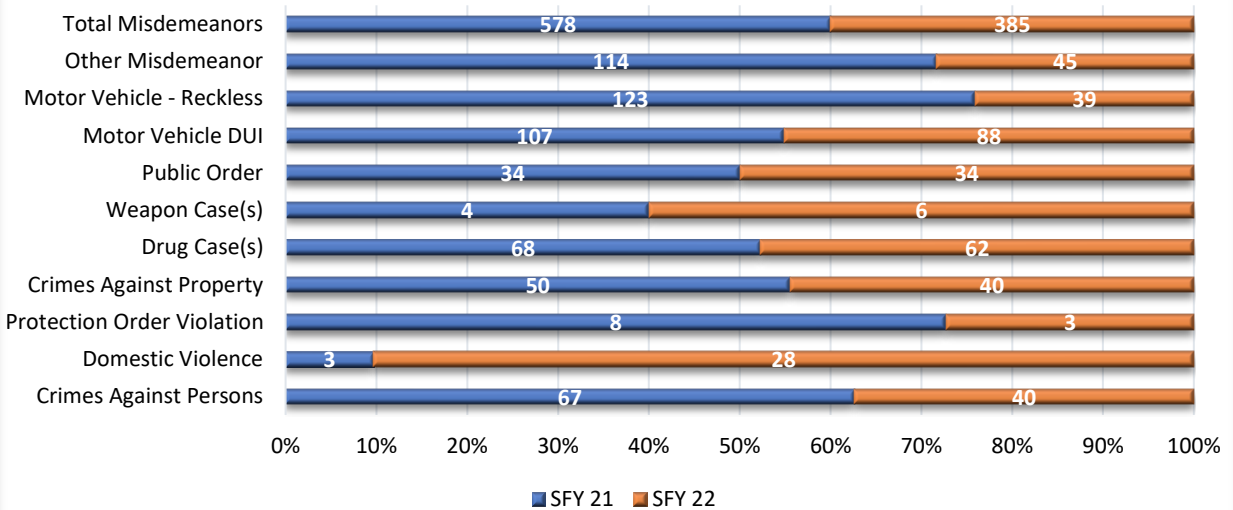
Table 75: Searchlight Justice Court New Case Gross Misdemeanors, SFY 21 | SFY 22



