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DIVISION OF CHILD AND FAMILY SERVICES

NEVADA STATE JUVENILE JUSTICE COMMISSION

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NOTICE OF PUBLIC MEETING
NEVADA STATE JUVENILE JUSTICE COMMISSION
MINUTES
November 21, 2013

DRAFT

November 21, 2013 Call to Order
This meeting was called to order on November 21, 2013 at 9:39 a.m. by Chairman John Hambrick.

Roll Call – Pauline Salla
Members Present: Michael Beam, Kirby Burgess, Frank Cervantes, Dan Coppa, Liz Florez, Joel Gutierrez, John Hambrick, David Humke, Dawn Lozano, John Martin, Steve McBride, Raymond McKay, Scott Shick, Paula Smith, MariaJose Taibo, Honorable Egan Walker
Members Present by Phone: Danny Gonzales, Lisa Morris Hibbler, Ivet Santiago
Members Excused: Amber Howell, Fernando Serrano, Honorable Kimberly Wanker.
Members Absent: Niah Anson, Noah Jennings, Lonnie Wright
Staff Present: Shannon Richards (Deputy Attorney General), Pauline Salla,
Staff Present by Phone: Alice Mueller
Public Present: Craig Christiansen

Public Comment and Discussion
There was no public comment.

Approval of Minutes from August 14th and 15th, 2013 Meeting
Commissioner Lozano made a motion to approve the minutes from the August 14th and 15th, 2013 meeting with a second from Commissioner Coppa. The motion was passed by the Commission.

Treasurer's Report – Kirby Burgess and Pauline Salla
Commissioner Burgess praised Specialist Salla for continuing to be a good steward over the budget. Federal Fiscal Year (FFY) 2011 has just been completed and will be submitted to the Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (OJJDP). That was the last year that the commission had a Formula Grant of $600,000.00 allowing for the commission portion of

$30,000.00. For the last two years the Formula Grant has been $400,000.00 with the commission portion being $20,000.00. We are currently in FFY 2013 although there is still $15,115.05 left in the FFY 2012 budget. None of the FFY 2013 funds have been used.

Category 20, which is the Specialized Foster Care/Medicaid Room and Board reimbursement, is State General Funds. This funding goes to the jurisdictions thru a formula based on juvenile age compilations. The first quarter of the State Fiscal Year (SFY) 2014, which began on July 1st, was completed on September 30th with the quarterly drawdowns on October 15th. With this funding source, the jurisdictions can apply for the full allotment at the very beginning, or a half or quarter of the amount. They keep track of what is spent, and submit quarterly requests which identify the number of youth served. This fund is on track with no concerns or issues.

The FFY 2011 Formula Grant is what was sub-granted out to local jurisdictions and/or non-profits. As with the commissions portion for that period, The FFY 2011 grant has now attained a zero balance. An extension on this grant was applied for and granted thru OJJDP so that the commission portion and some administrative money could be spent out. FFY 2012 for the sub-grantees and/or non-profits has also reached a zero balance although there is some left for commission and administrative use. For clarification, the SFY begins on July 1st, while the FFY begins on September 1st. Although there has not been an internal audit from OJJDP on the federal grants, there will be an internal audit next month.

Commissioner Shick requested Specialist Salla explain the varied options available to jurisdictions in using the Medicaid Room and Board funds. She explained that it is for jurisdictions to use when a youth is placed in Medicaid approved programing, to cover the $43.52 which is not covered by Medicaid. If a jurisdiction has not placed youth in such programing, they may then use those funds for community based programs within their jurisdictions. These are programs which will help keep youth out of state commitment or keep them from accelerating thru the system. The only requirement is that they have mandatory measures, identified thru the Nevada Association of Juvenile Justice Administrators (NAJJA) and the Division of Child and Family Services (DCFS), which are reported on. With the community based programing there is flexibility, but best practice based programing is desired.

A motion to accept the Treasurer's Report was made by Commissioner Walker and seconded by Commissioner Humke. The commission voted to accept the report. Chairman Hambrick elected to move agenda item seven to the end of the meeting.

