



Nevada State Juvenile Justice Oversight Commission
Full Commission
Committee Meeting
January 10th, 2020

Meeting Minutes – Final and Approved

Call to Order: JJOC Co-Chair Judge Egan Walker called the meeting to order at 1:05 PM.

Roll Call:

In Person: Commissioner Judge Egan Walker, Commissioner Joey Orduna-Hastings, Commissioner Ross Armstrong, Commissioner Pauline Salla-Smith, Commissioner Frank Cervantes, Commissioner Eve Hanan, Commissioner Brigid Duffy, Commissioner Jennifer Fraser

Via Phone: Commissioner Rebekah Graham, Commissioner Katherine Maher, Commissioner Jo Lee Wicks, Commissioner Mckenna Finnerty, Commissioner Gianna Verness

Public: Tim Allen – Tyler Technologies, Tom Westfall – Tyler Technologies, Wendy Garrison – China Spring, Michael Whelihan – Clark County JJ, Frank Mournighan – Carson City Juvenile Services, Motulalo Otuafi – CCJPO, Ali Banister – CCJPO, Joe Haas – WCDJS, Scott Shick – Douglas County JP, Kim Godfrey – PBS, TrINETTE Burton – Summit View, Judge William Voy – Clark County, Patrick Mendez – Superintendent of Summit View Youth Center

DCFS Staff: Kathryn Roose, Jennifer Simeo, Kayla Landes, Leslie Bittleston, Kayla Dunn, Alexis Tucey

Absent: Commissioner Nancy Saitta, Commissioner Jack Martin, Commissioner Kevin McMahill, Commissioner Dr. Lisa Morris-Hibler, Commissioner Mayra Rodriguez-Galinda, Commissioner Alejandra Gonzalez, Commissioner Alexis Waddell-Upton

Quorum: Leslie Bittleston confirmed that quorum was made.

Public Comment:

Judge William Voy: Yeah, I didn't know when the time to bring this up was so I guess I will do it here. We didn't have a subcommittee meeting because I received an email maybe September saying everything was on hold because the Governor needed to reappoint and everything else. I didn't hear anything else from anyone until Wednesday when I got an email from someone else on this commission saying, "oh by the way, did you know there is a meeting Friday at one o'clock?" I said no I didn't know because I haven't received any communication from anyone whatsoever about anything. So, I think my first question is am I still advisory? Then second, if I am can someone resurrect my email address because it got dropped off somehow.

Commissioner Judge Egan Walker: So, the answer to your first question is yes you are, and you are not out. And the second is I know Ms. Bittleston will make sure we have the correct email for you. I accept responsibility for any lack of communication. We were on hold, but for anyone else that may have this question, until the Governor reappointed the conversation with Joey and Ross I was very concerned since some of us also make up the State Advisory Group for federal purposes, was just very concerned that the

appointments, some of the rules can be read that you're on until you're off and your commission extends even after your period of expiration. I was not particularly confident with that, so we did not take on any new business until all the appointments at been renewed. That's the reason and I'm sorry for the miscommunication.

Judge William Voy: No, its alright, I was just trying to clarify because I hadn't received anything so.

Commissioner Judge Egan Walker: Alright. Any other public comment in Clark County?

Commissioner Eve Hanan: Hi, yes, this is Eve Hanan. How are you? I was just wondering if we did a full roll call because I didn't hear my name.

Leslie Bittleston: My apologies, I have you marked off, but I must've just saw you. I apologize for not calling your name.

Commissioner Eve Hanan: No problem I just wanted to make sure. Thank you.

Commissioner Judge Egan Walker: Okay, anyone on the phone for public comment?

Michael Whelihan – Clark County: Excuse me, I didn't know if I was still an Advisory Member or not. I filled out some paperwork, but I don't know if it got approved or not.

Commissioner Judge Egan Walker: I can't give you that answer now. I am looking at Ms. Bittleston who is indicating likewise a lack of information about it. You are welcome to be here whether you are "on or not". Your voice is welcome at the table and thank you for joining us.

Michael Whelihan: Thank you very much.

Commissioner Judge Egan Walker: You're welcome. Anyone else on the phone for public comment?

Commissioner Gianna Verness: This is Gianna Verness on the phone. I didn't hear my name in roll call, I apologize.

Commissioner Judge Egan Walker: Its quite alright Gianna, I'm glad you're here. I hope you saw I responded to your email so along with Judge Voy we can make sure the communication lines are open.

Commissioner Gianna Verness: Thank you, you're honor.

Commissioner Judge Egan Walker: Your voice is an important voice Ms. Verness, so I'm glad you're here. Thank you for joining us. Anyone else for public comment? Seeing none, let's move on.

Meeting Minutes:

Commissioner Judge Egan Walker: We have some business to do, in light of Judge Voy's comments we need to approve the meeting minutes from June 14th, July 11th, August 20th, and August 23rd. You have those in your packet. Are there any factual corrections or additions to those minutes? Clark County? I see no hands or volunteers. Anyone on the phone with factual corrections or additions? I hear none on the phone. Anyone here in Carson City?