Boulder City Municipal Court New Cases, SFY 21 | SFY 22

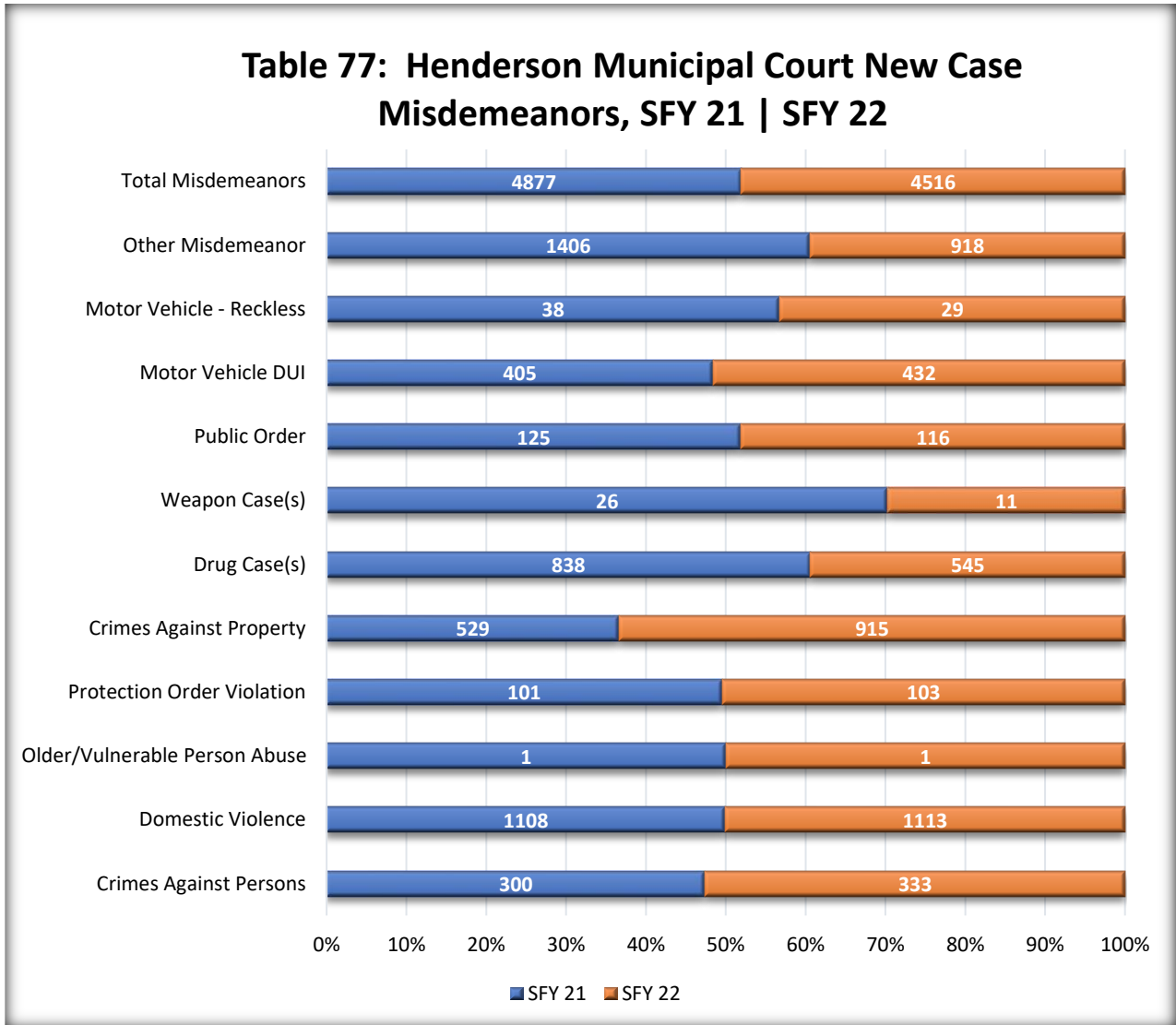
Table 76 shows misdemeanor cases for SFY 21 and SFY 22. Boulder City Municipal Court had 392 new criminal filings for SFY 22 not including reopened cases, which is 33% less than in SFY 21 with 581 new cases, but comparable to the 372 new criminal filings in SFY 18, 392 in SFY 19, and slightly less than the 462 in SFY 20.

