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**Nevada State Juvenile Justice Oversight Commission
Data and Performance Measurement
Committee Meeting
April 27, 2018**

Meeting Minutes - DRAFT

Roll Call: Judge Walker- not present; Brigid Duffy- present; Gianna Verness- not present; Jo Lee Wicks- present; Ordina Hastings- not present; Patrick Schreiber- not present; Rebecca Graham- present; Ricardo Villalobos- not present; Assemblyman James Oscarson- not present; Judge Thomas Tucker- present; Katie Brubaker- present; Ericka Olson- not present; John Munoz- not present; Kelly Wooldridge- not present; Leslie Bittleston- present; Lorina Shepperd, not present; Dr. Matthew Leone- not present; Nancy Arrigona- not present; Melissa Sickmund- present

Public Comment: None

Meeting Minutes:

Committee Report and Other Notes: Work Plan Katie Brubaker has been updating; posted to DCFS website in the JJOC section.

1.1.5 Inclusion of Definition in Regulation:

Sarah Bellows: For those of you on the phone, we're going to be looking over the work plan that Katie Brubaker has been updating. It's been posted to the JJOC website. If you guys would like to reference that, you can. If not, that's what we're following along with.

Commissioner Brigid Duffy: Goal one in recidivism inclusion of definitions and regulation that is required of DCFS commission therefore being checked off the list as a subcommittee. Under strategy number two, reviewing current accessible data is a subcommittee task, then expressed concern towards the lack of knowledge subcommittee has on current accessible data. So, here's my problem as a DA, I have no idea what our current accessible data is. I really have no clue. Does anybody have any idea what our current

accessible data is? I know I can ask—so, I had a reporter call me the other day who wanted to know our certification numbers. So, I can call somebody—

Leslie Bittleston: I got that. Sixty-two.

Commissioner Brigid Duffy: Right. That's for my county, right?

Leslie Bittleston: No. That is for the whole state.

Commissioner Brigid Duffy: Oh. For certification?

Leslie Bittleston: For certification for 2017.

Leslie Bittleston provided some knowledge on what is accessible. Each county and state are on different databases. Currently, Leslie receives a report each January known as the disparity of minority contact report which has been broken down by race and gender. However, she is concerned there may be some missing pieces such as number of children released and/or rearrests.

Leslie Bittleston: Currently, I get an annual report from each county in January, which is the Disproportionate Minority Contact Report, which is all the points in time broken down by race and gender, which is where I got the certification numbers from. So, I currently get that every year. However, I think that there's probably some missing pieces, especially recidivism. I don't get anything on the number of kids that will likely release from parole and re-arrest. None of that stuff is anything that I get data-wise.

Commissioner Brigid Duffy: Do we have access to the numbers released on parole and or probation?

Leslie Bittleston: We do have data on those released from probation. I do not ask for parole data, we may be able to access it.

Melissa Sickmund: For the state, in the court data, does each youth have a different identifier?

Leslie Bittleston: Yes, the state uses what is called UNITY and the counties use something different. Each database provides each kid a unique identifying number. Going forward we will be using CaseLoadPro which will generate each child and identifying number, as well.

Judge Thomas Stockard: As a child moves from county to county, will that number stay the same?

Leslie Bittleston: That is what we hope.

Melissa Sickmund: That is the key to being able to measure the recidivism system. We would like to identify the kids as they return.

Ross Armstrong: I do not believe the court system assigns a number to a child, do they?

Commissioner Brigid Duffy: In Clark County, every child has a seven-digit core number and then after that is lists P1, P2, P3- well, D1, D2, D3. So, we know when they're up to 11.

Ross Armstrong: If a family moves to Reno and the child goes into the Washoe Court system, he is not going to have the same number?

Commissioner Brigid Duffy: That is correct.

Ross Armstrong: On the issue of convicted by adult court, the Department of Child and Family Services does not have access to NDOC records. Therefore, through UNITY and the prison data we can match social security number, date of birth, and child's name with youth who have entered prison. If everyone converts to CaseLoadPro and has access to its data, then we could do that data match for those who end up in prison.

Leslie Bittleston: What Ross is saying, the UNITY data match with the corrections, that's only kids off parole. That does not capture any county data. Those are just state commitment data from parole that we can match with DOC. Just to reiterate, the DMC data that I get annually is not kid-specific. We're just talking numbers.

Melissa Sickmund: Aggregate.

Leslie Bittleston: Yeah. Just aggregate. I don't get a spreadsheet with a kid and everything that that one kid does. I just get—there were 20,000 referrals. There were 15,000 diversions.

Commissioner Brigid Duffy: It's not child specific?

Leslie Bittleston: It is not child specific.

Commissioner Brigid Duffy: Okay. We could find out a lot about how many cases we file. We could find a lot about how many kids were released from something, how many kids were diverted. Currently we cannot track one specific child's journey through the system.

Leslie Bittleston: Right.

Sarah Bellows: Correct.

Commissioner Brigid Duffy: Okay. All right.

Judge Thomas Stockard: Out of 100 percent of our kids in the state, how many of them move from county to county?

Leslie Bittleston: Unknown, but I can tell you about one percent of referrals actually end up as a commitment to DCFS. I can tell you that because I do have the aggregate numbers, but I can't tell you how many moves from county to county.

Melissa Sickmund: Yeah. I think the county movement is a concern or an issue for several states using court data for their re-offense stuff. If you're not fingerprinting kids, you are always going to have that identifying through names and other variables; addresses, and parents, and siblings, and what not, to try to match kids up. Each county is going to be operating Case Load Pro independently, then are they reporting up data to the state somewhere? Do we know how that's going to work?

Leslie Bittleston: We just talked about that today, Melissa.

Melissa Sickmund: Oh, good.

Leslie Bittleston: We just had that conversation this morning with Case Load Pro. Basically, we're talking about data sharing agreements from counties and the state. I just wrote up a draft this morning that I sent to youth parole—the other testers. A Case Load Pro tester for the state. But we're not going to be able to access people's data so to speak, we can possibly view their data with a data sharing agreement in place. That's a work in progress.

Melissa Sickmund: I assume you're coming to our data provider workshop? That might be a good kind of homework assignment for you, to talk to some of the other county specific states. Pennsylvania particularly has that same issue. I think there's imperfection in doing any recidivism stuff. What you're basically able to say is, these are the kids I see come back. If the kids didn't come back and I didn't—or, I didn't see them, that doesn't mean that they didn't come back. Or they didn't reoffend.

Leslie Bittleston: Right.

Melissa Sickmund: To find out how they submit that in their reporting of the data, because I think that's really the issue, is how you characterize it to the public.

Leslie Bittleston: We can look at recidivism for the state only, and we already do that. We're only just capturing that little teeny percent that goes to the state.

Melissa Sickmund: Right.

Commissioner Rebecca Graham: That is exactly right.

Melissa Sickmund: I always recommend being able to look at re-offending. I'm concluding that the word recidivism maybe really only should be used for that state corrections population. Maybe even only adults. But, re-offending for any population. If you're changing the way you do things for your whole Juvenile Justice System, you don't want to just be measuring that deep-end population. You want to see what's going on with the kids on probation. What's going on with the kids that you divert? Everybody.

Commissioner Rebecca Graham: California has 58 counties. So, kids would go from Oakland, to San Francisco, Alameda County to San Francisco County. They'll go from Alameda to San Joaquin, from Oakland to Stockton, like constantly. And so, the recidivism measures, I mean it really focuses on running the kids' rap sheet and collects the Law Enforcement Electronic System and what they report to NCIC, more than it does violations of probation because of that exact issue. Ideally, the systems are communicating if the kid is actively on probation, but even to this day, they don't have a state-wide system like we're going to have here, like Case Load Pro. So, it really depends on, "hey kid, where have you lived before? Oh. Oakland? Let me check with Alameda probation and see if you're on probation there, or if you've ever been, or what your history is over there." That's how behind the times they still are.

Leslie Bittleston: Yeah.

Commissioner Brigid Duffy: When you say that, Rebekah, are they actually putting kids into NCIC?

Commissioner Rebekah Graham: Yes, don't want to go there.

Commissioner Brigid Duffy: It's kind of scary. I am not suggesting that.

Commissioner Rebekah Graham: But that is how they're doing it. Because they don't have a universal-every county still uses a different case management system.

Leslie Bittleston: Right, and CaseLoadPro prevents us from having to do that.

Commissioner Rebekah Graham: Right.

Commissioner Brigid Duffy: Thank goodness.

Commissioner Rebekah Graham: CaseLoadPro will probably be the answer to the data.

Commissioner Brigid Duffy: I think it's going to be the key to where we get it from.

Judge Thomas Stockard: As long as it is put in-

Judge Thomas Stockard: Correctly.

Leslie Bittleston: Right. But this isn't going to be an immediate fix. Data sharing is a big deal, especially county to state, county to county. So, our startup cost with CaseLoadPro is pretty much just getting everybody onboard with CaseLoadPro, and then talking about data sharing. Now, bridging those gaps between counties to just freely share information, is down the road. So, we're not at the point yet where I could pull up the system and look at anything. We're not there yet, and we're probably a couple years away from that.

Commissioner Brigid Duffy: So, the reporting mechanism, can somebody tell me what that means?

Leslie Bittleston: Basically, who's going to get the data? Actually, I think it's two things. It's, what is your measure, and who is going to get it?

Commissioner Rebekah Graham: Where is it going?

Leslie Bittleston: Where is it going? To whom?

Commissioner Rebekah Graham: And who is going to analyze it, access it, and report on it?

Leslie Bittleston: There you go.

Melissa Sickmund: I would say there might be also, how. How is the data going to be transferred? Are you transferring in those individual level records? Or are you aggregating information at the county level and providing the aggregate information up?

Commissioner Rebekah Graham: I think, counties.

Melissa Sickmund: If you get to the point of sharing individual records, then it gives a lot more power for the state as an entity to know what's going on.

Leslie Bittleston: Melissa, you and I have talked about this several times at the past workshops, but we have written into NAC 62H, that counties are supposed to send that individual data quarterly, and they don't. Part of it is, it's time consuming. Part of it is, they don't have the resources. Part of it is, what do we, with

the state—now what do we do with it? So, we already have it in NAC 62H, that counties send all this stuff to us, to the state.

Melissa Sickmund: Leslie, if you still have flexibility as you're implementing the Case Load Pro, what I would do is to make sure that part of these limitations is for the vendor to create comments, data extracts, of the county so that it's basically for them, pretty much pressing a button to create a file that would then be transmitted to the state.

Leslie Bittleston: Okay.

Commissioner Rebekah Graham: What you can do if they're all using the universal system? But that puts us behind—that puts us behind Case Load Pro implementation for any data.

Unknown Speaker: But that wouldn't be until later, phase two, maybe, of implementation. It's something that we could add to our list.

Leslie Bittleston: Right. It doesn't mean we can't create a report that's needed.

Commissioner Rebekah Graham: Yeah.

Leslie Bittleston: What CaseLoadPro is willing to do right away, not down the road, is to allow somebody at the state, probably in my office, access to these reports. If we have a report that we're going to give to CaseLoadPro, I think that's fine. That's not part of phase two with the sharing. Can somebody pull a report?

Unknown Speaker: Yeah.

Melissa Sickmund: Right. As each county can create—when I say an extract, they call it a report, but it's basically creating a little file that then may give each county some additional analysis capabilities on their own that they might find very useful.

Commissioner Rebekah Graham: We have our wish list, and each county has their wish list of things that they want. Our goal, at least right now, is just to get everyone on the standard operating platform.

Melissa Sickmund: Just getting it there?

Commissioner Rebekah Graham: Yeah.

Melissa Sickmund: If you can give someone some—like as part of the states wish list. Basically, that uniform extract so that you get everything in a common way from all the counties, that will simplify your role tremendously.

Commissioner Brigid Duffy: Okay, how are we going to then propose the reporting mechanism to the full commission?

Commissioner Rebekah Graham: Ultimately and ideally, it's that data extract, or that report that they run in CaseLoadPro and send over to a central place. But in the interim, for the next two to three years. What do we propose in the interim? Is it going to be quarterly data reporting as we define it?

Leslie Bittleston: Right.

Commissioner Brigid Duffy: Ultimately, our reporting mechanism is CaseLoadPro. That's a future. Then, our current is, 62H. That's the hand count or our individual case management systems.

Leslie Bittleston: Right.

Commissioner Brigid Duffy: Then the frequency?

Melissa Sickmund: Individual records rather than aggregate.

Leslie Bittleston: I am not getting individual records. I am just getting aggregate.

Commissioner Brigid Duffy: Out of UNITY?

Leslie Bittleston: The only thing I get from the counties right now is the DMC report, which is all aggregate data. I don't get what's out of 62H. I might get that from maybe three or four counties.

Commissioner Brigid Duffy: Okay.

Melissa Sickmund: Does that specify what variables they are to send to you?

Leslie Bittleston: Yes. 62H is very specific on what variables it's supposed to send. Then the counties that do send it, it comes in this big long line of just nothing but numbers that mean nothing to me. Anyway, I send it to Sara Hackenberry right now.

Melissa Sickmund: Right. Well, if each of the counties send you that, and gave you a map that would let you unlock it, so you actually know what it was. That might enable them to not do the DMC's data that they're sending you, because you could do it yourself from that. Or, we could do it for you.

Leslie Bittleston: Yeah.

Melissa Sickmund: That might really help in the short-term to have a burden trade-off? If you give me the individual level data, it could actually be easier for you because you don't have to do the DMC stuff anymore.

Leslie Bittleston: We don't have a data system here that would allow us to unlock that big long thing of numbers.

Commissioner Rebekah Graham: It's not coming in a universal electronic format that you can just load in a data base?

Melissa Sickmund: They probably could send it to you in an Excel spreadsheet where each variable would be in its own column.

Leslie Bittleston: Yes, that would be better.

Commissioner Brigid Duffy: Okay, then we will make that a recommendation.

Leslie Bittleston: Okay.

Commissioner Brigid Duffy: For the record, Public Defender Verness has appeared. Jo Lee Wicks texted me and she's on her way.