-None-

I move to approve those four under agenda item number four. Any second?

Commissioner Frank Cervantes: This is Commissioner Cervantes, ill second.

Commissioner Judge Egan Walker: Thank you, there's been a motion and a second. I'll call for the vote, please signify by saying "aye".

Motion passes unanimously.

Commissioner Judge Egan Walker: Anyone opposed? I heard a late "aye" but not an opposition so that agenda item is approved and let's move then to the presentation from Tyler Technologies. We have two representatives from Tyler who are joining us here in Carson City. Gentleman, if you would please step forward. On the phone folks, has the volume improved for you?

Unknown: Yes

Commissioner Judge Egan Walker: thank you Mr. IT Technician, I appreciate that. So, gentleman if you would please introduce yourselves. Give us your name and we will move right into the agenda item.

Tom Westfall – Tyler Technologies: Yes, my name is Tom Westfall and I'm the General Manager of supervision or Tyler Technologies.

Tim Allen – Tyler Technologies: And I am Tim Allen, Professional Service Manager at Tyler Technologies.

Tom Westfall: So, I was just going to start with a brief, this is Tom Westfall. I was the CEO of Caseload Pro, which is the original agency that the counties and the state contracted with. In September of 2018, Caseload Pro was acquired by Tyler Technologies. So, we are very excited to be a part of the Tyler family and I think it is going to provide a great benefit to the people and the agencies within the state of Nevada. Just taking, what we believe, to be the best-case management product on the market and a small company tying into a larger company with a lot of resources at its disposal is going to be beneficial to everyone. So, I'm excited about that and happy to be here. Thank you for inviting us. I'm going to turn it over to Tim now, who's going to give you a status update on the project.

Tim Allen: This is Tim Allen. I wanted to quickly go over a status update including the completed items, in progress items and what's up next as far as the software roll-out which is known as Tyler Supervision. Across the different clients in the state. Also, we will include the lessons learned and open it up to any questions you all may have for Tyler Technologies. So, we wanted to start with what has been completed so far with the software roll-out implementation of Tyler Supervision, formally known as Caseload Pro. As it stands right now, 15 of the 17 counties are live. Which means that they have access to use the software to keep track of youth, records, bookings, referrals or offenses, and in addition to that, run statistical reports. In addition to the 15 counties that are live, the Harbor Juvenile Assessment Center in Las Vegas as well as DCFS (Division of Child and Family Services) are also live on the software. So again, they have access on the software to be able to track youth, referrals, print statistical reports and forms. In addition to the case management system that has been implemented in those counties, we've also included some custom software for the state. One of those is a DMC (Disproportionate Minority Contact) report which is produced annually. In addition to that we have 3 Nevada state reports which include the sex offender report, crime specific report, and room confinement report that have been delivered to the counties that are live. As far as in progress, what we are currently working on is the last two remaining counties which are Clark and Washoe. We're targeting a first quarter go-live in 2020 for both of those accounts. We're also working, mostly with DCFS, but for all the clients that use the software; a YLS (Youth Level of Service) assessment and case plan. To be able to support the youth as they go through supervision programs. Also, in progress, as Tom alluded to, increasing our support response time. One of the challenges we have noticed in increasing the amount of customers we have; we want to increase the support response time so that our

customers' needs are being met. Part of the acquisition of Caseload Pro with Tyler Technologies is being able to increase resources and support our customers in that way. Then the last part that would be next as far as the software implementation, this April we are targeting an interface with PBS (Performance Based Standards) which is another system that some institutions use to send statistical data related to youth that are currently in custody. Also 7 new statistical reports. Working with DCF, we have identified the need for custom reporting specific to Nevada and the clients that we serve in the state. Lastly, we will conclude with some lessons learned that we have come across on the project. I think it is important to keep in mind that we have a number of customers on this committee and we continue to work with them. One is that it was time consuming up front to get all of the configuration, which is all the application settings, set up for each one of the accounts. Working with each of the accounts we realized that with different counties there are different values and be able to use the software differently. So, working through those was time consuming but we feel out of the 17 counties we have it in place now. Two, as far as the lessons learned, there are certain application screens in the software that are prioritized above the others. We probably could have done a better job as far as training to increase the importance of those screens. I think as people start to use the system; they find some of the screens are used more often than others.

Commissioner Judge Egan Walker: On the phone, I'm so sorry. I think there is someone who doesn't have us on mute, so we are hearing a talk over conversation. If you could just be sure your phone is on mute, please. Go ahead please.