Table 76: Boulder City Municipal Court New Case Misdemeanors, SFY 21 | SFY 22



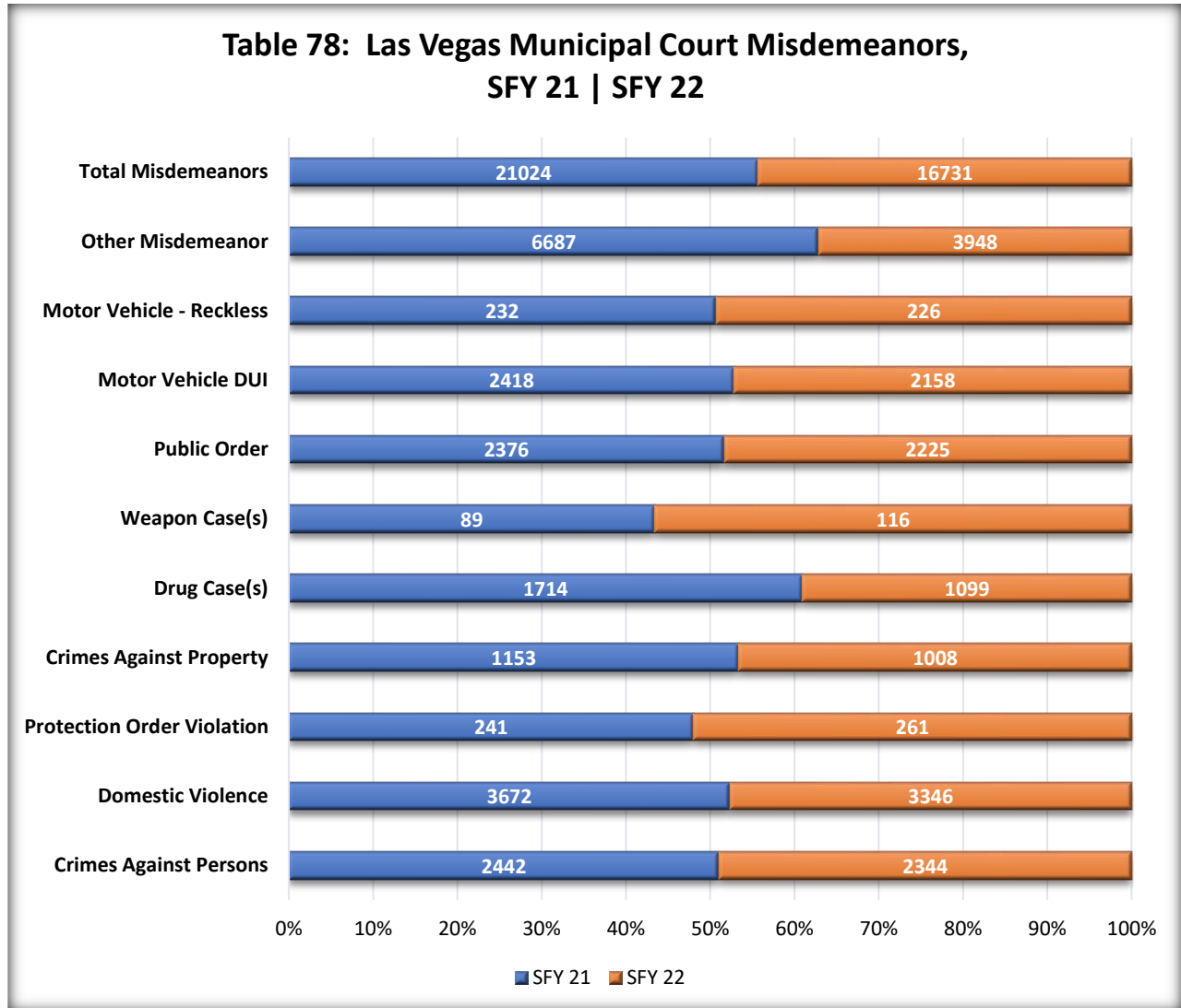
Henderson Municipal Court New Cases, SFY 21 | SFY 22

Table 77 shows misdemeanor cases for SFY 21 and SFY 22. Henderson Municipal Court had 6,381 new criminal filings for SFY 22 not including reopened cases, which is 13% less than in SFY 21 with 7,295 new cases. Henderson Municipal Court has experienced a large variance in cases with 5,659 new criminal filings in SFY 18, 10,117 in SFY 19, and slightly less than 8,175 in SFY 20.