Commissioner Rebekah Graham: We will add that as a potential action item.

Commissioner Brigid Duffy: A potential action item it is.

Commissioner Rebekah Graham: That it needs to come electronically in a universal format that can then be plugged into a universal database for analysis.

Leslie Bittleston: That would be good for smaller counties. But Clark County, their quarterly would be thousands of-

Commissioner Rebekah Graham: Still, if it came in a table format-

Melissa Sickmund: It would be record.

Leslie Bittleston: Yeah.

Commissioner Rebekah Graham: If it comes in the right format, you can coagulate the data.

Judge Thomas Stockard: The Supreme Court has the same issue. Every court has a different case management system. They just came up with a form. They said, we don't care how you fill it out, it's going to be filled out accurately, but this is the data we're going to get into this format. It's one of the things that, I think, motivated our court, and most courts, to automate.

Melissa Sickmund: Exactly.

Judge Thomas Stockard: Figure out what's the best way for you to receive it. Although we're not going to make a decision, but I think that everyone's should look the same.

Commissioner Rebekah Graham: We're just talking.

Judge Thomas Stockard: Then how they get there at the end? That would be my thought. Then you do it by hand for a quarter or two, and all of a sudden you go to the Commissioners and you say, we need X number of dollars to do this. Or, three counties get together and, now that we're all on CaseLoadPro, it's going to be a lot easier.

Commissioner Rebekah Graham: If we can figure out what database we want to analyze it, then we backtrack into what format you want. Ideally, if we can collaborate what data format CaseLoadPro Extract is in, we can keep it the same.

Leslie Bittleston: Yeah.

Melissa Sickmund: It definitely would work from what you would want to get out of CaseLoadPro, and then kind of ask for the same thing in whatever they've got now.

Unknown Speaker: What I am hearing, is you want to work backwards from the endpoint?

Commissioner Rebekah Graham: Right. The ideal and then work backwards from there.

Commissioner Brigid Duffy: How do we get there?

Commissioner Rebekah Graham: So that we aren't changing it as much along the way. Then our data is still usable and valid for the years that were interim and rolling out CaseLoadPro.

Leslie Bittleston: What would be ideal is if we got a whole record on a kid from the time that they started until the case closure. But sometimes what we get from the counties is partial data. So, if a kid came into the system, but they only went partial way and they're still on supervision, we still get that data. Then they give us that data again the next quarter because the kid is still on supervision. What would be ideal for a recommendation is, we don't want any data on any kid until it's closed. Until it's gone from point A to point Z. Melissa, tell me if I'm nuts here, but it would cut down the duplications for us.

Melissa Sickmund: Yeah. That's sort of what we ask for in our work, in the National Juvenile Court Data Archives. We ask for cases disposed. I don't want to wait until the kids off of probation.

Commissioner Rebekah Graham: That's seven years.

Melissa Sickmund: I want to know when that court decision is made. But we have a lot of our data providers send us dumps of their whole system. That becomes incumbent on us to learn the system enough so that we cannot count the ones that aren't finished yet.

Leslie Bittleston: Right.

Melissa Sickmund: This is just short-term between now and when you get CaseLoadPro, and you can design and extract to be just what you want. I think that it's okay if they send you a case that's not finished, we can your system smart enough, to not count it if you're counting cases disposed. If you want to count cases referred, that case was referred, and you want to include it.

Commissioner Rebekah Graham: Regardless, we need a system for giving every kid a unique state identifier. We need to have an official formula for assigning a kid a unique state identifier number, that we can then use in CaseLoadPro. Again, that's probably a backtrack from how CaseLoadPro assigns numbers. Does it randomly do it when they enter the name?

Leslie Bittleston: That's my understanding, it's a random thing. But the problem is, CaseLoadPro is not talking to each other yet.

Commissioner Rebekah Graham: Everybody is going to have to get a new state identifier.

Leslie Bittleston: Yes, because I don't know how we would track. So, if the kid is in Churchill County, and now he's coming to the state, that number that was assigned at Churchill County is not going to come over to the state.

Commissioner Rebekah Graham: We will have a ridiculous amount of duplicates.

Melissa Sickmund: That might be one of the first information sharing things that you want to arrange. To have the identifiers that are used for matching kids, how that information would be acceptable to anybody entering a kid into the system. So, they enter a kid in the system, and then-

Leslie Bittleston: Then they use the same number.

Melissa Sickmund: - all the counties and says, Oh. I found the kid over here. Now, you at least know that there's a record over there that you can request or somehow obtain.

Leslie Bittleston: Then, if we do that, we would have to override the unique identifying number that we create somehow because—let's say the kid is coming from Churchill County to the state, now the state staff is going to have to enter the data into their system, but we need to enter that same unique identifying number and somehow override the computer.

Melissa Sickmund: Crosswalk rather than overriding, so they just know this number equals that number?

Commissioner Rebekah Graham: It would probably be a combination of the kid's name and date of birth.

Judge Thomas Stockard: Yeah. I don't know what information you get. Do you have socials?

Commissioner Rebekah Graham: Yes, but not every kid has a social.

Judge Thomas Stockard: We go through in our case management system. I'm just sort of watching it from afar, but I mean there's five or six identifiers. It will be date of birth, social, and then they identify if there's duplicates and merge. But I kind of feel like we need to get a hold of this very early because there will be 15 identifiers. And how are the numbering systems going to be?

Leslie Bittleston: Right. What I get are numbers. I get the monthly status offender data from the juvenile detention facilities, when they identify a kid, it's just a 4 digits number, some are 10. Whatever those numbers are, identifies that particular kid.

Commissioner Rebekah Graham: It becomes critical how we number the records.

Leslie Bittleston: I never get a name. I get the number. I get the kid's date of birth because I want to look at their age. Then I get their charge and I get the time in and time out that they're in a detention facility. Each one is different. Each county is different. Like Churchill County, you're only on four digit numbers right now, but Clark is on like 10.

Judge Thomas Stockard: What if we were to create just a blank field in CaseLoadPro right now that was a state ID number? So that Clark County could do whatever they wanted.

Commissioner Jo Lee Wickes: Because there's already duplicate numbers in the system right now. I'll guarantee it.

Judge Thomas Stockard: Yeah, but state only applied. That's what I was thinking.

Commissioner Jo Lee Wickes: So, if we had a state ID number, then you can avoid that duplication between counties because there's going to be right? If you have a state ID number, and it could be simple. It could be like a "W", because they came from Washoe, and a random number. A "C" because they came from Clark, and a random number. And maybe we don't need a letter designation, maybe just a random number.

Judge Thomas Stockard: I think if the state assigns it, and they identify that the person has been in Clark and Washoe, then that could be the one unifying number down the road. We'd have to figure it out, but if we had that field, I don't know—

Commissioner Rebekah Graham: We'd have to figure out—prior to CaseLoadPro, do we generate one of those? Who does? And how do you get the counties to then check with that state identifying system? If it's not going to be a formula that they can use existing information on the kid to develop this number. County you're from, or county you were born in, or state you were born in, date of birth, last name, first name. Like a formula or a format for designing the number, then they could use their existing data to format the number, versus if they have to check with us, then we have to have a database.

Commissioner Brigid Duffy: How long until CaseLoadPro goes online statewide? I know. It's about another two years?

Leslie Bittleston: It's supposed to be the end of June.

Judge Thomas Stockard: I think the problem is, you start with the hardest areas. I think once Clark and Washoe get online, the rest are going to come.

Commissioner Rebekah Graham: Are they?

Melissa Sickmund: You'll have most of everything. Yeah.

Leslie Bittleston: The state has been very difficult too because, what we were using as a database was a system built for delinquencies. So, we're trying to move the data over and there's a lot of blank fields.

Commissioner Brigid Duffy: I think this Commission is built on the face that CaseLoadPro is coming online. We'll make our recommendations to the full Commission based upon when CaseLoadPro comes online. In the meantime, I feel I should report to the Commission—we already have requirements in 62H, that we have inconsistencies across the counties for meeting those requirements.

Leslie Bittleston: Yeah.

Commissioner Brigid Duffy: Our recommendation is that the state within X amount of days, and we can all—we have Jo Lee Wickes here now, so we have a quorum. So, we're now officially a meeting. We're calling it to order. Any public comment?

Ross Armstrong: When I read that, I think what other data sources are out there? We talked about UNITY and then everybody going to CaseLoadPro. I think some of the questions we are trying to figure out is, like the fulfillment system for law enforcement, is there a way to connect there so that it's easier to see if a juvenile has been arrested, as a measure of recidivism? Or is that better in the court system with their detention hearing, and the court systems as the sources of data? Those are the two that came to my mind. We have the NDOC data, I'm not sure if we have access to that law enforcement data system. Like when they're out in the community and they arrest someone, what that looks like. I was just going to throw those other sources of data out there for some the committee's considerations.

Commissioner Brigid Duffy: I think when I get to 1.2.7, to finish up those things, then that's where we'll talk about re-arrest and our local scope, or what Washoe and the rurals use, as law enforcement data. Then when we get to the conviction by the adult court, or placement into NDOC, then we'll talk about all of those

things. But as far as what we want to report back to the full Commission, that back into the—oh. I'm sorry. Any other public comment?

Melissa Sickmund: I think it is good to take an assessment of what all of the data sources are. It might be useful for some additional fact-finding and to talk to some other states to see how they approach the information sharing, because right now when you have all independent systems, that the only way that you're going to get all this information is through some kind of sharing arrangements.

Leslie Bittleston: Right.

Melissa Sickmund: That sounds scary at first, but I think once people get a taste of it, they should feel comfortable receiving all the information.

Commissioner Brigid Duffy: I think somewhere on my strategic plan, there is something about MOUs unless it fell off. But that's what you're talking about, right? Having to create these.

Melissa Sickmund: Yeah. I think the tendency from the Commission's perspective is, sharing information up with the state, but I think there has to be pathways for the information once it's compiled to be shared back, which can be very, very powerful for the counties, because now they will have information about themselves relative to the rest of the state, that they've never had before. And so, they may want more, and more, and more. I mean, our experience is that, once you start sharing a little, you usually realize that there's more benefits to it than downside.

Leslie Bittleston: Right.

Melissa Sickmund: Then when Case Load Pro comes up, everything will be a little bit easier on that side of things. It has to have information from the criminal court, it has to have information from the collections on law enforcement, everything.

Commissioner Brigid Duffy: Yeah. So, in the meantime, our recommendation to the full Commission is going to be that, the state come back with a format of which they want the 62H information referred to them, and that the counties comply with that until we get Case Load Pro up online. Everybody okay with that?

Leslie Bittleston: Yep.

Commissioner Brigid Duffy: All right.

Commissioner Rebekah Graham: Uh-huh.

Commissioner Brigid Duffy: All right. I think that takes me out of that one. So, basically, our reporting mechanism is CaseLoadPro. All right?

Leslie Bittleston: Uh-huh.

Commissioner Rebekah Graham: Uh-huh.

Commissioner Brigid Duffy: And the frequency of reporting. Did you say, quarterly?

Leslie Bittleston: Yes. In 62H, it says quarterly.

Commissioner Brigid Duffy: Okay.

Leslie Bittleston: It already says that.

Commissioner Brigid Duffy: Everybody happy with that—do we want to change 62H to be something else? So, I'm going to propose, possibly, because I don't know if I need quarterly recidivism data. Knowing that this is all about—right now, we're under performance measures for recidivism, and we're measuring it every three years, right? We're looking at a kid who is like—that kid for three years. Do I want quarterly data on that kid?

Leslie Bittleston: Oh. I think you need to be specific, because quarterly data for crime data is important. So, when you're getting points in time data, that's important for quarterly, but for recidivism, you might want just annual.

Commissioner Brigid Duffy: Okay.

Leslie Bittleston: But you need to spell out-

Melissa Sickmund: Yes.

Leslie Bittleston: Yeah.

Melissa Sickmund: And doing it all the time and reporting it out once a year, could be fine. But I think you also—if it's possible, to at least anticipate that in the future, if there is a statewide information system, that you may want to actually have the counties upload data overnight, every night.

Commissioner Brigid Duffy: Oh.

Melissa Sickmund: Not right away, but down the road.

Commissioner Brigid Duffy: Oh, Okay. I don't know. I'm trying to just figure out what I'm required to do for this—to not take on like every problem within the state. Like, what does the Governor want? I don't know that I want to take on all of the issues for the state.

Leslie Bittleston: I really think that identifying and getting this information is going to fall on the state. And so, where I'm going with that is, if it's going to fall on the state, or my office, or whoever, I can run the data if the data is there. So, maybe instead of figuring out how often, maybe we figure out what data we need to create the report, and then just say the state is going to run the report every year and share that.

Commissioner Rebekah Graham: Then, when it comes to county to county, county sharing with the state, different jurisdictions sharing with each other- there may need to be a legislation cleaning up that the staff has authorization to pull data from the counties for these purposes.

Leslie Bittleston: Right. One of the things we talked about with CaseLoadPro this morning was data sharing. And I have spoken to the counties over the last year about sharing data for reports, and they seem okay with that, but what I have not spoken to them about is sharing data across—maybe with probation officers and parole officers. We've talked about reporting, and they're fine with that.

Judge Thomas Stockard: I'm guessing our state is probably not quite as frequently traveled from county-to-county as you described in the Bay area.

Commissioner Rebekah Graham: Yeah.

Judge Thomas Stockard: I mean; they may go from Nye to Pahrump to Vegas. But it's not going to be quite the same.

Commissioner Rebekah Graham: Right. Not as often. Yeah.

Judge Thomas Stockard: Yeah.

Commissioner Brigid Duffy: All right. Again, I'm trying to keep us focused on what our tasks are, because I think we could probably solve all of Juvenile Justice problems, but-

Sarah Bellows: By the weekend.

Commissioner Brigid Duffy: I don't want to do so well that we get stuck on something like this again. We're like, "thanks, hope we never see you again." But our strategy is, develop performance measures for recidivism, and it's to determine the frequency of reporting. So, for the purpose of recidivism, probably annually?