Tim Allen: Thank you. Lessons learned number three, I think it's important to understand that the software does require good administrators from each jurisdiction or each county to be in place. The system is very complex and has a lot of functionality and features. Having an administrator who understands the system and the business processes within the county is very critical. To be able to work with Tyler Technologies and to be able to provide accurate support. Having somebody to act as a liaison is very important. Then the fourth and last one as far as lessons learned, it is important to increase the communication between the different accounts or clients. As we have rolled out the software, we have found that each one of the accounts or counties tend to do things a little bit differently. If we could increase the communication between those different counties, if there's not a reason for things to be different, it would be potential to increase efficiency by streamlining things and doing things the same way from one county to another. In conclusion, I really appreciate being able to be here today to answer any questions and to provide a status update from Tyler. A lot of our customers in the state are already using the software. We enjoy being able to support them and I like having the opportunity to present to the people that are not as familiar with the software because sometimes it can be a misconception how the software was rolled out and what features are involved with that. So, we appreciate being here today.

Commissioner Judge Egan Walker: Thank you. This is Egan Walker for the record. I'm going to offer some soft ball comments for you because there has been no small amount of frustration about the roll-out among the state, and you will notice I'm saying that in a blame-neutral way. I'm not interested in playing the blame game one way or another. But can you be more specific with me about when the two largest counties in the state will be live?

Tim Allen: Uh yes, this is Tim. We're targeting a February 15th go-live date for Clark County. The go-live date for Washoe is undetermined right now. We still are expecting Q1(quarter 1) but we have run into some of the issues with converting the data. We want to be thorough, making sure to bring over all of the data from their current system into Tyler. Which is very complex, and the amount of data can be very challenging. So, we are still working to determine a date, but we anticipate it will be in the first quarter.

Commissioner Judge Egan Walker: I started right off with a hard question. I didn't give you the soft ball first. Let me give you the soft ball now. I have a tiny bit of experience now working with a giant corporation, sometimes known as IBM (International Business Machines Corporation) and rolling out software integration is challenging shall we say. Very similar issues that I've seen there. Can you tell me when specifically, you intend to incorporate the YLS and the YLS case plan into Caseload? Tyler Supervision excuse me.

Tim Allen: The YLS assessment is actually available in the product right now. We're working with MHS (Multi Health Systems) which is Mental Health Services, to make some adjustments to it. Multi Health Systems excuse me. We're working with them to make some changes and improvements to the assessment. But currently as it is, it's available in the software. The case plan, that we're also working to make a few changes, is also available. But through the process of testing it, working with Leslie and DCFS, we have come across some ways we can increase the capability of that. So, we're targeting a change that will also be included in the first quarter of this year.

Commissioner Judge Egan Walker: Thank you. Let me open the forum first to, there is a representative from Clark County Juvenile Services there in place of Mr. Martin I think on the phone. Do you have any questions or comments you'd like to make?

Michael Whelihan- Clark County JJ: This is Michael Whelihan. Yeah, I think we'll be ready to go live, with our fingers crossed, in a month. So hopefully we'll get there. We're really close to going live with good effort by Clark County and Tyler.

Commissioner Judge Egan Walker: Frank, from Washoe County's perspective?

Commissioner Frank Cervantes: Uh, I would anticipate second quarter. Is probably a more realistic timeline for us. That's just from my observation and I've also consulted with Mr. Whelihan down in Clark County to see what they're doing but some of our data conversion has proven more difficult. So, I think that's probably a more accurate timeline.

Commissioner Judge Egan Walker: Questions in Clark County for the representatives from Tyler Technologies? I see no questions or hands in Clark County. Anybody on the phone?

Unknown: Yeah, Clark County here, we don't have any questions for Tyler.

Commissioner Judge Egan Walker: Thank you. Here in Carson City? So, gentleman, as a member of the public you can't necessarily weigh in at this juncture, but you could submit a question that one of the commission members could ask. I advise you to step forward and either give that question to Ms. Bittleston or Mr. Cervantes. While that is going on, gentleman, I'd just like to give some feedback to you. I very much appreciate, speaking for myself, Judge Voy may have had an introduction to the program. I'd very much like the opportunity for the Co-Chairs and perhaps Mr. Armstrong if he hasn't already seen it, to actually sit down and utilize it a little bit. I've never actually seen it. I've heard it talked about a lot, but I've never actually seen it and I'd appreciate the opportunity. The other thing I'd like to charge you with is this, I hear loud and clear your frustration with the idea that we do things different from county to county. In fact, that was one reason the Legislator acted to put into place this commission, among other things. So, I invite you to correspond, in writing, to Ms. Orduna-Hastings and I about challenges you see in differences in the practice. Then it will be incumbent on us to coordinate those systems of care and practices in a way that might make the program more useful. So, I charge you to give us a bullet list of ways in which things are different from jurisdiction to jurisdiction, so that we may be able to harmonize those. Ms. Salla?