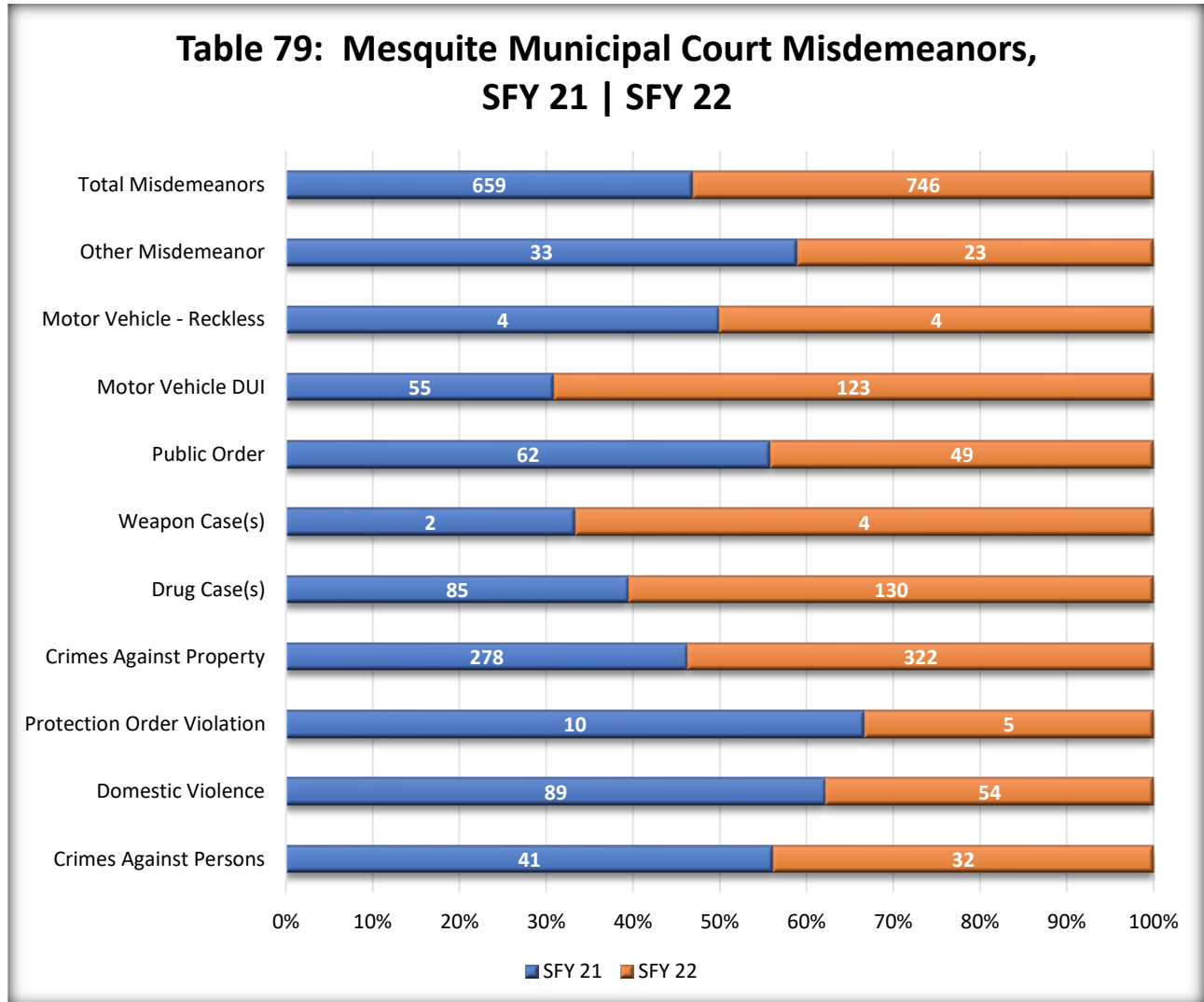
Las Vegas Municipal Court New Cases, SFY 21 | SFY 22

Table 78 shows misdemeanor cases for SFY 21 and SFY 22. Las Vegas Municipal Court had 16,773 new criminal filings for SFY 22 not including reopened cases, which is 20% less than SFY 21 with 21,043 new cases. The Las Vegas Municipal Court had 20,749 new criminal filings in SFY 18, 23,155 in SFY 19, and 22,211 in SFY 20.