Staff Report – Pauline Salla

The FFY 2013 Federal Award letters were late but finally arrived. The Juvenile Justice Programs Office has begun to receive monthly reports on SB107. This was passed in the last legislative session and involves monitoring youth in room confinement at juvenile detention centers and state facilities. The data will be analyzed, summarized and reported to the Legislative Council Bureau (LCB). SB107 has rules regarding confinement periods with no child to be held more than 72 hours. Commissioner Coppa recommended conferring with the Planning and Development Committee over the best way to manage this data.

On November 6th, 2013, Ross Armstrong and Shannon Richards, Deputy Attorney Generals, orchestrated training at Jan Evans in Reno Nevada. This training concerned AB579 Juvenile Sex Offender Registration. It was much needed and answered questions about how, who, what and why for the 42 attendees of this six hour training. Many aspects of AB579 were clarified, but there are ongoing discussions about it. There will be similar training on December 11th, in Las Vegas.

The annual Jail/Lock-up and Court Holding Facility surveys have been sent out and responses have been good. A 100% response rate is expected, with the information used to assist with the compliance monitoring report. It also helps identify places that should have on-site visits often times due to changes that have occurred during the year.

Commissioner Shick emphasized the need to monitor for site and sound separation at adult facilities. Specialist Salla clarified the differences resulting from the requirements of the Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act (JJDPA) and The Prison Rape Reform Act (PREA). Previously under the JJDPA guidelines, an individual who was under 18 but certified as an adult could be in the adult system without site and sound separation. Under best practices however, most facilities did try to have site and sound separation. With PREA, those individuals who are under 18 and in adult facilities must have site and sound separation.

Commissioner Martin asked for clarification on individuals who were over 18 but still in the juvenile system. Under the JJDPA, those who were 18 or 19 and still in the juvenile facilities, and not convicted as an adult, did not have to be site and sound separated. Under PREA, those individuals would require site and sound separation. These standards are currently in direct conflict until a way to mesh them occurs. It should be noted that the PREA standard is subject to interpretation with different facilities having different interpretations. The important thing is that the interpretation must stand up in an audit. Commissioner Cervantes asked about a 16 year old who was certified jurisdictionally as an adult but held in a juvenile facility. Specialist Salla explained that for PREA it is chronological age while under the JJDPA it was based on adjudication or conviction on charges.

In reference to this and SB107 Commissioner Lozano alluded to a case where a youth was held in isolation 23 hours a day for two years before being fully acquitted. Nobody knew what to do with the child. She emphasized that this is in no way a new challenge. What is new is that the PREA standards have come out. These standards apply to juvenile facilities, adult facilities and community based facilities. They shine a light on a lot of unfunded mandates associated with PREA. The adult facilities do not want youth in isolation for 23 hours a day especially since PREA has numerous requirements associated with such confinement. There had been trends in adult facilities to have new wings, or pods for certified youth. This included different staff and was viewed as an alternative to isolation. Now these facilities are thinking twice about these accommodations, since they will still be required to do many more things under PREA.

Commissioner Shick viewed practices such as interactive supervision, line of site supervision and use of cameras as positives. If we lean towards constant supervision, we should have no problem meeting the criteria. The evolution of what has occurred in the last ten years and the checks and balances make sense in assisting us to do the right thing on behalf of kids in custody. He viewed these discussions as optimistic, understanding that they have a tendency to work out well. Commissioner Morris Hibbler noted that the Advisory Commission on the Administration of Justice was creating a sub-committee on juvenile justice to allow for examination of such topics.

General Congratulations – Chairman John Hambrick

Commissioners Steve McBride and Egan Walker were wished Happy Birthdays. The newest youth commissioner of the Juvenile Justice Commission, M.J. Tiabo was introduced. She has been doing an internship at the Youth Parole Bureau and on Commissioner McBrides suggestion, was appointed last month. She is currently a student at the University of Nevada at Reno (UNR) where she is working on a double major in criminal justice and psychology. Commissioner McBride noticed that she had a talent for tutoring and mentoring youth. He saw in her work, exactly what the Juvenile Justice commission is about. We are very fortunate to have her join the commission.