Commissioner Pauline Salla-Smith: Thank you. I'll be the rural jurisdiction speaker for a minute. I think because we have Churchill County in our audience right now one of the concerns, that I know you addressed, is that some of us that have had Tyler Supervision since it was Caseload Pro really had quick response times when we needed technical assistance and since the roll-out we've been told until everyone's up to speed some of our tickets or requests were going to be put on the back burner. There is some concern though, in some of the rurales we have a chief that is getting ready to retire out of Churchill County who has really been the Tyler Supervision or Caseload Pro contact or expert for that jurisdiction, and the upcoming chief would like to be able to work through some of that with Tyler Supervision while the chief going out is still on deck with them. Instead of waiting for Clark and Washoe to get on board also. So, I understand their concern, they're rural jurisdiction also so if maybe if Tyler Supervision can be in contact with them to get things rolling before the current chief retires and the new chief takes over. That would be appreciated.

Tom Westfall: This is Tom Westfall. Absolutely we will make a specific effort to reach out, but I think it would be worthwhile for me to just address, and it was one of the in-progress steps, but with the acquisition of Tyler came some growth for us which is always challenging to staff up for. But there's also a lot of resources. So, we've doubled our staff, which is fantastic for everyone. So, we're addressing that on a department-wide basis in terms of our department within Tyler, addressing the support issues we have brought on a senior person to specifically lead support alone and hiring additional staff along those lines. So you should start to see over 2020, in response to the tickets that you mentioned, and just overall support responsiveness.

Commissioner Pauline Salla-Smith: Commissioner Salla-Smith for the record, if you guys could just check in with Lalo right back there before you leave so that you can put a name to the face, and we can get moving forward on that. Thank you.

Commissioner Judge Egan Walker: Mr. Cervantes, did that answer the question or did the question actually go to Commissioner Smith?

Commissioner Frank Cervantes: I think that was Pauline's question. But for us I think we won't recognize the tech support after we go live so for me the issue still is really just getting all of our data converted over and getting into the system, so we see exactly the operational part of it. We're getting closer. But there's still some work to be done on Washoe County's part and Tyler Supervision.

Commissioner Ross Armstrong: This is Commissioner Armstrong. I know that before going live the main issues are data conversion and the requests for customization. From the Juvenile Justice Oversight Commission perspective I'm just wondering if you have seen any requests for customization or report creation requests that may also, you may have to tag in Ms. Bittleston, but are there any exciting customization requests that will help us serve our kids and families better in terms of reporting or functionality of the system?

Leslie Bittleston: This is Leslie Bittleston for the record. I am one of the administrators for DCFS, so one of the staffs that knows the program pretty well and I talk to Tim on a daily basis. So, a couple of the things that I think are exciting and upcoming is getting the YLS on board. That's one of the biggest things and as Tim stated, it is available in the system. It is scoring. We are still having problems with the creation of the report and that is interfaced with MHS. So, we are still working on that. The second exciting thing would be the case plan because the YLS and the case plan will be able to link together, and we will be able to look at them almost as one document. Here's your YLS and here's your case plan for that. The third exciting thing

is working on the DMC report. As the counties know, the DMC reports were recently due. But going forward we will be, I will be able to just select a county and hit "go" and get all of the reports. Same thing with sex offender data, on the go forward. So certain things that we are working on in 2020 with Tyler Technologies, to make the reporting easier because the counties provide a lot of data to the state. So, we have data sharing agreements in place which will make reporting much easier for the state to get them from the counties. The counties and the state have done a lot of collaboration. I've offered to be on calls with Tyler Technologies and counties at the counties request so we can make sure the configuration is there. But as Tim stated, one of the main concerns has been that everybody collects data differently. So, when we run a generalized report, like the DMC report, it's really working with each county to gather the data from how they collect it. Because each system can be configured a little bit differently. So, I think the last excited thing I would like to say is that this has really brought the state and the counties together and we've really worked well together going forward. So, I would say that in 2020 we will be getting a lot more data reports and like I said it's a process so we're working on DMC now and we will be working on some of those other ones in the next few months.

Commissioner Judge Egan Walker: Mr. Cervantes?

Commissioner Frank Cervantes: Mr. Cervantes for the record. A follow up to Ross's question about customizations. I think one learning experience would be that Clark County has a robust catalog now of some of those customizations that we really haven't seen. And as we're going through, it would be really helpful if there was maybe a clearing house or something where other counties could look before we try to develop a new forum, to see if those are adaptable. So, part of the problem for us is we're a very data heavy agency and we rely on it in very many ways. I'm sure other departments do as well. First, we use a lot of different sets and configurations. So, customization for us; we haven't even started that process and it will be robust as well. I'm sure many of the items that we can take from Clark County, but we won't really know until we get there and we put it into some sort of format to convert it to our uses. So that was my comment on your question, Ross.

Commissioner Judge Egan Walker: Other questions, comments, or concerns? So, I want to call my co-commissioners and other participants out in this way: Ms. Orduna-Hastings and I have had the privilege to hear a lot of grumbles about the interface with Tyler. I'm just being straight about it. I think some of them are legitimate grumbles and some of them are just the natural process of getting complex systems to interface. Now is your opportunity folks. They are here and they are accountable. It's a public meeting. Are there any questions or concerns that anybody has? (no response)

A teaser I will give you gentlemen, many of us on this commission are also members of the Children's Commission for the state of Nevada. I gave a presentation today about that Children's Commission. We have the whole, going state-wide, to interface with IBM. I'm sure you're familiar with it. Keep it on your radar because that's going to be the next big interface, if it happens, with Tyler Supervision.