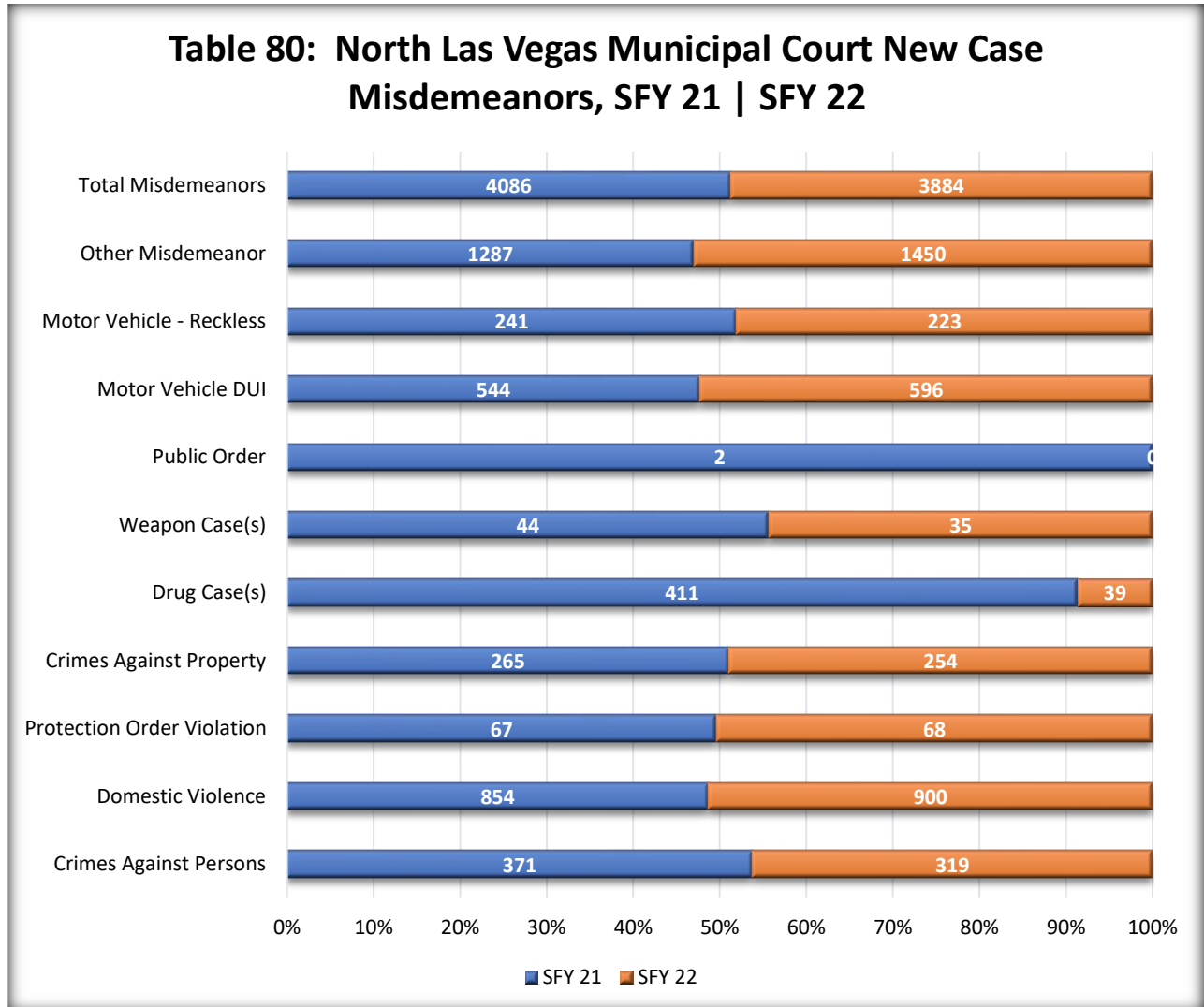
Mesquite Municipal Court New Cases, SFY 21 | SFY 22

Table 79 shows misdemeanor cases for SFY 21 and SFY 22. Mesquite Municipal Court had 746 new criminal filings for SFY 22 not including reopened cases, which is 12% more than in SFY 21 with 659 new cases. Mesquite Municipal Court had 670 new criminal filings in SFY 18, 656 in SFY 19, and 545 in SFY 20. SFY 22 had the highest number of cases over the past five years.