Judge Thomas Stockard: Yeah.

Leslie Bittleston: Yeah.

Katie Brubaker: Uh-huh.

Commissioner Brigid Duffy: Okay. Then, who has oversight? That's a full Commission, which is going to be you guys anyway. We already voted that. Develop consisted dashboard for reporting purposes. That's full Commission. Then I have, possible measurement point. Oh, these are ours that we came up with.

Leslie Bittleston: Re-arrested, re-adjudicated.

Commissioner Brigid Duffy: Why, if I may ask, why is that at zero percent? What is it that we still need to do there?

Katie Brubaker: It's at zero because I've never been to a meeting, and I don't have any information to have updated it yet. When I walked in—

Commissioner Brigid Duffy: Okay. I was offended. No. I thought I completed that.

Katie Brubaker: Well, if you did, I don't know. When I walked in, it was kind of handed to me without-

Commissioner Brigid Duffy: Okay.

Leslie Bittleston: But I think we need to be specific when we're talking about—so, like for re-arrested, we need to say the number and percent of youth that were rearrested after.

Commissioner Rebekah Graham: Does it mean we need to define each of these things?

Leslie Bittleston: Yes. I think it's more specific. We need to define, because if we just go to the county, I want every kid that's been re-arrested. No. We want the number and percent of youth that were re-arrested within this timeframe, after whatever period we're—

Jo Lee Wickes: I thought it was after there was some Juvenile Justice intervention.

Leslie Bittleston: So, after referral?

Melissa Sickmund: Yes.

Commissioner Rebekah Graham: A kid that has three arrests-

Melissa Sickmund: Can you read the definition of recidivism that you guys ended on?

Commissioner Brigid Duffy: I don't have it with me.

Leslie Bittleston: We don't have it.

Commissioner Brigid Duffy: Can somebody pull it up on the website? Sorry.

Unknown Speaker: I am working on it.

Leslie Bittleston: I sent that to you, Melissa.

Melissa Sickmund: I know. I am in my car. I don't have it.

Commissioner Brigid Duffy: I know that we're measuring at three years.

Melissa Sickmund: With the re-arrests, or did you decide on the re-adjudicated?

Commissioner Brigid Duffy: It was after they had been adjudicated.

Jo Lee Wickes: Well, it was after there was an intervention, right?

Commissioner Brigid Duffy: An intervention. That's right.

Jo Lee Wickes: We're trying to capture, if we do informal consequences and then they come back into the system, they never got adjudicated in the first place. We wanted, really, the broadest definition of, do our interventions have an effect?

Commissioner Brigid Duffy: Right. So, an initial intervention of the system.

Leslie Bittleston: What you would say is, numbered percent of youth who were re-arrested after an initial intervention, within 12 months, because you're going to review it every year. Or something like that.

Commissioner Brigid Duffy: I think we did it at three years.

Leslie Bittleston: Three years? Okay.

Unknown Speaker: Well, I thought the cap was at three years?

Leslie Bittleston: Right, but you would check them annually.

Unknown Speaker: Yes.

Commissioner Brigid Duffy: I should have brought the definition.

Melissa Sickmund: In fact, you can check it annually, but you can report on how many of them came back within three months.

Commissioner Jo Lee Wickes: I think more often.

Melissa Sickmund: If you have the individual level data, you can do that.

Leslie Bittleston: Oh. So, what you're saying is, we can pull a report, that same report, in three months, and six months, and nine months, and twelve months?

Melissa Sickmund: No. Dates become very important. You can pull the data annually, and then say, some kids came back the next day. Some kids came back in three months-

Leslie Bittleston: Oh, I see.

Melissa Sickmund: Some took years to come back.

Commissioner Brigid Duffy: Okay.

Melissa Sickmund: It may be useful, Leslie, when Terri gets back in the office next week, we can probably share with you some of the stuff that we put together for the federal office for the Model Data Project. That has how we've written up these kinds of calculations and stuff, because it's weird to speak math.

Commissioner Brigid Duffy: Okay. Okay.

Melissa Sickmund: That might be useful for you guys.

Leslie Bittleston: Okay. Sounds good. Does that make sense?

Commissioner Brigid Duffy: Uh-huh.

Leslie Bittleston: Okay.

Commissioner Brigid Duffy: So, annual report, the number of percentages of youth re-arrested after initial intervention?

Leslie Bittleston: Yeah. Then you can do the same thing with your re-adjudication, your re-committed-

Unknown Speaker: Are we concerned with kids who are re-arrested more than once during that timeframe?

Commissioner Brigid Duffy: I am.

Unknown Speaker: Do you want to have a mechanism for breaking those out? You know, most frequently, we see kids that are re-arrested.

Commissioner Jo Lee Wickes: And re-arrested-

Unknown Speaker: A year is a long time in the life of a kid.

Leslie Bittleston: Right.

Judge Thomas Stockard: What I don't think you want to count is for re-arrests as for-

Unknown Speaker: Right. That's what I'm saying.

Melissa Sickmund: No.

Leslie Bittleston: Right. So, one kid that's had at least one arrest. But you'd want to pull it down more specific to the kid, or—

Unknown Speaker: I'm just concerned about our numbers being accurate if we're just looking at re-arrests, but the same kid is re-arrested six times.

Commissioner Jo Lee Wickes: We should be able to say-

Melissa Sickmund: They're just two different measures. That's all.

Commissioner Brigid Duffy: Right.

Commissioner Jo Lee Wickes: How many kids were re-arrested, and how many times were those kids re-arrested.

Leslie Bittleston: So, we want an unduplicated count too, of kids that were rearrested somehow, which goes back to the unique identifier again.

Commissioner Rebekah Graham: It does because one kid that got arrested four times, is not four recidivisms. It's one.

Melissa Sickmund: Right.

Leslie Bittleston: Right.

Judge Thomas Stockard: That's a super big recidivism.

Commissioner Brigid Duffy: Right.

Leslie Bittleston: You can pull a measure to say how many arrests-

Unknown Speaker: I think a measure that says how many of the youth that had an initial intervention were rearrested, and then you could break it down further and say, after an initial intervention, one arrest within the year, two arrests within the year, three arrests within the year.

Leslie Bittleston: Okay.

Unknown Speaker: Does that make sense?

Commissioner Jo Lee Wickes: Yes. Perfect.

Melissa Sickmund: Then we'd be able to tell what proportion of kids had more than one arrest.

Unknown Speaker: Right.

Melissa Sickmund: If they were rearrested.

Unknown Speaker: Then the kids that only had one arrest we could- if we really wanted to, look at intervention, or what level-

Commissioner Brigid Duffy: Yeah. That comes down from our performance measures.

Unknown Speaker: Sorry.

Commissioner Brigid Duffy: No. That's okay. It's very exciting, all this data.

Melissa Sickmund: The other thing that I think we would want to do is, to know what the initial offense was, but then also what the re-offense was, because if kids get re-arrested but they get re-arrested for something less severe, or less serious, that's also an improvement.

Commissioner Brigid Duffy: Okay.

Leslie Bittleston: Okay. Melissa, we have the definition of recidivism.

Melissa Sickmund: Okay.

Leslie Bittleston: It's kind of long. Do you want me to read the whole thing?

Melissa Sickmund: Yes. Please do.

Leslie Bittleston: Oh, geez. Okay. So, definition, a child's relapse into a justice system after intervention by a Juvenile Justice system. Recidivism data must be maintained and shared as appropriate and authorized pursuant to statute on every child who has contact with a Juvenile Justice Agency. For every child, the data must be measured three years after initial citation, arrest, adjudication, commitment or placement into an out-of-home facility or placement, under probation or parole supervision. The data shall be used to determine if the child is arrested or referred, adjudicated, committed or placed out-of-home, in violation of probation or parole supervision, convicted by an adult court. Following a contact with, or an intervention by an agency from subparagraph one, the data collected should be analyzed to the best of the agency's ability, based on the information related to, or provided by, the initial risk level of the child by each facility used as an out-of-home placement or commitment, including but not limited to: licensed foster homes, residential treatment facilities, youth camp, correctional placements and family resources; by each service provider, offered probation/parole services, demographics including but not limited to, race, age at time of conviction, and subparagraph one, subparagraph two, county and zip. There's the whole thing.

Commissioner Brigid Duffy: Okay. So, this is an awesome definition by the way. So, we're talking about data for each child. So, every child. It's three years. So, we take one child and we figure out the life of that child was a re-arrest, a re-adjudication, a re—

Leslie Bittleston: Re-commitment.

Commissioner Brigid Duffy: A re-commitment.

Leslie Bittleston: Violation of probation and parole and convicted by an adult court.

Commissioner Brigid Duffy: Yep.

Melissa Sickmund: Yeah. That's lots of different data elements. I mean, you had by risk level, and there's a lot of stuff in there besides just, "did this happen?"

Commissioner Brigid Duffy: Right. So, that's a data entry issue, right? So, when they're going into CaseLoadPro and they have Brigid Duffy, they're going to put, Brigid Duffy enters the system. Initially, she is a low-risk level. She's white. Then they go right on down that line, and then we follow her through the course—and in three years, we run whatever it is, the tag line, or maybe it's just my name, to find out what else has happened as we're inputting—like, I picked up another citation.

Leslie Bittleston: Right. But we also want that generic data as well to say, how many youth who had contact with the Juvenile Justice System were re-arrested within three years? We also want that generic data as well, because that's the dashboard.

Commissioner Brigid Duffy: Right.

Leslie Bittleston: I guess we need kind of both. The analysis is on the kid-specific, but the actual hard data is the-

Commissioner Brigid Duffy: Right. So, will CaseLoadPro—using myself again as an example. So, I come into the system. It's all informal, and they tell me to go to the drug treatment class. They tell me to do 20 hours of community service. So, all of that is entered into CaseLoadPro. Then when I come back and I've been arrested, and now I'm in detention, they're going to be able to see that I was provided those prior services? We'll be able to pull that?

Leslie Bittleston: Uh-huh. That's on a kid-specific.

Commissioner Brigid Duffy: Right.

Leslie Bittleston: Yeah.

Commissioner Brigid Duffy: Well, that's what we need to do.

Leslie Bittleston: Right.

Melissa Sickmund: The court will be able to see that. Will the detention center be able to see that?

Commissioner Brigid Duffy: The state should be able to see that.

Melissa Sickmund: Are the detention folks going to be logging on to CaseLoadPro?

Leslie Bittleston: Yes. Because CaseLoadPro has a supervision side and a detention side. My understanding is that every county that has a detention facility, is using the detention side. But I'm just saying, again, that's the data share—I mean, the Department will be able to see everything. So, like Clark County has probation and detention. Their county should see everything.

Commissioner Brigid Duffy: Right.

Commissioner Jo Lee Wickes: But your judge doesn't have access to CaseLoadPro.

Commissioner Brigid Duffy: Right, I mean this is-

Unknown Speaker: They shouldn't.

Commissioner Jo Lee Wickes: They shouldn't.

Commissioner Brigid Duffy: Right. No. No. They don't.

Unknown Speaker: But this, I thought, wasn't an issue for the court-

Judge Thomas Stockard: the safest place to put it. Give them access, they'd never see it. I didn't say that.

Commissioner Brigid Duffy: But this isn't about—this is about coming back on meetings and saying, this is what's happening.

Commissioner Jo Lee Wickes: Right.

Commissioner Brigid Duffy: It's not about a judge saying, wait a minute, I already gave you this. That's the DA's or the PD's job saying, my client keeps getting re-arrested because we keep sending him to the same class. Maybe we're making a mistake by sending him to the same class.

Commissioner Jo Lee Wickes: Right.

Melissa Sickmund: Exactly.

Commissioner Brigid Duffy: That's our job on that side of the table. It's not the judge's job. What the judges are going to know is, am I being effective.

Leslie Bittleston: Right.

Melissa Sickmund: Ideally, your CaseLoadPro would keep—so, you're going to have a risk assessment which is going to lead you to making disposition recommendations. Ideally, you want to be able to keep track of those recommendations, and then also keep track of what the actual decision is, because that will be very informative for judges if they follow the recommendations, do they get better results than if they don't?

Unknown Speaker: We're creating a behemoth.

Commissioner Brigid Duffy: What is that?

Unknown Speaker: We're creating a behemoth. All these data variables are nice, but if—and it would be cool, but it's probably not—again, solving all the problems in the world.

Commissioner Brigid Duffy: Right.

Leslie Bittleston: Right. So, we will have it in CaseLoadPro, Melissa, we will have our standardized risk and needs assessment, and our mental health screening tools in there. So, that will—

Melissa Sickmund: Great. That's excellent.

Leslie Bittleston: Yeah. They're in process right now.

Unknown Speaker: Yeah. The mental health-

Melissa Sickmund: You guys ended up with YLS and MAYSI?

Leslie Bittleston: Yep. And MAYSI is already in the system, YLS is in process.

Melissa Sickmund: Okay.

Commissioner Brigid Duffy: All right. So, I want to wrap up-

Melissa Sickmund: You're looking a lot like Pennsylvania.

Commissioner Brigid Duffy: That's good because I read like 300 pages of Pennsylvania. I printed it. It was big.

Unknown Speaker: Do you want me to print it? A hundred percent?

Commissioner Brigid Duffy: I want to wrap-up Strategy No. 2, just because I'm—in nature and it helps me to go over it again just to make sure. So, we talked about the current accessible data. We kind of know what we can pull from our systems. None of it is what we can get toward looking at recidivism, but we can look at petition numbers filed, releases from parole, individual counties can look at releases from probation. Things like that. We already looked at plenty of other states, Pennsylvania being one of them. Our reporting mechanism is going to be CaseLoadPro. In the meantime, again, it's what we have currently in statute, which is the 62H. Again, I'm going to recommend that the state send out a universal format for all the counties to use, their ideal format, and that we start holding counties accountable to do that. And then, who has oversight? That's the full Commission. Then, possible measurement points are the—oh. I'm sorry. The frequency of reporting, we're saying yearly for the frequency. Anything specific within the counties updating it, we talked about—like two, three, four months? Or just the annual reports?