Anyone else on this topic? I see Mr. Shick back there trying to be a troublemaker. Mr. Shick, do you have a question sir? It's not public comment, but you can hand forward a question or comment or save it until the end.

So, let's move to agenda item number 6, and that's PBS data. Thank you, gentleman, very much for your time. I look forward to hearing more from you in the future. Now we have a presentation from Mrs. Simeo and/or Ms. Godfrey.

Kim Godfrey - PBS: This is Kim Godfrey. Jennifer, did you want to start, or would you like me to jump right in?

Jennifer Simeo – DCFS: Hello, this is Jennifer Simeo for the record. I just wanted to introduce you really quick. So, PBS, or Performance Based Standards, and I am pleased to have Kim Godfrey here. She is the executive director and Kim go ahead and take it away. She is going to provide a brief overview of PBS.

Kim Godfrey: Thank you so much. First, I just want to say, as someone who has worked 25 years to get standardized data across the country, you guys are really far ahead with the work you're doing with Tyler Technologies. I think you know; we can talk a little bit more about how Tyler is interfacing with PBS. Which basically, it does streamline data from different counties and jurisdictions. So, you can really compare, not only within your own state but other agencies across the country. I'm sorry for being on the phone, I'm traveling and will actually be in Reno tomorrow but one day too short. But please interrupt me, especially if you can't hear me. I thought I would give you a quick 101 of what PBS is, but please tell me have you guys already had that, or would that be helpful?

Commissioner Judge Egan Walker: I think it would be helpful.

Kim Godfrey: Okay, great. PBS started 25 years ago because back then the congress studied all facilities across the country and what they found wasn't good. Kind of dangerous, at best. Very dangerous at worst. So they called for the development of standards that actually looked at outcomes versus process versus policies. You can look at needing a policy on something but see if it was actually being implemented. We didn't have the data to really tell. Today we still have some of those same struggles. But what our work has been and will be is always to make sure we help to fill these, and all residential programs operate safely and effectively. Our basic theory behind that is just treat kids like kids. We know from the research, especially about the adolescent development of the brain that when we have shifted over the years to more punitive approach, it hasn't worked. Now we're learning more and more about ways, in facilities as well as the community, we can work with kids to get successful outcomes. And not only not recidivating, but also becoming productive purposeful adults. So what PBS is, is a set of aspirational standards. We took the growth model of the Department of Education "No Child Left Behind" years ago so it doesn't say "pass or fail" or "yes or no", it says we're always working. And we, being everyone across the field, including you all on the bottom. To be the best we can be. We are working to do more of what really works with kids and less of what we know doesn't work with kids. What I thought I would share with you today is some of the topics that we've been working on that I think you have been working on as well. We also make sure that everything we do is grounded in research. So, our simple theory of change is that we take research and we translate it into practices, and we measure over time. And as I said, with other like agencies so nobody needs to reinvent the wheel. Just so you know it is a lot of data so we're so excited to work with Tyler and one other firm that does software because those of you that are currently entering it yourself know it's a lot. You're entering all your incident reports from April to October, case records of kids, as well as surveys of kids' staff and families. We now do the surveys on kiosks. So, it makes it a lot easier, and we've been getting a lot more but if you think about it it's a very rich data base to give you a very good picture of not only conditions, but also of the quality of life. So, I'm just going to tell you a little bit about some of our work with isolation, room confinement, and what we've learned and strategies around how data can really help the practices be what we want and get the best outcome. Are there any questions? I'm from Boston and I talk really fast. Not like Nevada where you all are much more relaxed. But are there any questions before I go further?

Commissioner Judge Egan Walker: Well first, thank you so much for getting Nevada right. I wanted to tell Tim from Tyler that he's likely to get lynched before the state for mispronouncing Nevada. But I thought I wouldn't throw him under that bus. Actually, I have an overall question as the co-chair of the commission and that is this: Lets be real when we talk about data. Data is only as good as data-in and data-out. And in

Nevada there has been a robust history of a mistrust in state reported data by local jurisdictions. I'm not trying to pick any fights –

Unknown from Vegas: We can't hear you. You sound like you're really far away and we hear a lot of background noise.

Commissioner Judge Egan Walker: Thank you for letting me know, I apologize. Let me begin again. I have for the speaker, Mrs. Simeo, this question. Do you trust the data? Because there is a long-standing wound in the state of Nevada of distrust between state reported data and local agency reflection on that data. That distrust I view as a participant in the system causes a lot of angst over time on an outsider coming in to look at this data. Give me some reassurance that we can trust the data.