Volunteers for the nomination committee were sought. Elections for the positions of Chairman, Vice Chairman North, Vice Chairman South, Treasurer and Secretary in the Juvenile Justice Commission will be held at the February Quarterly meeting. Individuals were sought to gather names for these elections. Frank Cervantes, Danny Gonzales, Elizabeth Florez and Michael Beam accepted positions on the nomination committee.

DCFS Update – Steve McBride

According to the most current census, there were 61 youth at the Nevada Youth Training Center (NYTC) where the bed capacity has been reduced from 110 to 60. There are 114 youth at the Caliente Youth Center, 33 females and 81 boys. This makes for a total of 175 youth in commitments beds as of the first of November. There are 399 kids on youth parole supervision statewide of which 44 are females and 355 males. The tracking and monitoring is being performed in anticipation of the next budget so as to allow for the dedication of resources and the ability to respond to future needs.

Copies of a Red Rock pamphlet were distributed for viewing. These were produced by Red Rock Academy, otherwise known as Summit View, with the extras being provided to the commission. The before and after images allow one to view improvements made to the living areas to make them more amenable to youth. Some of these changes include replacing gray concrete with a laminate that has the appearance of wood. Sections of the pamphlet also address some positive interaction with the Clark County School District which has agreed to provide four teaching units. This not only includes necessary resources like supplies, desks and chairs, but also teachers. On December 2nd, kids will begin to be phased into the academy. There are eight youth presently at NYTC at various stages in their programs, who will be transitioned in. This mix is desired as this will provide a staggered approach to population management.

Stakeholders had voiced concerns that Nevada was missing a secure facility for deep end continuum in the juvenile justice system. While Rite of Passage (ROP) has developed the Red Rock Academy to address this issue, it is also a whole lot more. There is the aggravated and violent behavior track, a special needs track, sex offending behaviors, parole violators and a transition track. The transition track will be used quite a bit during the initial phase but will continue to be available to those who may be going to programs outside the community or state. Those who are returning to Clark County from other locations require time to reconnect with family, their school district, local counseling and therapy. Some youth may have four to six week stays in order to become ready to return to their community.

There is a steering committee which is an advisory committee to the state and to Rite of Passage. Its composition is a cross section of some of the juvenile justice commissioners in addition to key players throughout the state. There is currently enough staff to open the facility for up to 24 youth. They will have completed a week long training by December 2nd. While it had been expected that this facility would be operational sometime between October and January, December is within that time frame. Although it was hoped that this meeting could be held at Summit View, it should be available in the near future. Also, seeding 24 youth is slightly different than projected. The emphasis is not on filling beds, but in considering each individual based on their progress, needs and what is in the best interest for the youth.

Commissioner Humke questioned whether security or location determined who would be placed. Commissioner McBride reviewed the assessment process which included a review of prior court orders, delinquent history, mental health history, academic history and special court orders. There are a total of three assessments eventually performed at different levels. These

include admission teams comprised of representation from each facility, youth parole, mental health counselors, superintendents and youth managers from youth parole. The final assessment takes into account all previous information in addition to their own internal processing and treatment plan. This assessment process is supplemented by policy.

Commissioner Martin asked if the three assessments were based on validated tools such as determined risk and comparison of needs or convenience of the institution. In essence are they based on geography and age or is it an objective validated tool. Although Commissioner McBride was not familiar with the assessment conducted at the probation level, he noted they were something the courts were comfortable with. He hoped that the multiple assessments instead of being redundant, were rather eliciting different answers thus bringing out information that may have been missed. Commissioner Martin emphasized the use of risk in determination, that is SOS for sex offender risk, PSI for probation risk, both validated tools. He asked what risk factors would place a youth in Red Rock as opposed to Caliente. This understanding of a graduated system of care is necessary when answering questions in court. He noted that he had direct concerns as it was perceived that youth sent to Red Rock Academy would probably have longer stays.