Leslie Bittleston: Well, it's real time data. So, they should just be keeping up with their data reporting.

Commissioner Brigid Duffy: Okay. All right. Then our measurement points are going to be the re-arrest, the re-adjudication, re-committed, in violation. So, annually, that's going to be what data is pulled. Like, this kid being pulled.

Leslie Bittleston: Yep.

Commissioner Brigid Duffy: Okay. I don't have any highlights on Strategy No. 3, because it said, subcommittee or JJOC, so I figured I would put that on Judge Walker.

Unknown Speaker: Pass it on.

Commissioner Brigid Duffy: Yeah. Well, I mean, who owns the policy? Anybody not think it's the state that owns the policy?

Leslie Bittleston: Oh, great.

Unknown Speaker: I imagine that we will be the workhorses for-

Commissioner Brigid Duffy: Right. Of course. Where policy will be available? Anybody not think it's not going to be the internet? I don't know. Develop timelines for policy development. We'll probably give you a month.

Leslie Bittleston: A month? I wrote three in two weeks.

Unknown Speaker: June 30th. That's all.

Commissioner Brigid Duffy: Then, they already appointed you as the date of policy implementation-

Leslie Bittleston: Great.

Commissioner Brigid Duffy: -so, you're good there. So, I don't think we need to cover any of that today. So, Goal No. 2, Creation of Set of Performance Measures. This is the bulk of our agenda.

Leslie Bittleston: Okay.

Commissioner Brigid Duffy: After that, we are almost done.

Leslie Bittleston: Yay!

Unknown Speaker: Thanks for helping me with my 100 percent. So, when you see it at the Commission, you're not—Katie? Where's Alexis?

Leslie Bittleston: Melissa, do you have a policy on recidivism?

Melissia Sickmund: No. We don't. We can probably send you a pretty—there's two things that you should look at. The Council of Juvenile Correctional Administrators. Ross probably has it. It was put out a number of years ago, a white paper on recidivism. They were mostly addressing the needs for correctional populations. We then did a study funded by [inaudible] Foundation Trust definition out to probation, and we can probably [inaudible] has not yet published anything on it, but we can probably send you the up-front yacky, yack stuff that we put together, without sharing any of the state data from the states that participated.

Leslie Bittleston: Okay. I would just assume the policy would be out definition and what the counties have reported?

Unknown Speaker: Uh-huh.

Leslie Bittleston: Yeah.

Melissa Sickmund: Yeah. Yeah. I mean, I think the shift, like Leslie, now you're making the county do the calculations. I think the shift might—in my opinion would be, the counties don't need to do that. They need to give you the data, and you can do that.

Leslie Bittleston: Okay.

Melissa Sickmund: So that, if there is a change, you're not making everybody jump around, they're collecting the data. Now, I would definitely share with them how and what you're doing, so that if they want to check things themselves—we know when data gets shared and transferred, and maybe somebody decides to clean up a file or whatever, that sometimes different answers can result. Just so that they have an understanding of what you're doing. But, I think it's not them doing the calculations. It's you explaining the calculations to them, that you would be doing that.

Leslie Bittleston: Okay.

Commissioner Brigid Duffy: So, I think—and before I move in to Goal 2, because thinking of policies, it reminded me of a conversation that I had with a representative from the rural communities who is not on the subcommittee, just kind of, hey, I know the work that you're doing, and I want you to think about this issue. That each county kind of measures things differently. A child can be arrested for six different offenses at once, right? And they're measuring that as six cases instead of one case, with six different arrests. So, when we get to that—and kind of digesting that really great conversation—when we get to those policies, that's going to be very key in how we input data.

Leslie Bittleston: Right.

Commissioner Brigid Duffy: What I was told was, one county has, say, 170 approximate new cases of delinquency a year, but a smaller rural county has 400-and-some, which doesn't really seem likely unless they're counting their cases differently. That could be possible, and not wrong—neither one is wrong in any way, but to be consistent with data across the state in how we measure it, the policies have to say, we count this as that.

Leslie Bittleston: Right.

Commissioner Brigid Duffy: That's going to be your job, not this committee's job. I just wanted to make sure that that was part of the record because I thought that was a really great, insightful conversation since I don't think about those smaller rural counties.

Leslie Bittleston: I struggle with that because 62H is clear. It says that you count one offense per kid, and it's the highest level offense. It says that in 62H, but I still struggle with that with the counties to say, you need to put one offense per kid. So, I will have to figure out how to make sure they're doing that, because they still want to—so, if they—let me give you an example. At DMC time, I asked for the charges for each kid. So, if I get 5,000 arrests, I should get 5,000 charges. Sometimes I get-

Melissa Sickmund: Not necessarily-

Leslie Bittleston: Yeah. So, I get the 5,000 arrests but I get 12,000 charges.

Commissioner Brigid Duffy: Right.

Leslie Bittleston: Okay. Which doesn't help me figure out what these kids are being charged with.

Unknown Speaker: Right.

Commissioner Brigid Duffy: Right. So, it's all the lesser included offenses are coming into—

Leslie Bittleston: Right. But for one kid, one charge, we need that high-level charge. I mean, if a kid was pulled over for curfew, but they had drugs on them, are you going to really charge them with possession of drugs, or are you going to charge them with the curfew?

Commissioner Brigid Duffy: Both.

Leslie Bittleston: I know, but which one is- you know?

Commissioner Brigid Duffy: And the murder that happened up the street.

Leslie Bittleston: Right. And the murder. Anyway, you're really probably going to keep the kid because they have drugs, right? You're going to take them to Detention because they have drugs. So, I don't care about the curfew, I care about the drugs.

Commissioner Brigid Duffy: Right.

Unknown Speaker: Leslie, what you're talking about that, this is what our national project does. We make the decisions. I have no power authority to make any state do what I want, so I have to figure it out. But you guys are in a different position, I think, as the state, you can maybe have a little bit of, this is the way we want it. Again, it doesn't mean that they have to necessarily collect their data differently, they just need to report it to you a little differently. Or, maybe not. In the archives, we get some records from places that could have 30 offenses in one case, but I either ask the state, do you have a severity ranking? Tell me what it is so that I can figure out which is the most severe or serious offense.

Leslie Bittleston: Severity ranking.

Unknown Speaker: If they don't have one, then I have one.

Leslie Bittleston: Right.

Unknown Speaker: So I can figure it out. That's something if the law—you know, you have state law that may have guidance in terms of severity of offenses. Otherwise, that's a discussion for another day, let's come up with a ranking for all our stuff. Which, by the way, is apt to change every year if there's new crimes, things change in the law all the time.

Unknown Speaker: Right. Like, is driving a stolen car worse than having a gun?

Leslie Bittleston: Right.

Commissioner Brigid Duffy: I think we already have that.

Unknown Speaker: I think we already have that in our statutes. If we look at how they would be sentenced in the adult system, they're all felonies are CAT A, CAT B, CAT C, CAT D, CAT E.

Unknown Speaker: In the same category?

Melissa Sickmund: Right. But if you have two categories-

Unknown Speaker: It doesn't matter.

Melissa Sickmund: - the most serious offense. That is something—it's just a puzzle. It can be figured out. We also have things where you want the most serious offense known at referral, but that might not be the most serious offense for which the kid gets adjudicated. Something might have gotten dropped along the way.

Commissioner Rebekah Graham: Right.

Unknown Speaker: So, when you are talking about the statistics that you receive, is it the single most—or, the most severe offense that they're adjudicated for or arrested for?

Leslie Bittleston: See, that's where I've never really been clear.

Melissa Sickmund: We collect it all. I mean, it depends, what we're asking for is the most serious offense at the end.

Leslie Bittleston: I'm asking for arrests. I'm asking for whatever they were-

Unknown Speaker: And I am totally opposed to that, 150 percent opposed to that, because that leaves it all up to the police, and the police consistently overcharge.

Melissa Sickmund: They still are going to do what they're going to do.

Unknown Speaker: But there would be independent review by the person who is actually looking at what they can prove realistically.

Commissioner Brigid Duffy: Right. But is it really what they were arrested for, or is it what the DA charges for, not what they were adjudicated on?

Leslie Bittleston: I'm asking the arrests. What were they arrested for?

Commissioner Brigid Duffy: Okay.

Leslie Bittleston: For DMC purposes. That's what-

Commissioner Brigid Duffy: Oh. Okay. Well, that makes sense.

Leslie Bittleston: Yes.

Unknown Speaker: Well, she's looking at different things.

Leslie Bittleston: Yeah.

Commissioner Brigid Duffy: Okay. Now we're proving that minorities are arrested for attempt murder-

Unknown Speaker: Okay. Then we'll leave that one alone-

Leslie Bittleston: Going forward with a policy on recidivism is why I'm asking this other stuff.

Unknown Speaker: Moving forward, we do need to know what they were both charged with and what was the final charge.

Leslie Bittleston: Right. That needs to go for the recidivism, not for the DMC stuff that I'm already collecting. But I'm just saying that, even when I say for DMC, give me the highest charge that they were arrested for, I still get—

Unknown Speaker: So, what we want to base recidivism on?

Leslie Bittleston: Right.

Unknown Speaker: That's the next question, I think, to tackle.

Leslie Bittleston: What do we want to base it on? Do we want to base it on what they were adjudicated for?

Commissioner Jo Lee Wickes: Well, we're going to have to be flexible because if we're talking about recidivism where they're—it's being handled informally, it's going to be on what the cops' cited, arrested or referred them for because it's being handled informally. If it goes to court, then it ought to be what they admit to or are found guilty of after a trial because there's that—we're going to have to adjust based on-

Melissa Sickmund: Yeah. If you have the individual kid's records, you can—it's part of your analysis where you're making those decisions.

Unknown Speaker: So, do we want to measure data at all three points? What they're arrested for, and what they're charged with, and they're adjudicated for?

Melissa Sickmund: Yeah. Yes. I would say for recidivism, you want as much information as you can get your hands on because the more information you have, the more power you have to tell a story of what's going on. So, it may be that the kids that have lots of charges in their case, are also the kids that are most likely to recidivate.

Unknown Speaker: Well, then the kids will-

Melissa Sickmund: Which is sad.

Unknown Speaker: They're also the kids most likely—if you have a ton of initial charges, the DA is more likely—sorry DAs, to dismiss the charges and let them plead to a violation if you already have a bunch of charges initially.

Melissa Sickmund: Right. Yeah. Exactly. The other thing to consider, which I don't know how you guys handle this, but the whole issue of revocations, if they can be brought back into the system through the backdoor rather than through the front door.

Leslie Bittleston: yeah. We're working on that right now. That's another thing that-

Unknown Speaker: Well, that was my point with making sure that we measured at all three points, because frequently we have youth that are arrested for a delinquent offense and a violation. In order to avoid any adjudication on a new delinquent offense, we will move forward on just the violation.

Unknown Speaker: That's my point.

Commissioner Brigid Duffy: Which is why I was put on the subcommittee, because I was really angry about the stat that came out—

Leslie Bittleston: Oh. From CSG?

Commissioner Brigid Duffy: Over all the violations of probation or parole, that send a kid to commitment. I'm like, no, no, no, that's not the only charge they had. It's very rare that's the only charge they had and went to commitment.

Leslie Bittleston: I remember that. Yeah.

Commissioner Brigid Duffy: We negotiated everything.

Leslie Bittleston: They said that we were like 30 percent higher than every other state.

Commissioner Brigid Duffy: And it was in the newspaper.

Leslie Bittleston: Yep. I remember that.

Unknown Speaker: It is true that we do commit for violations-

Leslie Bittleston: That's correct.

Unknown Speaker: They were all saying the same thing.

Leslie Bittleston: When CSG came in and they did a review of our data and they presented it to us, they were—it wasn't—I don't know, just the way that they said it. They said, well, Nevada is 30 percent higher than every other state in parole and probation violations—

Commissioner Brigid Duffy: Right. Commitment for a parole—a technical violation.

Leslie Bittleston: Oh. Yes. Commitment for a technical violation. We all looked at each other like, huh?

Unknown Speaker: Well, and that could easily be something that the data reveals is the child committed on a technical violation where delinquent acts were dismissed.

Commissioner Brigid Duffy: Right.

Leslie Bittleston: Right. I think going forward, we need to define technical violation a little bit better.

Commissioner Brigid Duffy: I can't solve that problem. It's not on my chart.

Leslie Bittleston: Oh. Can I write it on your chart?

Commissioner Brigid Duffy: No.

Melissa Sickmund: Just as a side comment about the CJRP, you certainly can try to educate the facility, how to respond. If you're a central reporter, Leslie, your agency for the state facility, you have control over how you respond, but you can certainly educate the detention centers on how they should understand the questions relative to how you think about your kids and your data.

Leslie Bittleston: Okay.

Commissioner Brigid Duffy: Right.

Judge Thomas Stockard: Yeah. I remember this debate on the technical commitments. The response could potentially be more negative for these juveniles if prosecutors started—it's really—

Commissioner Brigid Duffy: It was. I went back to my office and told them, we're taking them on the substantive charge.

Judge Thomas Stockard: Yeah.

Commissioner Brigid Duffy: Then I was like, okay, take a step back. I don't want to be that way. Then it ended up in the paper. Then I was like—but that's exactly right. That's exactly what I did. I said, you know what? They're making us look bad. They're making us look like we throw kids away when we do everything we can. So, I'm not going to let that be the vision of what my office does, so start pleading them to substantive offenses. That lasted for like 24 hours. I can't be that mean. That's not right.

Judge Thomas Stockard: Could we change the definition? Could you change the definition of technical offense to one that didn't include a probation violation with substantive charges pending?

Commissioner Brigid Duffy: Okay. Not on my list, but I think that's a good idea for—but I think that's a way to collect the data in CaseLoadPro when they're adjudicated on a violation. Click, was their substantive offense dismissed? So, we have the two differences.

Commissioner Jo Lee Wickes: Include a substantive offense. So, in other words, if we're charging us of cocaine-

Commissioner Brigid Duffy: As a probation violation.