Kim Godfrey: Sure. I think I can answer your question. What happens is you all give PBS your data and as I said we spend a lot of time making sure what Tyler is doing now is that what we're looking for is how you define an isolation incident is uniform across the board. We also have a multi-layer data quality process. I can go into that as little or as much as you want. We spend a lot of time from what the software automatically does to working with your coach- oh shoot, I neglected to say your PBS coach Dan Maldonado is also listening in on the phone. Sorry about that, we are in two different conversations. And then the final piece is when Dan comes on site. He does the data verification. So, the data that you all put into the PBS system is actually your data. We just make sure it meets certain definitions and then give it out to you in reports, hopefully in ways that are really meaningful. Meaning that the data gets used to improve where you want to improve so next time around- I think Jennifer will tell you some of the areas that we have been working on and they've seen significant change. So, yes, I trust the data that we put out. If we have any questions about the data, we don't include it in what we call our national field average which is how everybody benchmarks against each other. And we work with whoever it is, participating facility or agency, to clean it up. And it's pretty amazing how much the technology can check and clean out data. And we run reports that show outliers and standard deviations and all that. So yeah. Thank you for your question.

Commissioner Judge Egan Walker: I'm so sorry for the interruption. I have intentionally touched a nerve and I suspect we are going to hear that nerve reflected. Judge Voy did you want to weigh in?

Judge William Voy: Well it wasn't a nerve. You invited it so I'm just following up. I think the main criticism has always been, and I don't know how you get around it, it's all self-reporting. We all like to want to trust the people are honest and everything but the reality of the situation is all of this data is great, but again it goes down to self-reporting. If there is no checks and balances on the self-reporting part, that's where I think you get the criticism that you've heard out there in the weeds so to speak. I'm not casting stones or anything, it's just the reality of that system and how its built. That seems to be the major thing I've heard over the years, that's all.

Kim Godfrey: Well I can tell you that gets brought up a lot, and some of the things we know- first off, PBS is all about data for improving so you know, garbage in is garbage out. If people are really serious about doing the right thing for kids, staff, and families then you want the data. We try to help them understand the value of good data. I think another thing is getting folks used to the fact that it's really better to know, even the bad stuff, then not to know. And then in terms of how we check on self-reporting data, its wonderful when we're able to combine the administrative data; the number of incidents; room confinement; and then we check that. We ask staff and we ask kids in particular about their experiences, so we get a robust view of that. Then the third thing is our coach goes on site once a year and there's nothing quite as good as eyes

and ears right there. Being able to talk to kids or staff about it. Does that help? I know self-report is tough. We do provide external verification.

Commissioner Judge Egan Walker: Yes, you're touching on it. Jude Voy and I and other stakeholders will be very familiar with a forensic financial audits and audits done in the business world. Really, I was just looking for some reassurance that you, to the extent that you can ever cross check subjectively reported data. Have a sense that, yes this is the kind of data we get from the kind of people who are trying to make an honest assessment of how their system is doing.

Kim Godfrey: Yes. I get it.

Jennifer Simeo: This is Jennifer Simeo for the record. Kim can I just briefly make a few comments before you go on. One of the things that the agency has done recently is we put in place a PBS policy. Part of that was to make sure that we were, across all three facilities that run PBS, making sure that we are doing things universally. One of those things is that we are doing check ins. So, as the PBS agency coordinator, I am making sure that I am checking in with the facilities on a monthly and quarterly basis. Each facility has a PBS site coordinator. Who also is checking in, forming a PBS team within the facility, checking in with that team at least quarterly. We are ensuring that we are putting in quality data. As Kim mentioned, there are annual audits. We just had one at Summit View and Caliente in November. We're going to have one for NYTC in March. They do come in and do a pretty extensive audit where they're looking at the raw data and making sure the raw data reflects what's been put into the system. They also interview staff, interview youth, they take a facility tour, kind of get to know the facility and how its run. So, we do have those things and then as the PBS agency coordinator, I have always told people that we just want honest data. There's no reason to make ourselves look better internally. We always want to know where our weaknesses are and how we can improve those. So, we're always striving to have that good data. One of the things that I have done is to help reduce the facilities data collection burden because every April and November, you know you do have to put in a lot of data into the PBS system. We have been working with Tyler Supervision to bring over all the incident reports that go into Tyler Supervision automatically into the PBS system. So that will reduce the staffs need to put in so much data. And that will be another good way that we can ensure that the data is good, because the more times you have to put in data sometimes you can mess up and so it would be going directly from Tyler Supervision into PBS. So, we'll always be looking for ways to try to improve that data quality. Okay Kim, you can continue.