Commissioner McBride emphasized that they don't use a tool to dictate outcome, rather it is a guideline in considering risk factors. It is important to remember that this is not just a secure facility but also a regional facility. Individuals transferred across the state are not being transferred for regional reasons. If it is felt that the move is not in the youth's best interest, legal representation would be used to articulate the rational for a differing decision.

Specialist Salla explained that there would be three facilities available. Caliente would be for low to moderate programing, NYTC for moderate to moderate high and Red Rock for a physically secure facility. Commissioner McBride did not feel that physically secure necessarily equated with longer stays. He felt that stays might actually be shortened as a result of closer interaction with the local community.

Commissioner Burgess wanted to know how much input ROP has in this. If this is a collaborative effort, it might be assumed that they have a national model which includes services and tools. It was explained that they do not have input into the tools that parole or probation is using. They have developed their own for Red Rock which are used with the youth when they enter the facility.

Commissioner Cervantes asked about a consultation group which had done an evaluation of the current population at Elko and found a need for another facility for higher risk youth. Commissioner McBride agreed that the audit of the screening assessments and assessment tools found that many youth would require a higher level if it were available. In a longitudinal study or comparison between programs it was determined that certain youth with special needs would require a wrap program. Certain kids will always be difficult; the main difference with them being in a secure facility is that there is less of a run risk.

Commissioner Walker requested an opportunity to meet with Mary Ann Murray, the Clinical Director. He felt that she would be able to address some of Commissioner Martin's concerns. She is the one who should be explaining the needs of the youth and what determines their placement. It was hoped that this could occur at a Quarterly Full Commission meeting held at Summit View.

Commissioner Beam asked about background checks for staff employees. Commissioner McBride explained that they must comply with the Nevada's state regulations which are the

same for all juvenile correctional facilities. Specialist Salla added that there is a Nevada Revised statute (NRS) about what these background checks must include and then PREA has requirements. What is currently done is a Federal Bureau of Investigation, National Crime Information Center (NCIC) check, a Nevada State check, a local check and then a Child abuse and Neglect data base search (CANS). All staff members of a juvenile facility must be checked every five years.

Medicaid Room and Board – Pauline Salla
Specialist Salla explained that the Medicaid Room and Board summary is checked numerous times by the Planning and Development Committee. Two summaries were presented, the recently completed SFY 2012 and the newest SFY 2014.

SFY 2012 covered the period of time from July 1st, 2011 until June 30th, 2012 when 447 youth were served. The report breaks down the mandatory measures which are required to be reported in order to receive funding. The jurisdictions receive their funding based on a formula centered on youth in the school population. This is further broken down by the number of males and females. The mandatory measures are the age of the youth, number of prior placements (prior to the year currently being served), length of stay, number of re-offenses while in placement, successful or non-successful completion of programing used, any substance abuse diagnosis and mental health diagnosis. Both Clark and Washoe Counties are shown as summaries due to the number of youth served. The SFY summaries allow one to view how the money is spent in addition to tracking offenses. It provides a way to answer questions which may be asked by the legislature and various other groups.

SFY 2014 began on July 1st, 2013. This only coverers the first quarter in which 188 youth have been served. Some of the jurisdictions are still finishing up the last fiscal year's money and so have not started using any from SFY 2014. The summaries are continually being added to depending on which fiscal year the money is used from. The amounts of funds for the jurisdictions have remained fairly constant with some going up or down to a small degree. Specialist Salla directed the commissioners to the last page where abbreviations for terms used in the summary are defined.

Commissioner Humke asked if the room rates varied. Some of the jurisdictions do receive discounted rates from facilities while others have standard rates. This is an issue between the jurisdictions and the facilities so it would appear to be negotiable. His other question was about whether with the Affordable Care Act (ACA). Was there any anticipated intervention by the federal government? It was explained that these are general funds and were good for the biennium and that there has been no notice of anything different. Commissioner Shick referenced the Community Corrections Partnership Block Grants (CCPBG) and that the Medicaid Room and Board was really just an extension of this, which also allows for some flexibility in programing.