Commissioner Jo Lee Wickes: As a probation violation, which we do with frequency, right? Because we're not anxious to tag somebody with a felony, and frankly, probation is not too enamored with giving us the facts that would allow us to do that, right? They book the kid without asking, where did you use?

Commissioner Brigid Duffy: Right.

Commissioner Jo Lee Wickes: Some of those other questions. Frankly, we don't—it's rare that we try to reach that hard-to-get felony use when we can charge them as a violation of probation. So, I like the Judge's idea, but also, does the content of this violation—

Commissioner Brigid Duffy: Right. Amount of crime.

Commissioner Jo Lee Wickes: -include substantive offenses versus curfew, failing to go to counseling.

Commissioner Brigid Duffy: Right. Failing to check in, loss of placement.

Commissioner Jo Lee Wickes: It paints a much bigger picture of-

Judge Thomas Stockard: No one is getting committed in Churchill County for failing to go to counseling or curfew. You know what I mean? That's kind of how they—

Commissioner Brigid Duffy: That's how they played it out.

Judge Thomas Stockard: Yeah.

Melissa Sickmund: Well, the announcements don't look all that bad.

Commissioner Brigid Duffy: Well, they [inaudible]

Melissa Sickmund: [inaudible] 15 percent of the committed population is technical violation; you were 20 percent. For detention, the U.S. is 23 percent, and you're 20 percent.

Leslie Bittleston: Oh.

Melissa Sickmund: So, I would have argued back with them.

Commissioner Jo Lee Wickes: We wanted you with us, Melissa, when we came to percent.

Leslie Bittleston: They sounded terrible when they said that.

Commissioner Brigid Duffy: I felt really bad about it because I thought we were doing the right thing.

Leslie Bittleston: Yeah.

Commissioner Rebekah Graham: When we do the severity of the offenses, we almost need to have two categories of violation. A Class A—

Commissioner Brigid Duffy: The technical, which is not on my list, but defining.

Commissioner Rebekah Graham: That's on Leslie's list.

Leslie Bittleston: It's on Leslie's List.

Commissioner Brigid Duffy: Okay. All right.

Leslie Bittleston: Thank you, Rebekah.

Commissioner Jo Lee Wickes: It says criminal violation versus a technical or non-criminal.

Commissioner Rebekah Graham: Two categories of a violation.

Commissioner Jo Lee Wickes: That's a good idea.

Leslie Bittleston: Because it will go in my policy.

Commissioner Brigid Duffy: Technical would be-

Commissioner Rebekah Graham: Then we'll leave it up to county to county.

Commissioner Brigid Duffy: I am still roped into talking about it.

Commissioner Rebekah Graham: Yes. You are.

Commissioner Brigid Duffy: Technical would be any offense that does not amount to a delinquent act, such as not checking in with your probation officer.

Unknown Speaker: Yeah. I think there's basically status offenses giving the child status of being on probation.

Commissioner Brigid Duffy: Right.

Unknown Speaker: I think it's important to note that it's rare. It happens, but it is very rare that we will include a true delinquent act in a probation violation, or parole violation, that is not use. It happens very occasionally, maybe with someone driving a car, but we don't throw robbery in as a part of a PV. When we're talking about substantive acts, they are usually a separate charge. It is most frequently a use that goes into a probation or parole violation. I think for the reasons that Jo Lee talked about, do we really want a felony for being under the influence? And could it really be proven beyond a reasonable doubt given the way the practice—the practical practice of our law enforcement?

Leslie Bittleston: Right.

Unknown Speaker: So, we may want to say, was the technical violation—did it include use, or did it include other delinquent acts?

Commissioner Jo Lee Wickes: Well, and the idea that sometimes they'll stipulate to a commitment, we'll dismiss the delinquent act and then we do a violation of probation is something that clearly, they're not being committed on a technical violation.

Unknown Speaker: Right. And we include restitution or whatever else might be related to that delinquent act as part of the consequences.

Commissioner Brigid Duffy: I need to take a bathroom break. You guys can keep going. Is the bathroom upstairs?

Leslie Bittleston: Upstairs.

Melissa Sickmund: Melissa, do you know if they actually distinguish between violations that are substantive versus technical?

Melissa Sickmund: What the data collection asks is for the facility—there's like a little tiny record for each kid. That's what is supposed to be reported. They're asked, for what is the most serious offense that brought the—for which the kid is here? Then as a separate variable, they're asking whether the kid was committed by the—you know, adjudicated and sent here by a juvenile court or various detention—you know, waiting for adjudication. Waiting for detention hearing or whatever through criminal court. So, it's asking the facility to put down what is the most serious offense that the kid is here today? So, it's accurate. The advocates often misrepresent it, why did the kid need to be locked up? What you're saying is, well, our process is that they're kind of undercharging them. They could have come in on a robbery, we just let it go as a technical violation, but the kid still needed to be in a bed. Just because an outsider comes in and is showing you data that you haven't looked at, it's an education. You can use that to start understanding your own process. There may be things—like, I know our friends at the National Juvenile Defender Center argue against the revocation process for putting kids in placement because often, the kids would have no representation. If they are going in the front door due process says they should have an attorney.

Judge Thomas Stockard: Well, that would be another variable to make sure is in CaseLoadPro.

Leslie Bittleston: That the kid has representation?

Unknown Speaker: Absolutely. I think that would be a critical factor to include at every stage.

Melissa Sickmund: -and every hearing, you should know that.

Unknown Speaker: Right from the beginning, from the very first referral, even if it's handled informally, was counsel appointed? Obviously it wasn't, but I still think it's important to know because we have—I know in Carson, they don't have an attorney. If the kid doesn't want an attorney, they're like, okay, we're not going to have an attorney.

Leslie Bittleston: Right.

Melissa Sickmund: Well, they can keep track of that. Pennsylvania, I can show you what their coding structure is. They keep track of whatever—what type of attorney. Was it a public defender? A court-appointed or private attorney? If the kid waived their right to an attorney, which is after our county scandal, is much, much more difficult for a kid to do now.

Judge Thomas Stockard: I vote we get it on Brigid's list.

Leslie Bittleston: Technical-

Commissioner Brigid Duffy: Okay. I want to know why there is a peephole on the bathroom door?

Melissa Sickmund: When Terri is back in office-

Leslie Bittleston: Some of them are used—use them for UAs.

Melissa Sickmund: - there could be all the 10 question thing that we did, where there's lots of questions underneath each of the 10 questions. We've been working for [crosstalk] to put together from soup to nuts, from arrests through—technically through re-entry level. We let the [crosstalk] do that. All the major measures that you should have, and what the data elements are that are required, and how it should be calculated, and what the definitions in the generic sense should be.

Ross Armstrong: This is Ross. The 10 questions are fantastic. You should take a look at that. I'm glad you brought up PBS because I'm—I've been in and out for 2.1.6. To me, it makes sense to just really tap into those PBS performance measures that we have already in place because the three state facilities, and I believe Clark County Detention—

Commissioner Brigid Duffy: Yeah.

Melissa Sickmund: Yes. If you could get the whole state doing it, that would be great.

Ross Armstrong: Yeah. Because I'm pretty sure that we could get with Kim. They generally will only do like an omnibus- jurisdictional report for an entity, right? So, we can get all three of our facilities compared against each other on all of their performance measures. But I bet we could talk to Kim and they could program one if all of the detention centers and the camps agree to it, the sharing of information. Then they could probably compile a report that would measure all the facilities in the state against each other on all 80 of their measures, or whatever they have for facilities. So, I have to bounce off real quick, but I just wanted to throw that out there for the 2.1.6. If we could get everyone to utilize the PBS folks, that is going to, I think, save a whole bunch of people time.

Commissioner Brigid Duffy: Right. I have that, Ross. The PBS performance measures. I have that to talk about for 2.1.6.

Ross Armstrong: Awesome.

Melissa Sickmund: If you need stuff for probation, I can send you a document. It was published in 2006. One of the authors is now the Administrator of the Federal Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention. Performance measures for probation, particularly under a balanced and restorative justice philosophy or approach, purpose of the Juvenile Justice System. I know that is not in your current purpose clause, but that's something that I, again, just me personally would encourage you to consider. It makes a lot of philosophical sense, and then also gives you a nice framework for developing performance measures.

Commissioner Brigid Duffy: So, under Goal No. 2, the Creation of Set of Performance Measures, we have determined requirement information for statewide data. Is that what that says?

Leslie Bittleston: Uh-huh.

Commissioner Brigid Duffy: Determine requirement for statewide data. I don't know. Help me.

Unknown Speaker: I didn't write this one.

Unknown Speaker: The requirements of what's in the bill, I believe.

Commissioner Brigid Duffy: Okay. Well, the data required by AB 472, which is our bill, right?

Unknown Speaker: Uh-huh.

Commissioner Brigid Duffy: Is number of cases diverted, number of cases by disposition, levels of supervision, racial and ethnic, family poverty level, gender—it says, sex, but—

Judge Thomas Stockard: That's what the peephole is for.

Commissioner Brigid Duffy: So, I got up to the top of the steps and he's like, are you looking for the bathroom? I'm like, yeah. He's like, it's right there. So, I went in and I was like, there is a peephole in this door. Age, composition of household, child educational background, charges, violations of probation charges, types of residential placements and services by type provided. So, that's required. You have the list.

Leslie Bittleston: Mine didn't travel well on the plane.

Unknown Speaker: It should be in your packet too.

Commissioner Brigid Duffy: Oh. Okay.

Leslie Bittleston: Okay.

Commissioner Brigid Duffy: So, that's the required data. Then the required performance measures. Quickly, at the last meeting, we started that deep conversation about possible performance measures and the points, which goes on to the next page of the chart. That's risk level of youth by facility, and that's what Ross was just talking about, 2.1.6, by provider, by parole or probation services, and by county and by offense type. So, I think those are the—in my opinion, that's what we're looking at. Are we measuring the

performance of our providers, of our parole and probation services, of our facilities by the counties? So, we can all just figure out who the best county is. Then by offense types. We can just put that to rest since we always fight about it. Then, by risk level of youth.

Commissioner Jo Lee Wickes: Will risk-level be based on the YLS?

Commissioner Brigid Duffy: YLS. Uh-huh. Yep. So, from my consultants on the phone, any other input?

Melissa Sickmund: I would say that there are other types of performance measures that I know courts pay a lot of attention to, which has to do with timeliness. We always really, really, really encourage key variables for all of the stuff you are doing, are dates. Dates are—you know, when did the kid come in? When did they have this hearing? How long did things take? I don't know that you need—it probably would seem like way too heavy of a lift for you right away, but I know that states like Florida and Oregon that have very advanced data systems, they've been doing this stuff for a long, long time, they're collecting dosage information. So, when the kids are in an evidence-based program, the program requires so many sessions, say, of counseling to be doing the program with fidelity. They keep track of that stuff. That probably is going to require changes to how the contract by the providers were established, and if they would report that information to you. I think that's in your future, not right away.

Commissioner Brigid Duffy: Right. The timeliness. Maybe that's something that will be tackled with the case planning. Like, by this time, this has to happen. By this point, that has to happen, when they start developing that case plan under 472?

Melissa Sickmund: Yeah. There may already be in statute—there probably should be court rules around—or, regulations that are statute about how quickly, if a kid is in detention, how quickly the detention hearing should happen.

Commissioner Brigid Duffy: Yes.

Melissa Sickmund: How quickly the state hearing should happen.

Commissioner Brigid Duffy: Yep.

Leslie Bittleston: It's in there.

Commissioner Brigid Duffy: The courts' information systems right now may be keeping that stuff. I know a lot of the work at the National Center for State Courts is around those kinds of performance measures, if you think of the workload of the court and what's going on. Then most of what we've been talking about is sort of like, after the court makes its disposition decision, what's going on? How effective and how well is everything working? I think it's important for each of the major decision points in the court system—sort of what Leslie was talking about with the DMC stuff, that you have all kinds of information about every kid that got through that stage. If you have informal cases and then cases that are petitioned, you want to be able to say something about these petition cases. Here's how they're different from the non-petition cases. The kids are different. Part of the DMC—you know, the calculating of the RRIs, is to do just that, comparing from different race groups. So, the RRI, the calculations, can be done to compare any two groups. You can compare males and females. You can compare one county to another, just to see how cases are flowing through all these court decision points.

Leslie Bittleston: You know, the RRI doesn't ask for males and females.

Melissa Sickmund: It doesn't?

Leslie Bittleston: No.

Melissa Sickmund: But if you go look on the DMC data book that we do with the national numbers, we said, well, it's just an approach for comparing two groups. Let's do it by gender, and then we do it by race and gender.

Leslie Bittleston: Right. I collect it by race and gender, but the RRI doesn't do that.

Melissa Sickmund: Are you reporting through the Excel file, the spreadsheet?

Leslie Bittleston: Yep.

Melissa Sickmund: Or do you enter your data online? If you put it in a spreadsheet—in a weird way, you could probably check to figure out how to modify the spreadsheet. So, instead of putting in just the race, you could put in gender and race, and then you could look at it either way.

Leslie Bittleston: Yeah. Yeah.

Melissa Sickmund: If you look at the DMC data book, there's a lot of attention on girls, and advocates saying that girls are getting treated too harshly. When you look at the national data, mostly they catch a break, but there are a few select offenses—and black girls maybe don't catch the break that white girls get. If you have that individual level data rather than just the aggregate stuff that you have now, you will have so much more power to do whatever you want with the data. Look at it in whatever way makes sense. Answer questions that you have, not what the feds have.

Leslie Bittleston: Right.

Commissioner Brigid Duffy: On our performance measures, I feel like the ultimate performance measure is the measure of recidivism, right? Did we, as a system, keep a child from coming back in to the system? So that's our one performance measure. So, I'm skipping over the risk level of youth, because I'm not sure that's a performance measure. I think that's a consideration when we're looking at the performance measure, but it's not in and of itself, a performance measure. So, I would strike to point—my recommendation would be to strike 2.1.5 as a performance measure. When we're looking at all these other things, what that child's risk level was. So, looking at the performance measures for a facility, group home, RTC, youth camp, they have the PBS performance measures, which I thought they were pretty comprehensive in what we, as a state, would want to know. Engaged family, family contact—I don't know how they're—that's a specific performance measure.