Kim Godfrey: Thanks, this is Kim again. I will tell you two things we've learned about overcoming fears about bad data or not being able to trust the data. One is, the good thing about having the same data forwarded twice a year, it's really easy to notice something is amiss. Chains take a really long time, and even every six months, it's hard to see the needle move a lot. So that is always something that is a flag. You want to see things keep moving. You'll notice a huge jump, one way or another. I think the second thing is when the data is good you have to recognize it, just like when we get a pat on the back and get recognized when we do something good. There's a lot of hard things that happen in facilities, across the country. At least in our country. You know, there are a lot of really good things. I think what PBS does, it's a lot of data but while there's a lot that can always be improved on, just that one little tariff thing gets held up. We've seen a lot. Like on the team that Jennifer is talking about. People who are really collecting the data. I guess the last thing is when they get involved and helping use the data. Especially staff who gets surveys and see that what they do creates a change, it just helps with the culture. Of course, that's going to help result in better data. Does that answer all the questions? Or are there more?

Commissioner Judge Egan Walker: Any other questions or comments?

Judge William Voy: Judge Walker, this is Judge Voy. I have a question. When you said you interview the kids. Where and how does that occur? Is there an interview sheet or standard form of questions sheet that's utilized? Things like that. I'd like to know how that occurs or when it occurs.

Kim Godfrey: Are you talking about the survey that is done twice a year or when the coach comes on site for a spot check?

Judge William Voy: That's what I'm asking. I don't know. How does that work?

Kim Godfrey: Well Jennifer can tell you exactly how they do it but yeah, it's a standardized survey that gets asked to kids across the country. It's really wonderful. I think we give four thousand, twice a year. Right now, it is done on a kiosk. So, all of this technology what it does is remove so much human error and allows for a lot more data collection. But Jennifer can say how exactly it gets done in your facilities. And then Dan goes on site. I'm sure he just pulls some kids aside and that's a less formal survey protocol. Jennifer did you want to explain how we do the survey?

Jennifer Simeo: Sure. Jennifer Simeo for the record. What I was referring to about the interviews with the youth was during the recent audits that we had. That the coach does informally. Pull just random youth aside and speak with them about their experiences in the facility. I'm not sure exactly what they ask but that might be something that Kim would be able to explain. With the use of surveys, however, there is a reentry survey that was just developed and implemented by PBS. Those reentry surveys are done with youth who are about to discharge from the facility. Then there is also a youth climate survey that is done with just youth within the facility during the data collections periods every April and October. The surveys ask some different questions. They're pretty lengthy but the gist of it is how has their experience been in the facility, what have they learned in the facility, what they might change in the facility, and we get that data every data collection period so we know where the youth are and how they feel.

Judge William Voy: This is Judge Voy. Follow up on that one. Let me suggest. I talk to hundreds of kids every year that come out of the facilities and they're out of the facility when I talk to them. They're in kind of a neutral environment, my court room. They aren't sitting there in the parole office. Let me just throw this out as an offer because this is something that's been in the back of my head for a long time. If there's a survey or questionnaire, whatever you want to call it, I would be more than willing to help facilitate that in more of a neutral setting after their release from the facilities and have it done in a more neutral environment so they might feel more comfortable. We're dealing with kids. More comfortable being honest, not that they're not honest I'm just saying, the tendency of human nature and kids. They might be a little more honest when they're out of the facility. If they're at home now, and they walk into this guy that they've never met before that works for someone that's not youth parole. You know, that can't arrest them because you know we're part of the system. And maybe on a pilot basis, it would be interesting to see what kind of results you get back from those kinds of surveys. I'd be more than willing to help do that. Or whatever I can to help facilitate that. Just throwing that one out there.

Patrick Mendez – Superintendent of Summit View Youth Center: This is Patrick Mendez for the record. Is there a way we could make the kiosk available in the respected Judge's court rooms? Instead of doing them at the facility.

Commissioner Judge Egan Walker: Go ahead, for PBS.

Kim Godfrey: I was going to say, we welcome to work with you. Just really quick, what Jennifer was mentioning, our youth exit interview has changed. We spent four years with the Department of Justice