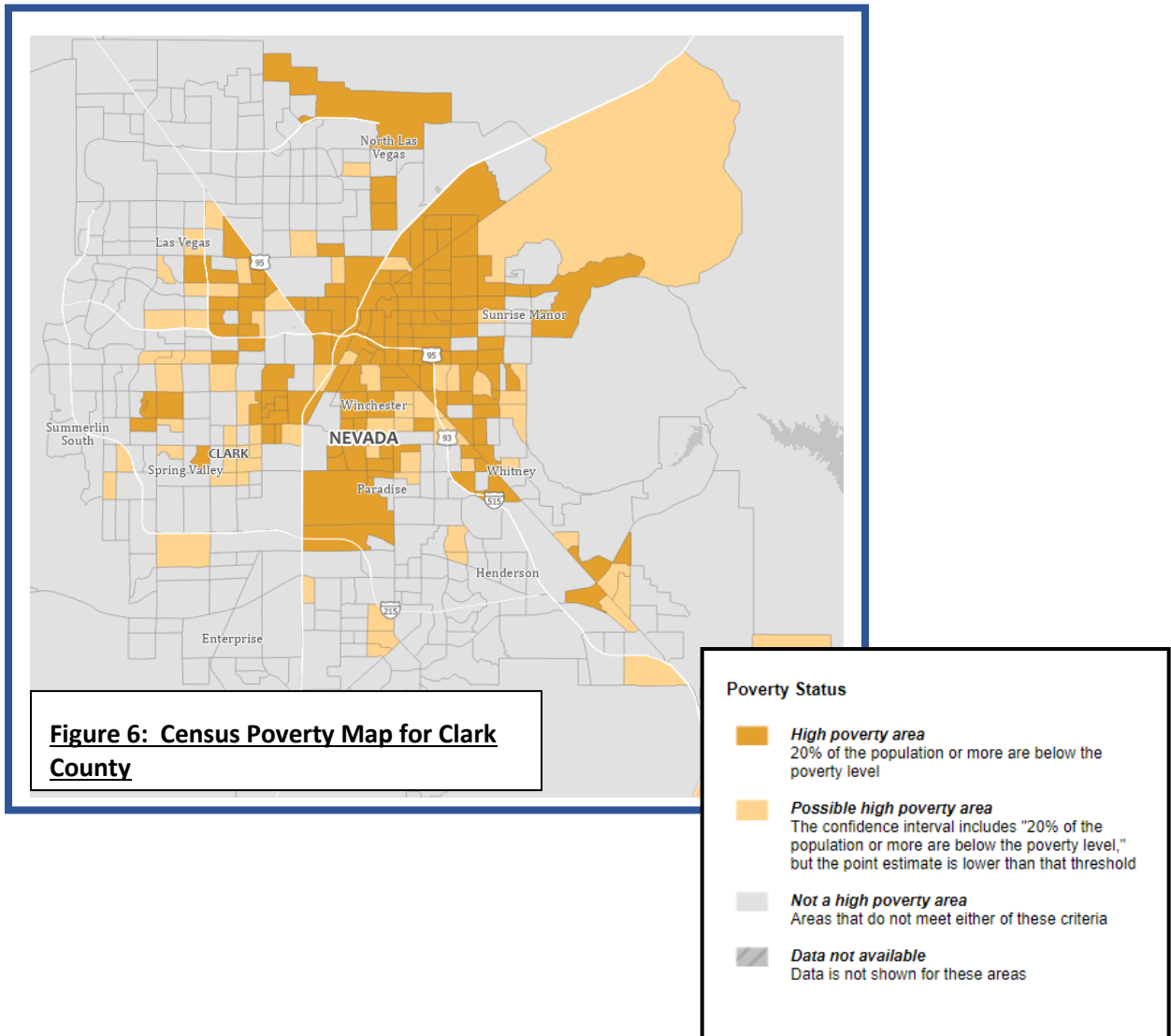
North Las Vegas Municipal Court New Cases, SFY 21 | SFY 22