Melissa Sickmund: Yeah. The PBS thing, part of it is that they have a set of standards, and then the performance measures are collecting data that gives you how you're doing against the standard.

Commissioner Brigid Duffy: Okay.

Melissa Sickmund: It reports back what the country looks like—or, not the country, but all their participating facilities of particular types, corrections, detention, or community-based. Then you see where

your facility, how it measures up against the rest of everybody else. So, there's kind of two different comparisons, against yourself, against everybody else, and against the standard.

Leslie Bittleston: Right. Our three state correctional facilities currently use PBS standards, but I cannot answer that for each of the detention facilities. I think Clark uses it.

Commissioner Brigid Duffy: Clark does.

Leslie Bittleston: Okay. But I can't answer it for the rest of them. Do you know if-

Judge Thomas Stockard: I don't.

Unknown Speaker: I don't think Washoe uses it.

Melissa Sickmund: PBS is, right now, developing similar standards for re-entry.

Commissioner Brigid Duffy: Okay.

Leslie Bittleston: Clark is using it; the three correctional facilities are using it. I don't think the youth camps are using it.

Commissioner Brigid Duffy: I think Spring Mountain Youth Camp is starting to use it.

Leslie Bittleston: Starting to? Okay.

Commissioner Brigid Duffy: If they're not already. They were moving forward with it, but I'm not sure it's all the way implemented.

Leslie Bittleston: I've never heard China Springs talk about it. They just got accredited by CARF which is awesome.

Unknown Speaker: Carve?

Leslie Bittleston: CARF. What does CARF stand for, anybody?

Commissioner Rebekah Graham: Commission for Accreditation of Rehabilitation Facilities.

Leslie Bittleston: Thank you.

Commissioner Rebekah Graham: I'm CARF accredited.

Leslie Bittleston: See? She's CARF accredited. It's basically higher standards for medical facilities. So, China Springs wants to start billing Medicaid for some of their beds.

Commissioner Rebekah Graham: Well, yeah. That's how Nevada kids are placed with us now. They're placed via Medicaid.

Commissioner Brigid Duffy: So, looking at 2.1.7, by Service Provider. I'll go back—and if there's any more conversation about—I guess, then take a vote on whether or not we want to recommend? Do I do that?

Unknown Speaker: Uh-huh.

Commissioner Brigid Duffy: I forgot we're a real meeting. So, possible measurement point by facility or group. Anybody have any other—in this subcommittee, any other standards by which you would want to measure the facilities' performance, understanding that recidivism itself is going to be its own performance measure for everything. We're going to know when a kid comes out of a facility and comes back in, that based upon their risk level, based upon their offense type, based upon all of those things. That's separate. The facility itself to determine the effectiveness of the facility. Besides what you see on the PBS standards, is there anything else that anybody in this subcommittee believes would be significant to look at for a facility?

Leslie Bittleston: Education is always a big one.

Commissioner Brigid Duffy: Education, vocation-

Leslie Bittleston: Never mind.

Unknown Speaker: Oh. Perfect. I have so many kids that just chalk up the credits or even finish, and it's huge.

Leslie Bittleston: Well, and it's questions we get a lot on, what are the kids doing education-wise in the facilities?

Unknown Speaker: Even at Jan Evans, I have clients that make up one, two, three credits during their short stays there.

Leslie Bittleston: Okay. So, that's separate. Never mind. Okay.

Commissioner Brigid Duffy: Yep. That's in PBS.

Leslie Bittleston: It is in PBS?

Commissioner Brigid Duffy: Yep. So, disciplinary action, taken into placement. I think that addresses—

Leslie Bittleston: That's in PBS.

Commissioner Brigid Duffy: That addresses our room confinement issues.

Leslie Bittleston: However, PBS standards for—they call it more isolation, is a little different than what our NRS says about room confinement. There's some confusing things. So, room confinement per NRS 62B250—anyway—I don't know if that's the right one, but it says that room confinement starts from the minute the kid is separated from programming. PBS standards says the first 15 minutes are free, and then they start counting it. So, we have a little bit of a problem area with NRS and PBS that I'm trying to figure out how to work with and deal with. I'm not saying PBS standards aren't good, I'm just saying that's not what our current NRS says for room confinement.

Commissioner Brigid Duffy: Okay. So, is there thought on changing the NRS to be in-line with PBS? Or ignoring PBS? Or is that something that we as a subcommittee—

Leslie Bittleston: Well, what we originally proposed is that they report both. They report PBS standards, and they report per NRS. But I still think there's confusion at the line staff on when to start reporting room confinement in PBS. So, I don't know if there's any talk of making it equal to—

Commissioner Brigid Duffy: That room confinement just came through statute recently though, right?

Leslie Bittleston: A couple- 2014.

Melissa Sickmund: I would say, count it all and just keep a separate count for the ones that are longer than 15 minutes.

Leslie Bittleston: Right. Also, we say in NRS that it should not ever go over 72 hours. I don't know if that's in PBS, that there's a limit. I just don't know PBS well enough.

Commissioner Jo Lee Wickes: So, Leslie, under the statutes, if a kid is acting up, say in a program, and you take him aside to talk to him and get him to settle down, does that—

Leslie Bittleston: That's not room confinement.

Commissioner Jo Lee Wickes: Okay. It's only when they're removing them and putting them in their room.

Leslie Bittleston: Or another area away from everybody. That's considered room confinement. If they're just going out this door to have a little conversation, that's not room confinement. Sometimes kids can do room confinement on their own. They can say, hey, I need to get myself together, and they put themselves in room confinement. So, that still needs to be counted though. There's just confusion in the frontlines on how to count this, that I'm working on.

Commissioner Brigid Duffy: Okay. So, we can vote on it, when I report back to the full Commission, I'd like to—I make a motion on 2.1.6, that when measuring performance of a facility, that we measure the requirements that are currently in statute, and we continue to measure those requirements, as well as measure the PBS requirements and recommend that all facilities in the state got to PBS.

Leslie Bittleston: Okay. Got it.

Commissioner Brigid Duffy: So, that's my motion.

Commissioner Jo Lee Wickes: What would it cost for all the facilities that are not using PBS to use it?

Leslie Bittleston: Yes. There is a cost for PBS, and I don't know what it is. And it also is a lot of data requirements. So, it takes staff resources as well. April and October are data gathering months. I don't know the cost.

Commissioner Brigid Duffy: I don't know it either.

Melissa Sickmund: Do they vary the cost on the size of the agency?

Leslie Bittleston: No idea.

Commissioner Brigid Duffy: I don't know. Ross left us.

Ross Armstrong: This is Ross. I think they may. It may be something where you could have all of the counties go in on one contract and get a group rate reduction or something.

Melissa Sickmund: Right. Right.

Ross Armstrong: [crosstalk] all going to be reporting with one report. The state is having a call soon to see if there is an API to link in PBS with CaseLoadPro, so that it would reduce the burden on staff resources. They also have tablets available to—and kiosks to take in some of the data when you go survey kids and families, that type of thing. There are ways to reduce that burden.

Melissa Sickmund: We're doing the project with our local detention center, and I think the first year to onboard was like \$15K, and then \$10K per a subsequent year.

Commissioner Rebekah Graham: The thing is, if we're including RTCs yeah, you'll include China Springs, but you'll also include me.

Melissa Sickmund: They do a lot of coaching and stuff to help the facility accomplish changes to make improvements, which I think that's really what you're paying for, to make yourselves better.

Commissioner Brigid Duffy: Well, then how about this, we don't have to require that they use the actual PBS, but we have to require that we are all using the same performance standards, however they keep them. We're talking room confinement, we're talking about vocational education provided, talking about the family contacts. So, there's no requirement, I guess, to say that they have to pay a certain provider, but they'll have to be using the same performance measures, because they've been used nationally and they're showing to be the ones that everybody wants to know.

Leslie Bittleston: They're evidence-based.

Commissioner Brigid Duffy: Evidence-based. Whatever that means.

Judge Thomas Stockard: I do feel better about that. One of the things that we've sensed in Churchill County is that, we built a detention facility and we end up with—I hate to use the word, free-riders, but there's a lot of neighboring. I don't think our Commissioners would build it again. I'm glad they did because it's really benefited our youth. County's will come in and they'll pay \$200 a day, or you may get \$600 from [inaudible]. So, I don't want to put any more burdens on the counties that are actually committing resources.

Leslie Bittleston: You're right because the neighboring counties do use Carson, and Washoe, and Clark. Clark does Pahrump and Nye, and they're doing that because we only have 7 detention facilities in 17 counties.

Commissioner Rebekah Graham: PBS doesn't have a measure for RTCs. It has a measure for Juvenile Correction, Juvenile Detention and community-based, but it doesn't have a measure for RTC. Their minimum, at least on juvenile detention, they want a minimum random sample of 30 youth—which we could do if we didn't include Nevada kids. Today, I have 39 kids. I have seven Nevada kids, but that wouldn't capture the standard if we were going to bring it to RTCs.

Leslie Bittleston: Maybe that's another thing. Churchill is never going to have 30 kids.

Judge Thomas Stockard: No.

Commissioner Brigid Duffy: Right.

Leslie Bittleston: They're not even big enough. Douglas is never going to have 30 kids. And Carson –

Commissioner Jo Lee Wickes: They have 16 beds, I think.

Sarah Bellows: Yeah. They only have 16 beds in there.

Commissioner Brigid Duffy: That begs the argument of, just pick the performance measures.

Commissioner Rebekah Graham: Yes.

Commissioner Brigid Duffy: If they want to use it, they use them.

Leslie Bittleston: Right.

Commissioner Brigid Duffy: Okay. So, let's pick the performance measures out of the PBS list, right?

Leslie Bittleston: Yeah.

Commissioner Brigid Duffy: Family Contact?

Leslie Bittleston: Yep. They're already reporting on room confinement. I already get that based on—

Commissioner Brigid Duffy: On RTCs?

Leslie Bittleston: No. Statute doesn't require RTCs to report on room confinement. It only is state and county. China Springs and Spring Mountain don't use room confinement, so they don't report on it. I don't know. Do you use room confinement? Oh. They don't use it anyway.

Commissioner Brigid Duffy: So, what about the general disciplinary action? Pepper spray, hog tying? You know, all that stuff.

Leslie Bittleston: Use of force? I don't get any of that. Hog tying? So, I don't get any use of force data.

Commissioner Brigid Duffy: Okay.

Leslie Bittleston: They capture it through incidents, but I don't get any of the use of force.

Commissioner Brigid Duffy: Okay. So, disciplinary action. Then educational?

Leslie Bittleston: Educational is reported to me only by our three correctional facilities. I get that, but I don't get it from the counties, or Spring Mountain, or China Springs.

Commissioner Brigid Duffy: As far as our RTCs?

Leslie Bittleston: Nothing from them.

Commissioner Brigid Duffy: Educational?

Leslie Bittleston: Nothing.

Commissioner Brigid Duffy: Youth camp, state corrections?

Leslie Bittleston: Actually, I don't get anything from RTCs, anything about anything.

Commissioner Brigid Duffy: This is also requiring group homes. It lumps in our group homes that we put kids in. So, family contact, room confinement, disciplinary action, educational and vocational. Anything else anybody wants to be on that list or otherwise off the list? Recidivism, we captured, right? If they pick up a new offense, we'll capture that some other way. Okay.

Unknown Speaker: No. I know we've talked about it before, and this may not be the right place, but somewhere where we can capture youth—just a statistic on out-of-home placements generally.

Leslie Bittleston: We keep that on the state level, but I don't know on the country level. Do you guys place kids out of state?

Unknown Speaker: Constantly.

Leslie Bittleston: So, we have it on the state level.

Unknown Speaker: It's not a performance measure, but kind of along with recidivism of these kids, how many were ultimately removed from their home, and at what point? After one referral? Two referrals? After adjudication?

Leslie Bittleston: That probably could be captured in CaseLoadPro.

Unknown Speaker: That's what I'm thinking, at some point. It would just be good to know how many of our youth, are at some point of the process just being removed from their homes? Does that include detention? Not to open a whole can of worms there, but—

Melissa Sickmund: Yes. But, separately.

Leslie Bittleston: Detention is separate? Is that what you said, Melissa?

Melissa Sickmund: Yeah. Again, if it's an individual record that's in the system, again with date and where the kid went, you should be able to know at any moment where that kid will be sleeping tonight. Then that can be counted for separately. The CGRP data for example, is just a one-day a year, you know, every other year thing. Detention and commitment facilities can be combined or separated, however makes sense. Also, the reason for the kid being there, can be looked at separately.

Unknown Speaker: We just have a perception that we utilize out-of-state placements, out-of-home placements quite heavily.

Commissioner Brigid Duffy: Maybe that comes down by service provider?

Unknown Speaker: Well, and I think for sure, by service provider, I think that should include a correctional placement, versus an RTC, versus a group home.

Commissioner Brigid Duffy: Okay.

Unknown Speaker: Am I getting too technical?

Commissioner Brigid Duffy: No. No. No. Well, we use the general when we were first just talking. We just used service provider, but I think we can, so we could break that down into which ones we're using.

Unknown Speaker: If we dive into, say, RTC standards, we probably would want to include other RTCs at the table.

Commissioner Brigid Duffy: We can't. If they want to be our RTC provider, this is what they're going to be required to do. That's why you're at the table. You're speaking for all RTCs.

Unknown Speaker: Okay. No pressure.

Commissioner Brigid Duffy: You're speaking for all the PDs. You're like the only one at—oh, no. Darren is at the table on another subcommittee. So, my goal today honestly is, I'm going to try to get through a few things, and then I'm going to take a little break so I can then formulate a couple motions for votes so that I can move it on. I also thought I could go back, I could digest this, we could have a quick one-hour meeting the Monday before the full Commission. We can do votes. If anybody wants to go back and talk to anybody else—so, I can make the motions for the votes, you guys can take it back if you want to talk to Frank and the rest of them. Then we can do a quick one-hour phone call and take a vote, but I have to have a quorum.