Commissioner McKay wondered if he could receive a more detailed account of the youth in Clark County. Specialist Salla explained that this detail usually wasn't included due to the great number of youth involved. She agreed to get him a copy but said there would be no identifying information such as names, only ages and dates.

Report from the Policy Legislation Committee – Scott Shick
The Adam Walsh Law as it pertains to the state and juvenile justice was discussed first. Commissioner Shick thanked Specialist Salla for the very comprehensive training provided by the Attorney General's Office on the Sex Offenders Registration. Shannon Richards talked about a case out of Clark County where an injunction was granted against the Department of

Public Safety. They are responsible for enforcing the central registry. This injunction was lifted at an October 15th hearing but an appeal has already been filed which may ask the Supreme Court for a stay. It is not known if this will be granted. For now, the Department of Public Safety does not have an order from the court on the operation of the central registry.

Commissioner Shick then requested clarification on the Juvenile Justice Court which is still operating under old statutes in reference to the Adam Walsh Act. Ms. Richards referenced Wayne Logan and recommended reading NRS 62, NRS 179B and NRS 179C.

There have been attempts in the last two legislative cycles to temper the juvenile requirements of the Adam Walsh Act. Commissioner Shick was recently called to be a member of the advisory committee to study laws concerning sex offender registration. He was requested to return to this committee with a particular simple strategic legislative recommendation regarding this reporting requirement for juveniles. This has been discussed with the states sex offender task force, judicial persons and juvenile chiefs (north, south and rural). A menu was put together for use by judges in respect to reporting. There are nine specific offences that youth would be required to community report, but not federally report. This will be submitted on Friday and may take the shape of reasonable legislation. It will be concrete, in the best interest of juveniles and mirrors the current sex offender law, registration law and supervision law. What is being attempted is to find reasonable treatment and give youth a chance to get their life on track after facing a sex offender type of charge.

Commissioner McKay asked for some clarification on state and federal registration. The Adam Walsh Act calls for registration on a federal website and then community notification. Registration on a federal website is available to any state or law enforcement agency, even county, across the nation. Community notification is local, schools, neighborhoods, law enforcement but is not available to the public. Cooperation between law enforcement agencies might allow sharing of information. Commissioner Martin further explained that to those who don't work in juvenile justice, registration sounds great. In Clark County, the case is held open and if the child completes sex offender treatment, complies with all terms and conditions of probation, then the case is taken off. This does not apply to all the levels of sexual offences such as forcible rape, but many can be washed off. His concern is for low level offenders who change states for treatment and then leave digital footprints. These would continue to exist even after Nevada has cleared the record. He further pointed out that about 90-95% of youth sex offenders were low level and registering them may not make sense. Craig Christiansen explained that with notification, an individual must register with the police station every 90 days whereas with Adam Walsh registration, it's for about 25 years and is much more stringent. Some states have registrations and others do not.

Commissioner Martin said that the final part of this is placement. Many people, even group homes and treatment centers are hesitant to accept individuals who are on a National Sex Offender Registry. Youth are better off out of locked facilities but with the registry there are fewer places who will accept them. Ms. Richards stated that the Sex Offender Registration and Notification Act (SORNA) does have exceptions for juveniles. They don't have to be listed on the website.

The next topic discussed was Juvenile Justice Reform. The Supreme Court has been instrumental in getting everybody at the table to discuss this reform. Among the items being

discussed by the Juvenile Justice Subcommittee is the Juvenile Detention Alternative Initiative (JDAI) which was started about eight or nine years ago. In addition to this they have worked on standardized data collection which will be accumulated in to a dictionary of data. This is being interfaced with the Supreme Court to be sure that it meets their reporting requirements. Another subcommittee deals with attendance and truancy. Pilot programs have been started in Clark County which are working on keeping kids in school. They are seeking to increase attendance from kindergarten up to the twelfth grade. Other topics they have been working on are school disturbances, school tolerance and the training of resource officers. There is also an advisory committee to study laws concerning sex offender registration. In addition to these groups, legislative committees and those noted by Commissioner Morris Hibbler are contributing to policies and decisions that are working with the three dynamics in this state. That is Clark County, Washoe County and the rural counties. The Supreme Court is assisting in getting them all on the same page, getting them all to the table and talking about reform issues. These dialogues include the transfer of youth and employees from Elko to Washoe or Red Rock. The Supreme Court has requested a look at a new location perhaps in Dayton, the I-80 corridor or even the Stewart site in Carson City. These would be places where another solid effective commitment facility could be built. The suggestion has been not to jump into this, but to talk and get everybody at the table, judicial people, state people, law enforcement, existing programs and the legislature, to ensure that the move is in the right direction. Commissioner Shick also requested that if you have suggestions to bring them up in one of the many meetings that are being held. Everyone is welcome to the meetings.

