

SENATE BILL No. 415—COMMITTEE ON JUDICIARY

(ON BEHALF OF THE JOINT INTERIM STANDING  
COMMITTEE ON JUDICIARY)

MARCH 27, 2023

Referred to Committee on Judiciary

SUMMARY—Revises provisions relating to juvenile probation.  
(BDR 5-317)

FISCAL NOTE: Effect on Local Government: No.  
Effect on the State: No.

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EXPLANATION – Matter in *bolded italics* is new; matter between brackets ~~omitted material~~ is material to be omitted.

AN ACT relating to juvenile justice; setting forth the circumstances in which a juvenile court may place a child on probation; limiting the period of time during which a juvenile court may place a child on probation; authorizing, under circumstances, a juvenile court to extend the probation of a child; and providing other matters properly relating thereto.

**Legislative Counsel's Digest:**

Existing law provides, with certain exceptions, that a juvenile court has exclusive jurisdiction over a child who is alleged to have committed a delinquent act. (NRS 62B.330)

**Section 1** of this bill: (1) authorizes a juvenile court to place a child on probation if such probation is reasonable, individually tailored and developmentally appropriate for the child; and (2) prohibits, with certain exceptions, a juvenile court from placing a child on probation for a period of more than 6 months. **Section 1** further authorizes a juvenile court to order one or more extensions of the probation of a child if the juvenile court finds, based on a preponderance of evidence presented at a hearing on the matter, that such an extension is in the child's best interests. No single extension of probation of a child may be for a period of more than 6 months. Finally, **section 1**: (1) prohibits a juvenile court from extending the probation of any child if the extension results in the child being on probation for a total period of more than 18 months; and (2) sets forth certain requirements for notice of any hearing relating to the extension of the probation of a child.

**Section 2** of this bill makes a conforming change to indicate the proper placement of **section 1** in the Nevada Revised Statutes.



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

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

*1. A juvenile court may place a child on probation if such probation is reasonable, individually tailored and developmentally appropriate for the child. Except as otherwise provided in subsection 2 or as expressly authorized by specific statute, a juvenile court shall not place a child on probation for a period of more than 6 months.*

*2. Except as otherwise provided in this subsection and subsection 3, a juvenile court may order one or more extensions of the probation of a child if the juvenile court finds, based on a preponderance of evidence presented at a hearing on the matter, that such an extension is in the child's best interests. No single extension of the probation of a child may be for a period of more than 6 months.*

*3. A juvenile court may not extend the probation of any child if the extension results in the child being on probation for a total period of more than 18 months.*

*4. Notice of any hearing by a juvenile court relating to the extension of the probation of a child must be given to the child, the probation officer of the child and the parent or guardian of the child.*

*5. At any hearing of a juvenile court relating to the extension of the probation of a child, the juvenile court must:*

*(a) Allow the parties a reasonable opportunity to present evidence and testimony; and*

*(b) Consider the report of the probation officer of the child relating to the issue of whether the juvenile court should extend the probation of the child.*

**Sec. 2.** NRS 62E.500 is hereby amended to read as follows:

62E.500 1. The provisions of NRS 62E.500 to 62E.730, inclusive ~~to~~, and section 1 of this act:

(a) Apply to the disposition of a case involving a child who is adjudicated delinquent.

(b) Except as otherwise provided in NRS 62E.700 and 62E.705, do not apply to the disposition of a case involving a child who is found to have committed a minor traffic offense.

2. If a child is adjudicated delinquent:

(a) The juvenile court may issue any orders or take any actions set forth in NRS 62E.500 to 62E.730, inclusive, that the juvenile court deems proper for the disposition of the case; and



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