Unknown Speaker: for Thursday?

Sarah Bellow: I still have 5/3 marked off.

Katie Brubaker: Next Thursday. Yeah.

Commissioner Brigid Duffy: I won't be able to be there next Thursday.

Commissioner Jo Lee Wickes: I won't either.

Commissioner Brigid Duffy: I am in some sort of all-day consultant thing.

Unknown Speaker: S, we need to find a date?

Commissioner Jo Lee Wickes: Our next meeting is the 18th?

Commissioner Brigid Duffy: Our next meeting is the 11th.

Commissioner Jo Lee Wickes: The 11th.

Commissioner Brigid Duffy: I can make a few motions today, leave them standing out if everybody feels more comfortable, because it is a lot of required—it is a lot for us to make a decision on behalf of juvenile

Justice agencies which are not sitting at the table, nor did they call in despite the fact I felt really strongly at the last meeting that I said, you guys should call in if you want to start having a say.

Commissioner Jo Lee Wickes: There's no other way to vote other than a meeting?

Commissioner Brigid Duffy: Right.

Commissioner Brigid Duffy: Well, I'll agendize it-

Judge Thomas Stockard: Can we vote by email?

Leslie Bittleston: You can vote by email, but it has to be unanimous, meaning that everybody has to respond. Then you have to post it on a special minute.

Commissioner Brigid Duffy: Right. So, all we need—Judge, I know your schedule is crazy. All I need is at least the four of us to have quorum.

Commissioner Jo Lee Wickes: My concern is that I am leaving for Utah. And so, I just have uncertainty about even being able to call in on a cell phone, depending on what day it is.

Commissioner Brigid Duffy: May 8th?

Commissioner Jo Lee Wickes: I'll be probably driving up Highway 50. So, you can probably guarantee that I have no cell phone service.

Sarah Bellows: Is next week too quick to have things done? As long as we have from the 3rd on, I can get something posted. Whichever date after the 3rd.

Commissioner Brigid Duffy: The only day I would be able to do it would be Wednesday, because they have me booked in School Justice Partnership Technical Assistance for eight hours on Thursday. Then the Children's Commission Strategic Planning Committee for eight hours on Friday.

Sarah Bellows: Wednesday is the 2nd?

Commissioner Brigid Duffy: Wednesday is the 2nd.

Sarah Bellows: If I post that this afternoon, I can make it a legal meeting.

Commissioner Brigid Duffy: All we need to do is just post it.

Sarah Bellows : And just pick a time that works for at least you four. Wednesday the 2nd. If we need to push it out to—what about the Monday following that? The 7th?

Commissioner Jo Lee Wickes: Yeah. I'm gone, but the 2nd might work. Let me see where I'm supposed to be that day.

Commissioner Rebekah Graham: Didn't we have a meeting previously scheduled on the 3rd?

Commissioner Brigid Duffy: Right. I thought this was going to take the place of that anyway, but now that I see what we're getting through today, which is fantastic, we've got to take a vote on it. But It's a lot to digest and it's a lot of responsibility, to then have to go and have a probation officer in NAJJA come out. That turns the full Commission meeting into like a very much longer event. Excuse me one second.

Unknown Speaker: The 2nd, I literally only have noon and 4:00 on Wednesday the 2nd.

Unknown Speaker: I have court that afternoon, but I could do noon if it were quick.

Unknown Speaker: Yeah. It would have to be one hour.

Leslie Bittleston: Can you do noon, Rebekah?

Commissioner Rebekah Graham: Yeah.

Leslie Bittleston: Jo Lee is checking.

Commissioner Jo Lee Wickes: It seems like noon is the best time.

Commissioner Brigid Duffy: Perfect.

Commissioner Jo Lee Wickes: I can't promise, because I'm going to be driving between Moab and Brice—

Unknown Speaker: On the 2nd?

Commissioner Jo Lee Wickes: On the 2nd. So, if I have cell phone service, I'll call.

Judge Thomas Stockard: Who would be unanimous for voting if we did it by email?

Commissioner Brigid Duffy: Well, we have Pat Schreiber who is on the Commission, who hasn't been a part of—

Leslie Bittleston: Everybody that is on this committee that is a voting member, has to respond via email.

Commissioner Jo Lee Wickes: I think we can try for noon.

Unknown Speaker: How long will you be gone?

Sarah Bellows: Really, all we're missing out of the voting group would be Patrick. It's just Brigid, Gianna, Jo Lee, Rebekah, Patrick. So, it's just those five.

Commissioner Brigid Duffy: Well, we can try to get through it today. I still have another hour.

Commissioner Jo Lee Wickes: Well, why don't we see if we can fashion something that we're comfortable with today, so that we have the most possible.

Unknown Speaker: Then if they blow us up at the big meeting, then we come back to the table.

Commissioner Brigid Duffy: This is all for nothing? Is that what you're saying?

Katie Brubaker: I feel like you're twisting my words.

Commissioner Brigid Duffy: That's what lawyers do.

Judge Thomas Stockard: And I can't help you with votes. They reminded me. I'm not a voting member.

Sarah Bellows: He's just a judiciary advisory member, so it's literally you four plus Patrick. That's it.

Commissioner Brigid Duffy: Okay. I've said this at least four times now, but I did not make a motion for a vote. So, let's go back and just at least be able to say before we start-

Judge Thomas Stockard: There's a quorum. There's three. You would just need three.

Sarah Bellows: Because we only have five members that can vote.

Commissioner Brigid Duffy: All right. Whatever we don't get done today, then maybe the three of us can decide on a time. Okay. So, back to 1.2.3. I know. The heavy sigh, but I didn't make it a motion. We all agree that I didn't make a motion.

Katie Brubaker: 1.2.3?

Commissioner Brigid Duffy: Right. I hate making motions. Can you do it?

Unknown Speaker: I don't know.

Unknown Speaker: Yeah.

Unknown Speaker: On 1.2.3 on Reporting Mechanism, we have agreed, for right now, is the current NRS Chapter 62, and in the future will be CaseLoadPro.

Leslie Bittleston: Well, it's still going to be NRS, but it's going to be gathered out of CaseLoadPro in the future. Right now, it's whatever database is there.

Unknown Speaker: I make a motion based on what Leslie just said.

Commissioner Rebekah Graham: I second your motion based on what Leslie just said.

Katie Brubaker: All those in favor?

Commissioner Brigid Duffy: We're good. All right. We got that one through. Then on 1.2.4, I make a motion that we determine the frequency of reporting of recidivism as annually.

Unknown Speaker: Second.

Commissioner Brigid Duffy: All those in favor? Okay. Perfect. Then, we already voted on our measurement points. Those are completed. Okay.

Commissioner Rebekah Graham: Should we make a motion to strike 2.1.5 as an item that is a data collection, but not a measurement—

Commissioner Brigid Duffy: There you go.

Leslie Bittleston: oh. The risk assessment?

Commissioner Brigid Duffy: Yes. I hear a motion. I'll second it. All who are in favor? I just forgot I'm the Chair. Okay. Any opposed? Well, there's only four of us. Then, now for the possible measurement points by facility, group home, RTC, youth camp, State Correctional. This motion is going to be that, our performance measures for those types of placements, all of those types of placements, we want to look at family contacts, room confinements if applicable, the rates of disciplinary action taken, the educational outcomes and vocational outcomes of the children that we send to those facilities. Any discussion on the motion?

Unknown Speaker: Just to clarify, that was the four points—is that all four of them?

Commissioner Brigid Duffy: All four of them?

Unknown Speaker: No discussion.

Commissioner Brigid Duffy: I had five.

Unknown Speaker: Oh. You had five?

Commissioner Brigid Duffy: Family contacts, room confinement. I split out vocational and educational. Sorry. So, four or five. So, no other discussion? Do I have a second?

Commissioner Jo Lee Wickes: Second.

Commissioner Brigid Duffy: All right. All those in favor? Any opposed? All right. That gets through that one.

Leslie Bittleston: I love it.

Commissioner Brigid Duffy: Where was I? Determine requirement of information for statewide data. Where are my notes on that? I know I have notes on that one.

Katie Brubaker: Which on are you looking at?

Sarah Bellows: That's the one we just did.

Unknown Speaker: That's on the list.

Commissioner Brigid Duffy: Oh. The date. Okay.

Leslie Bittleston: We just did that, didn't we?

Commissioner Brigid Duffy: No. This is separate.

Unknown Speaker: 2.1.1

Commissioner Brigid Duffy: 2.1.1. All right. The motion is to adopt the data requirements of AB 472, which were listed in the handout. Any discussion? All those in favor?

Commissioner Brigid Duffy: Oh. I need a second.

Commissioner Jo Lee Wickes: Second.

Commissioner Brigid Duffy: All right. All those in favor? Any opposition? All right. We're done with that one.

Commissioner Rebekah Graham: Are we including NRS 62H?

Unknown Speaker: AB 472 and NRS 62H?

Commissioner Brigid Duffy: These are separate. This is for the facilities.

Commissioner Rebekah Graham: Okay. Sorry.

Commissioner Brigid Duffy: Data requirements required. Now we are on—I think we have closed everything we have discussed so far by motion. All right. So, now we can try to cross some more off the list before people are burnt out. Let's talk about service providers. Okay. I want to make a motion to strike 2.1.5 as a specific performance measure.

Katie Brubaker: We did that already.

Commissioner Brigid Duffy: Oh. We did? Okay. Then there was another one. Offense type, 2.1.10. That's not a performance measure. That's offense type.

Commissioner Rebekah Graham: Yeah. It's just a variable to collect.

Commissioner Brigid Duffy: Okay. So, I want to make a motion to strike that as a performance measure.

Unknown Speaker: Second.

Commissioner Brigid Duffy: All right. Any discussion? All those in favor? Any opposition? All right. We're striking that one. Then, same thing with county, right? That's not a performance measure, that's just a measurement point? So, striking 2.1.9, I make a motion to strike.

Unknown Speaker: Second.

Commissioner Brigid Duffy: Any discussion? All those in favor? Okay. No opposition? Passes. Okay. So, now we have left, By Service Provider, and, By Parole and Probation Services. Again, remembering that recidivism is the biggest measurement of all of those things. I find the easier one possibly to be the parole and probation services. Do you want to tackle that one today? Being such as, how many contacts they have, were the contacts in the home or in the office?

Leslie Bittleston: We already capture—currently from parole, I receive what's called a Cleo Report every month. That report has the number of kids committed to the state, the number of first-time commitments, the number of girls on parole, the number of boys on parole, the number of people in the facility. Also, the contacts of parole office versus home, the number of certifications, and the number of out-of-state placements.

Commissioner Brigid Duffy: Okay.

Leslie Bittleston: I already get that every month.

Commissioner Brigid Duffy: Okay. So, what do we as a subcommittee then want to look at to determine the effectiveness of our parole and probation services?

Ross Armstrong: There's also a monthly report that includes educational credits-

Commissioner Brigid Duffy: That was going to be my addition.

Ross Armstrong: - and a whole bunch of other data points.

Commissioner Brigid Duffy: Where do we find that?

Ross Armstrong: That is submitted to the deputy each month. Then, at least when I was deputy, they were getting put into Excel sheets and graphed.

Leslie Bittleston: Kayla is doing that now.

Ross Armstrong: That included employment, education. It included that re-arrested information. What else was on that report, Leslie?

Leslie Bittleston: So, for the facilities, what's on there is the visitation, the education credits, education diplomas, vocational certificates, medication—so, the number of kids on meds and psychotropics. Vacancies. What else was on there? Oh. Use of force, fights, room confinement. So, all that's on that monthly report. The parole report, Ross, has changed since you were deputy. It's a lot shorter than it was.

Ross Armstrong: That's too bad.

John Munoz: I can tell you what's on that Chief's Report, on that monthly report. We capture the number of kids on our caseloads, we capture how many contacts we have, how many youth on parole by gender, total number of supervision, kids on supervision by north and south. Committed by region and gender, committed by jurisdiction, average age of committed youth, the number of 18-year-olds that we have on parole. We capture a number of commitments by the most serious offense. We capture the youth re-offending while under our supervision or parole. Number of youth committed by revocations only. How many parolees in school, how many parolees are employed. The number of youth placed out-of-state every month. The number of AWOL parolees, JSO parolees. Number of parolees that were arrested. The number of parole cases that were closed. We capture the number of terminations submitted by the originating institutions. So, if a kid left from Summit View, when the case was closed, we know if that was a positive or negative termination. There's some other charts that are just some internal things. Was there any of those that you were looking for, Ross, that we didn't mention?

Ross Armstrong: I think they're trying to figure out how do you measure the performance of the parole program.

Leslie Bittleston: Right.

Ross Armstrong: So, those are a lot of facts, but do they link to the performance or poor performance of parole?

Leslie Bittleston: We also capture successful and unsuccessful terminations, but those are just generic.

Melissa Sickmund: You might want to contact Kim Godfrey at PBS because she is in the process now of developing, finalizing, what they're calling re-entry standards. They will be looking for states to field test them.

Commissioner Jo Lee Wickes: So, Brigid, to me, this seems like something that we may want to reach out to [inaudible] and ask them to meet, discuss it, and give us an indication about what they would suggest and what they're capable of doing between now and when we think we can get better data out of CaseLoadPro. In my mind, it's one thing to say, okay, they were on formal adjudication for this offense, their risk level was this, they were ordered to do ART. Well, it's great, if the kid shows up. So, we have to know, what were they ordered to do? Did they complete that program? Because you can't say that ART, even though we know it's evidence-based doesn't work unless we know whether or not the kid attended, right? Measuring education. We have mandatory school clause in our contracts. They don't arrest kids, and they don't generally bring kids to court for not going to school. So, the written expectation is there, but there is no enforcement behind it. Well, I shouldn't say, no. There's not as much enforcement behind it as I want as a DA. So, I think that we really need their guidance because it concerns me—in order to see if probation, quote, is really being effective for a kid who has a robbery without a weapon, we need to be way in the weeds, right? We need to know what the risk assessment said going in, what kind of programs were ordered, did he comply with that, before we can say that probation didn't work. Because the truth is, if the kid is totally non-compliant, then maybe that's a problem with either the risk assessment or the orders, because probation doesn't have one-on-one supervision. I think this is big. To me, it just feels like we'd be taking a shot in the dark to not solicit their input. And we can remind them, we have a July 1st deadline that we're trying to meet to reach the Governor's goals with the statutes. So, please have a meeting, we need the answer by such and such in June so that we can report out to the full Commission at our June meeting, to have a well-thought out—this is what we think is doable, and actually captures what we're trying to look at.