Commissioner Humke asked if Caliente was also going to be reduced. The current physical capacity is 140 and plans are to keep it at that which is 40 females and 100 males.

Planning and Development Committee – Dan Coppa

The newest members of the Planning and Development Committee, Commissioners Morris Hibbler and Smith were formally welcomed and noted for bringing excitement to the meetings. AB65 which concerns the open meeting law and its requirements was discussed along with how it effects the commission. An example of the applicable paragraph was examined along with the necessity of having a designated contact person to provide information on materials used in commission meetings. On January 1, 2014 public meeting must be posted on the Nevada State official website.

The PREA templates which serve as guides to the jurisdictions on how to be in compliance with PREA standards were reviewed several times by this committee. The PREA resource center was then contacted about evaluating them. They agreed and under technical assistance had them submitted to the Vera Institute located in Washington D.C. The templates were commended for being a unique approach to dealing with Nevada's bifurcated system of state and county facilities. They also liked the approach of proposing questions for discussion.

One of the things that the committee decided to do under PREA was influenced by the state of Arizona. With their assistance, posters were created that would be distributed to the detention facilities. There are sets of four posters to be changed every 60 to 90 days as a way to keep their message fresh. In addition to the PREA message, information is provided on the Juvenile Justice Commission and the Juvenile Justice Programs. Although not tear proof, they are scratchproof and should hold up well under use. A memorandum will be distributed along with the posters discussing their purpose. Several of these posters were available for examination by the commission. Commissioner McKay noted that some were very powerful.

The compliance monitor job description was also mentioned. At the last Quarterly meeting, this had been reviewed, and approved. It has now been forwarded to the Department of Personnel. What is being sought is a contractor who will be able to do compliance monitoring of the southern part of the state of Nevada.

The 2012 Governor's annual report was presented to the commission. Commissioner Coppa pointed out that the data received from the various jurisdictions is not adjusted or modified in any way. The only concern is that it is presented well. In order to accomplish this, a table of contents and tabbed appendices has been added. In the body of the report on page 3, the committee did add three new recommendations which included the Prison Rape Elimination Act or PREA, the Trauma-Informed Approach and Reforming the Juvenile Justice System thru looking at a developmental approach. In reviewing the appendices, Commissioner Smith felt that in the future one should address the array assessments. Committee Chair Dan Coppa then made a motion to approve the 2012 Governor's Report with a second from Commissioner Humke. The motion was voted on and approved by the commission. The report will be submitted to the governor along with a formal transmittal letter.

Report from Minority/Gender Committee – Kirby Burgess

One of the major projects of the Minority and Gender Committee has been to work on the Disproportionate Minority Contact (DMC) assessment for the state of Nevada. The Burns Institute was consulted but it was discovered that they had not actually performed one before. They provided documents from other states that have done this assessment. The good news is that both Clark and Washoe Counties have already done much that could be used. Everybody seems to be on board in recognizing that DMC is not only a statewide but also a national issue. In referencing the Governor's report, DMC is brought up throughout the document. There are a number of different screening and assessment tools and it is being addressed from a multi task perspective. As part of this, Commissioner Walker has contacted UNR about providing assistance. Both he and Specialist Salla have been in touch with a nationally recognized expert on data and statistics who is a contact thru the National Council of Juvenile and Family Court Judges (NCJFCJ). In addition to this individual they have been given information for a criminal justice researcher out of UNR. These persons will assist us in using the data already collected in meaningful ways and allow the assessment to move forward.