Table 80 shows misdemeanor cases for SFY 21 and SFY 22. North Las Vegas Municipal Court had 4,237 new criminal filings for SFY 22 not including reopened cases, which is 3.5% less than in SFY 21 with 4,086 new cases. North Las Vegas had 5,413 new criminal filings in SFY 18, 5,162 in SFY 19, and 4,504 in SFY 20.



Census Poverty Tracker²⁸

The 2023 and 2024 data collection goals including identifying high-crime zip codes based on arrest data and cross-reference that data with the Census Poverty Status Viewer to identify those Clark County zip codes/census tracts that may be more adversely impacted by the criminal justice system and need potential upstream deflection and diversion programs. This tool was developed by the United States Census Bureau based on the American Community Survey five-year estimates. Additional metrics will work to see if these high-crime zip codes are based on calls for service, or community patrols.



²⁸ Census Poverty Status Viewer (ACS19)

History of Major CJCC Activities

To date, the Clark County partners have worked collaboratively to complete the following:

- LVJC Pretrial services implemented Corrisoft to better track and monitor those identified as low-level offenders on pretrial release. The goal moved low-level offenders off electronic monitoring program (EMP), which are over-supervised and to the appropriate level of supervision. This also frees up EMP for more moderate to high-level offenders to be released (2022).
- Strategic Plan developed and approved by full council (2022).
- The Clark County CJCC was approved as a member of the National Network of Criminal Justice Coordinating Councils (2022).
- The Sequential Intercept Model (SIM) was updated with current resources and information (2022).
- The Las Vegas Metropolitan Police Department expanded the Community Advocacy Resources and Engagement (CARE) team focused on long-term solutions to behavioral societal and mental health concerns through the Southern Nevada Health District (2022).
- Pretrial Services Division Workload Analysis completed with recommendations. (2022)
- Full implementation of Assembly Bill 424 with the Courts within the Eighth Judicial District to ensure pretrial release hearings are held within 48-hours after a person has been taken into custody (2022).
- Received funds from the MacArthur Foundation Safety and Justice Challenge Grant to work with the Clark County Detention Center to develop dashboards for reporting focused on evidence-based solutions to safely reduce jail populations, and eliminate ineffective, inefficient, and unfair practices focusing on equity for populations (2021).
- The Clark County District Attorney's Office created a website to assist domestic violence victims with navigating the criminal justice system (2021).
- Las Vegas Metropolitan Police Department and the LVJC worked collaboratively to develop Project LIMA, a deflection program to avoid arrest pre-booking programs to address low-level drug crimes (2020).
- The Las Vegas Justice Court and the Clark County District Court established and expanded specialty courts focused on mental health and substance use (2020).
- The LVJC established the Initial Appearance Court in 2019, which is a venue for those individuals in custody to learn of the charges against them, understand their constitutional rights.
- Completion of the Initial Sequential Intercept Model Mapping for Clark County (2019).

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- Completed a system-wide analysis of case processes, jail populations and demographics in (2018).
- Established a day reporting system through the state of Nevada Parole and Probation as an intermediate sanction in lieu of incarceration (2017).
- Project Safe 417 was established between SafeNest and the Las Vegas Metropolitan Police Department dedicated to reducing domestic-violence related abuse and suicides in the Las Vegas Valley (2017).
- Department of Justice Office of Justice Programs Diagnostic Centered conducted a review of criminal justice practices in Clark County, Nevada which resulted in an Interim diagnostic Analysis and the recommendation to create a Clark County CJCC (2015-2016), which was formally established in 2017.