Leslie Bittleston: The next NAJJA meeting is May 23rd.

Commissioner Brigid Duffy: Prefect.

Commissioner Jo Lee Wickes: Maybe we could send them an email now and say, get in the weeds and do it fast because if you don't give us an answer, we will be making some decisions in advance of the June meeting.

Commissioner Brigid Duffy: Okay. So, I'm going to make a motion to have Jo Lee send an email to Frank Cervantes that outlines what you just said, so that way we can have that information for our June meeting, okay? Any conversation around that?

Commissioner Rebekah Graham: Second.

Commissioner Brigid Duffy: Okay. Second and then conversation? Now conversation. Anything? Okay. All those in favor? Any opposition? All right. Motion passes. Thank you, Jo Lee. Then the service providers.

Commissioner Rebekah Graham: Leslie, I sent you the information about the PBS re-entry measurement standards.

Leslie Bittleston: Thank you.

Commissioner Brigid Duffy: I'd like to make a motion for discussion around just the use of the term, "service provider" to possibly include what Gianna was talking about, such as our RTCs, to determine how many kids we're placing. But I guess that falls somewhere else. Where does that fall? We have the RTCs under the performance measures.

Leslie Bittleston: Are you talking about the kids that your county, or the state is paying for in placing?

Commissioner Brigid Duffy: Right.

Leslie Bittleston: Not the Medicaid kids?

Commissioner Jo Lee Wickes: Well, Medicaid, at least in Washoe County, those are paid for through Medicaid.

Leslie Bittleston: Oh. Okay.

Commissioner Jo Lee Wickes: Then we go to Provo Canyon, Bench Mark, Copperhill's. Those are the three biggies that we use out-of-state. Can you think of another one?

Unknown Speaker: Mangas and Texas Neuro.

Leslie Bittleston: The people that the court is placing out-of-state but are under your jurisdiction? So, those are the service providers you're talking about? Okay.

Commissioner Brigid Duffy: Gianna's concern, and I think it's significant, is how many kids we are placing out-of-state.

Commissioner Gianna Verness: Absolutely.

Commissioner Brigid Duffy: It sounds like that's what they're collecting.

Commissioner Gianna Verness: We collect it, but I think it's relevant to the discussion of recidivism, at some point, to get in there—is it working? Are they coming back? Are they falling back into old habits or patterns? It's just something we struggle with.

Judge Thomas Stockard: Is one better than the other?

Commissioner Gianna Verness: Perhaps. I just think it's relevant to the conversation. I'm not quite sure how to fit it into which part of our measurement, but are these out-of-state programs - and not just out-of-state. I mean, I think all out-of-home placements are going to be evaluated in some way.

Leslie Bittleston: So, we need to know if it is successful first of all.

Commissioner Rebekah Graham: Like type of discharge and then recidivism rates from there.

Leslie Bittleston: Right. So, that's what we need. Were they released successfully or unsuccessfully? Then, if they had another charge. So, if they recidivated.

Commissioner Gianna Verness: Right. Especially with our independent living programs. I think we kind of tend to see a revolving door a bit. I think that's one of our weaker areas. That's just anecdotal perception.

Commissioner Jo Lee Wickes: Well, because those are parole kids, right? They're the toughest kids who are young adults, and they go from a correctional facility to independent living programs, which have some rules. Sometimes, maybe not enough rules, or—I'm sure by the kids' definition, too many rules.

Leslie Bittleston: I don't think we're going to get data from these providers. Like, if we put something on a provider to give us.

Commissioner Rebekah Graham: On the agency that put the kids there—

Unknown Speaker: As part of their reporting.

Commissioner Rebekah Graham: Right. Because having been on both sides of the fence, probation would have to keep track of where we put the kids and if they successfully complete it or not.

Unknown Speaker: Already part of the case load, right?

Unknown Speaker: Right.

Unknown Speaker: We already require that kind of monthly report from our out-of-state providers, at least here in Washoe County. Our court expects a monthly treatment update.

Leslie Bittleston: To say that they're completing what they're supposed to be doing?

Commissioner Rebekah Graham: Medical appointments, family visits. All those things.

Judge Thomas Stockard: [inaudible] when the court reviews it? Or they do they just receive it.

Commissioner Jo Lee Wickes: Thankfully not every month.

Unknown Speaker: No. Usually, it's a six-month review hearing, but the court expects to be reviewing a monthly treatment update that's filed in, in the child's case.

Melissa Sickmund: Is that built in to your contract?

Leslie Bittleston: With the provider?

Unknown Speaker: It's part of the Nevada revised statutes actually, is that they have to agree, in order for our—

Leslie Bittleston: They, the provider?

Unknown Speaker: The provider is part of the statutes. It's required that they provide that to our court.

Leslie Bittleston: But if it's a Medicaid provider, that's probably not in the—

Judge Thomas Stockard: It's probably the court order just says—

Leslie Bittleston: Yeah. Probably just the court order.

Unknown Speaker: I just had this conversation with Judge Grossman. Our court, in order to place the kids in these programs, the program has to agree to provide these monthly treatment updates in order for their Washoe County kid to go there.

Commissioner Rebekah Graham: Well, and it's part of the Medicaid 400 manual. It's part of the CURF Standard.

Commissioner Brigid Duffy: Okay. So, I think we got through a lot. That means I am going to come back up on June 7th. It works way better when we're all here.

Leslie Bittleston: And NAJJA will have met by then.

Commissioner Brigid Duffy: So, we're going to table, I have a lot to take to the full Commission the next meeting. Then, we'll table the possible measurement points by service provider, by parole and probation. Then, we have Strategy No. 2. All three of those categories under Strategy No. 2. Then everything else really relies on the full Commission. Us, the full Commission, and the DCFS contractor. We can do that on June 7th. On June 7th, can we extend our meeting time a little bit? I have it from 1:30 to 3:00, but is it possible to do it up to 4:00? Just want to book my flight. Or, do it 1:00 to 3:00 so it's two hours? I'll schedule all that stuff.

Unknown Speaker: I think we should schedule 1:00 to 4:00 just in case.

Commissioner Brigid Duffy: Does that work with everybody's schedule because it's far in advance? All right. Edit it.

Melissa Sickmund: I'd like to offer, if you guys are interested at some point, it might be useful for you if you guys have a web that you can all look at, I can show you kind of how Nevada looks to the world like the CGRP did a collection, and national data that we see. It bothers me that you guys come away from everything thinking that you totally suck. I mean, you don't. I think you're not as bad as maybe you were led to believe. I think it's useful to know really where you can make big improvements without it being maybe as painful as it might be.

Commissioner Brigid Duffy: Thank you. It's nice to know we don't suck as bad as they said we did.

Melissa Sickmund: I mean, that's just really sad that they left you that impression, that you were just horrible. That's just not accurate.

Commissioner Brigid Duffy: Before I take a motion to adjourn—do I have to do a motion to adjourn?

Leslie Bittleston: Yes. We do.

Commissioner Brigid Duffy: I have to go to public comment, but the other part of the conversation from the colleague in the rurals was around parental participation, and parental accountability. I thought it was a great conversation because I feel the same way. I watch all of our performance measures, but then we're expecting kids to do certain things, but their parents aren't engaging in it. I would like to start holding them accountable, and if means we have to create tighter legislation around them, being participants in the process, then I need some data around that to say, these kids fail when parents aren't showing up.

Unknown Speaker: Right, because you're asking them to go back to the same type of environment where nothing has changed there, and only they made the changes.

Unknown Speaker: Well, and very regularly with our kids, why should I try when there's nowhere for me to go at the end? Or when my mom doesn't call me back? Or when my mom doesn't visit me. Or, she's not doing her piece of the case plan, so why should I?

Unknown Speaker: Right. Or when we expect a kid to set up substance abuse appointments, and make it to the ART program, and community service, and they're 14, and probably have never had to look up a phone number and call someone and make that appointment, don't know who their insurances is.

Leslie Bittleston: They use the Google.

Unknown Speaker: Sure, but they have to have that role model. Without that role model of how to do things, it's super unrealistic to even ask a 15 or 16-year-old, go find a counselor.

Commissioner Rebekah Graham: You know who ends up doing that is the probation office.

Unknown Speaker: That's exactly right. That's exactly right. But I think it needs to be important that it's the probation officer communicating not just with the child, but also—even with these kids that are 16 and 17 with the parent. We would like to think that the kids are doing it at 16 or 17, but the parents are still on the hook. I think we should hold them accountable for that because we do have so many parents who come in and say, well, Johnny made the mess, so Johnny needs to clean it up. It's not everyone, but it's big enough that if we could do something to help the parents be more accountable, that would be great.

Commissioner Rebekah Graham: Then we do have to figure out how we measure that.

Commissioner Brigid Duffy: Right. Maybe it's a parole and probation parental contact.

Unknown Speaker: Right, where they log in—because what we used to do is, in our data collection system, you would click who you spoke to. So, just clicked child, parent—

Commissioner Brigid Duffy: Or both.

Unknown Speaker: Right. No. You would click all the people you had contact with.

Unknown Speaker: Whether it was in-person in the office, or over the phone.

Unknown Speaker: It should be fairly easy to track.

Commissioner Jo Lee Wickes: Did it specify which parent?

Unknown Speaker: Yeah. You get a little drop down. So, at least for ours, you would click parent and you would drop down mom, dad, grandma.

Unknown Speaker: Or guardian?

Unknown Speaker: because you entered all these family people in there, and labeled them. So, you entered them as like a parent, a guardian, an aunt, an uncle, whoever they were. Then when you clicked it, then you would select from the dropdown who it was.

Commissioner Jo Lee Wickes: So, the next meeting is the 7th, which is a Thursday, 1:00 to 4:00? Am I clear on that?

Commissioner Brigid Duffy: Yes. Leslie, can you update? I can't update the invitation because you sent it. So, if you update it from 1:00 to 4:00.

Leslie Bittleston: June 7th?

Commissioner Brigid Duffy: June 7th.

Unknown Speaker: I thought we were going to try and have a quick meeting before the May 11th?

Commissioner Brigid Duffy: We did all our voting. I'll type up the report.

Leslie Bittleston: And we want that in-person, right? Here?

Commissioner Brigid Duffy: Yes. I'll come up.

Unknown Speaker: So, there is no May meeting?

Commissioner Brigid Duffy: No.

Leslie Bittleston: Because NAJJA has to meet. I recommend that somebody go to NAJJA and present this to them.

Commissioner Jo Lee Wickes: That might work.

Commissioner Brigid Duffy: Where do they meet? Up here, I assume?

Leslie Bittleston: Yes. Well, NAJJA was just two days ago in Winnemucca. They usually meet somewhere up north, but when somebody doesn't present something to them, they just have a conversation. So, I think if somebody were to present something to say, hey, we want your feedback on this, this, this and this, or we're going to make the decision for you. Maybe that's you going—because the next one is in Carson.

Unknown Speaker: perhaps we could go together?

Unknown Speaker: Yeah.

Commissioner Jo Lee Wickes: That would be good. Part of what I'm thinking is that; it'd be interesting to know what CaseLoadPro is really capable of. I have zero idea. But we should be able to do that.

Leslie Bittleston: It's at 10:00 AM. It's usually 10:00 to 12:00. But it's May 23rd.

Commissioner Brigid Duffy: But the email would have to go out so that they could all have it, then at the meeting and tell them, we're going to expect answers at that meeting because we have to put it on our June 7th agenda.

Commissioner Jo Lee Wickes: What I'll do is, I'm going to email Frank, Gianna, but I'm going to include you saying, here's the things that we discussed about, that you would be required to report out. We really need your guidance. Because that's a big lift from probation unless CaseLoadPro can help a lot, really, because you're talking about a lot of data entry. Washoe County has great data, I would be surprised if they have the capacity to get as far in the weeds as we need to be.

Leslie Bittleston: I would include Ali Banister. She's the President of NAJJA.

Judge Thomas Stockard: They have been for years.

Unknown Speaker: They did the demonstration, it was fantastic.

Leslie Bittleston: Right. So, I would include Aly on that.

Unknown Speaker: Okay. It will eventually.

Ross Armstrong: Just be careful with emails that you don't fall into the trap of having an email or rolling quorum of the JJOC or of this committee, because then you slip into potential open meeting law violations.

Commissioner Jo Lee Wickes: Right. So, Ross, if I tell them that Gianna and I would like to attend their meeting, and that we need some guidance from them around this issue, we're not asking them to vote on anything. Is that permissible?

Ross Armstrong: Yeah. You would be fine. Since Frank is on the JJOC Commission.

Unknown Speaker: I think she can't copy Gianna. I think she can forward that email later to Gianna and say, hey, for your information—It can't include multiple members of the JJOC without it violating open meeting. So, Jo Lee can email Frank, no problem. Jo Lee can then forward that email to Gianna, no problem. You can't just include everybody in the same thing.

Commissioner Jo Lee Wickes: Okay. That's what I'll do. Heaven forbid that I should be a headline for violating an Open Meeting Law. I already hit the papers once this month, that's my limit for the year.

Commissioner Brigid Duffy: So, any public comment? All right. Hearing none, I will take a motion to adjourn.

Unknown Speaker: Move to adjourn.

Unknown Speaker: I second it.

Commissioner Brigid Duffy: All right. All those in favor? Adjourned at 3:32 PM.