The Minority and Gender Committee continues to grow with Judge Tom Stockard from Fifth Judicial District Court and Cheri Ely from the National Council of Juvenile and Family Court Judges being added. This has helped to increase the rural perspective of the committee.

Commissioner Serrano was commended for assisting the committee on a discussion of the Kids Count data. Youth who enter the system in CPS experience many of the same dynamics. There is a lot of correlation which suggests possible work not only at the level of the juvenile Justice Commission but also with the many groups Commissioner Shick alluded to.

The DMC brochure has had some finishing touches added. The main piece here involves the pictures which with the assistance of Ross Armstrong have been determined legal for use. It is a nice informative brochure and will be available for distribution at numerous locations. The commission was encouraged to place them not only in expected locations but also locations such as various Chambers of Commerce. Commissioner Shick commended the pamphlet and pointed out that much has improved in our awareness of DMC. Committee Chair Kirby Burgess made a motion to approve the pamphlet as an official document under the auspices of the Juvenile Justice Commission with a second by Commissioner Walker. The motion was passed by the commission.

Specialist Salla then commented on the continuation of examination of DMC at every point of contact. Some areas have shown decrease whereas other areas have increased. The important thing in addition to monitoring is to get out and work with, educate and have discussions about points of contact. It is constantly evolving and is subject to change from many sources. An election of a zero tolerance judge can cause a bump in the numbers. There is a need to constantly monitor and drill deeper in the data. The probation departments have done a great job in making the risk assessment instrument color blind, but there is still ebb and flow.

Update on Nevada Supreme Court Commission on Juvenile Justice Reform – Scott Shick
At the last Supreme Court Commission on Juvenile Justice Reform there was discussion on closing down NYTC in Elko. What came up during that discussion was a proposal from Mr. Cox from the Department of Adult Corrections. It concerned the population of those under 18 who had been certified to adult status. There was a need to house these individuals until they turned 18 and could be accepted into the adult system. We were asked to take a look at who would have the expertise and the knowledge of how to work with that particular population. The state lands occupied by NYTC are very valuable and not really useful to the state. The proceeds from the sale of that land would go into a capital project for the building of a new state commitment facility in the Washoe County region.

Chairman Hambrick added comments about a dictionary which is nearing completion. It is attempting to come to agreement on common terms currently in use by the courts. These unified definitions will hopefully transfer into Nevada Revised Statutes (NRS) and eventually be accepted into law. This could make everybody's job easier. The common definition is important from a legislative standpoint and where people can come together in discussions. This effort began in 2011 and was to take about 90 days. Although more time has transpired, a lot has been accomplished.

Chair Report – John Hambrick
In looking back at what has been discussed today, Chairman Hambrick noted that historically, we are on the verge of making huge accomplishments. What is happening with minority reporting, PREA, Adam Walsh and other endeavors for youth in this state is nothing short of phenomenal. It has taken a long time, but we are going to see a lot of things happening in the next 18 months. This will help youth for many years to come and the members of this commission ought to be proud of themselves. He stated that he was proud of this group and the privilege of being their chairman.

Commissioner Gutierrez requested permission to address the Juvenile Justice Commission. He said that this would be his last meeting as he was resigning. He agreed with Chairman Hambrick on what this commission does for youth. These programs had been used in his own life as he was involved with juvenile hall at the California Youth Authority and then Rite of Passage. Many members of the commission have seen him thru the last eight years as a commissioner. This was a very emotional time for him because he embodies what this commission does for the community and for children. The commission's goal and mission has been done thru him and his life. As he continues down his path of success he has come not to believe in the theory of the self-made man. He believes that he is where he is today because of bodies like this. He really appreciated everybody here and just wanted to personally come here today and say thank you to everyone.

New Business
No new business was mentioned at this time.

Comments from the Public-
There were no comments from the public.

Set Time, Date and Agenda for Next Meeting: TBA
The next meeting will be held in Reno Nevada on Thursday February 20th, 2014.

Adjourn
The meeting was adjourned at 12:18 a.m.