developing the same sort of model standard and measures on reentry. So, it's called the youth reentry survey and it's meant to be administered both when the kid leaves a secure facility, residential, and when they end their community supervision. So that will give you three different points of how their experience is. What have they learned, what are their perceptions, what are their skills, and competencies? So, we'd be happy to work with you to get the kiosks into the court, but because it might be different than what was on the facility you might want to just do it all. Our idea behind asking kids the same questions with three different placements is to see, you know, kids leave secure facilities with a lot of skills and competencies and sometimes those fall off in the community. And vice versa. We've been fighting the measure of recidivism for twenty-five years because it really isn't a very accurate or helpful reflection of much. So, it's hard to get interim measures and break it down. Let me just tell you a little bit more of what I thought about. Talking about isolation and room confinement, I remember years ago Nevada was one of the first states that really put it into legislation. To make sure that it was reduced and to limit the use. What we do across the country is we ask all our participants to list every single incident, the kid was in there for 15 minutes or more during these 2-month periods. And you know across the country detention facilities on average are using them about 30-35 times a month and corrections more like 60-65 times a month. Both have gone down over the past ten years which is good. The average duration also is getting lower. The corrections facilities are now down to under 10 hours and the detention facilities are less. Those are two things that we look at because I think right away, they're flags. So, some of what PBS does, there's over a hundred outcome measures. We identify what we call critical outcome measures, so these are obviously things that you're going to get sued on or the state help pieces that you know you just have to get right or something is going to go down. As we've been doing this work, we realized in order to go after overuse or high use of room confinement, we have to understand the purposes. And you all spoke earlier about things being different from county to county, there's all different things described differently. We learned across the country the wonderful different ways people were describing why kids would go in their room. We thought it would come down easily enough as it's for punishment or sanction or it's a response for something the kid did. Or its administrative purposes. What we know about suicide and trauma in kids is that it doesn't matter why they got there in their room to them, but both of those different types of uses would require very different, what we call, facility improvement plans. When you look at your data, say this is a problem, you go right to a facility improvement plan. Is it because the kids are preferred, is it because the kid is in a sanction? It's very interesting because now discipline or punishment are not permitted in many states across the country. We don't see a whole lot for discipline or punishment, but a lot are consequences or rule violations or as I said the sanction. So, it's just interesting. We've put them all together when we do this reporting but just kind of drill down into the data, I think is what makes it so its meaningful. And as I've said you know instead of just saying "Oh my gosh, kids are in their room for too long and too many times." You can actually look and find out, oh, it's because of this and this is how we're going to try to reduce it. Some of the other things we look at that states have been doing to reduce it is to take a look at your daily programming. I mean you want to keep them busy but make sure they're getting quality engaged programming so we would ask kids, and they tell us on the survey about the programming. Also, there's a wonderful new interactive report which is very cool. It tells how many hours during the weekday or the weekends of how long they're in programming and how long are they in their rooms with basically nothing to do. And if that is a high number then that tells you... in most facilities where there are kids in their room, what we would call idle, they also have a high number of incidents. So that's one thing we look at. I guess I would just touch on two other strategies and ways that data can connect the dots and making sure our facilities are safer and we're getting better for the kids, is family. So, we do a family survey, and we ask the kids family and staff a lot of the same questions. But we were lucky a few years ago to work with the Vera Institute which is a big family group and really get to the heart. It's not so much about contact as it's about the value of relationship and making sure that the families are not only valued but that they show up. We just had some great research done by Georgetown that really showed that when families are engaged and connected, incidents go down and if that happens then staff fear goes down. So, there're kind

of neat ways to connect all the dots. I think there are two others. One is the pathway to the study of kids made it really clear that kids perceptions matter. This is the value of all the surveys both the climate and the exit interview. But the surveys ask everything about fear to what has worked, you know, and do you feel safe. A couple questions for PREA are on there. A couple questions from the residential placement are on there. Just to check how good the data is. We want to make sure the data we have is good. And lastly is the survey of staff. We've had some research done that shows the facilities are safer when more staff feel like they've been trained and that they are well supervised. The research also shows that the staff who felt the opposite have more negative outcomes. So, all those things tie together, I think, to try to help you have fewer incidents or fewer room confinements. And hopefully some idea to make the facilities really as effective, helpful, safe and nurturing as you all have in mind. And with that, I will turn it back to you.

Jennifer Simeo: Jennifer Simeo for the record. Thank you very much Kim for that. I just wanted to talk a little bit about the items that were in the packet. Each of you got, on the top of the paper is says "PBS Outcome Measures" and so as Kim stated there's like a hundred and something outcome measures. There are several categories. So, you have behavioral health, health, family, justice, order, programming, reintegration, safety, and security. So those are all the things that are measured with the data that is provided. Then the asterisk notes the critical outcome measures. So those are the things that PBS has seen as critically important to have in place and so those are noted with the asterisk. Also, once the data collection period is over there are numerous reports that can be run and what I like to do after the reports are available is provide a lot of reporting to different disciplines. So, administrators and deputies, chief of parole, will all get agency level data. Then I compile data for nursing, mental health counselors, on the health and behavioral health outcomes. So, every discipline gets something in the data that they're responsible for and they can see kind of how we are doing in their area of expertise. Also, in your packets is four omnibuses. These are very general reports. There is an agency omnibus and there is an omnibus for each facility. And PBS is really- the way the data is sliced is you're looking at trying to be better than the field average and we are correctional facilities, so we are compared to juvenile correctional facilities throughout the country. Our goal is to be better than the field average and better than our previous data collection period, and that's where the continuous improvement model comes in. So, with the agency omnibus, you can see that we are in the upper quadrant of those omnibuses. Which is where you want to be and you want to, as our PBS coach explained, you kind of want to be tight to the line. The upper line. Because that shows that you're not having wild swings and that you're maintaining your data and maintaining those outcome measures. Then you can see with the other three facilities where they are with their critical outcome measures. It's nice to see that a lot of those critical outcome measures are hugging that line in the upper quadrant. A lot of things that are in the lower quadrant we will look into seeing if they need to go onto a facility improvement plan and that is another big component for PBS. Once we have our data and we can analyze that. Each facility does a facility improvement plan and we look to target those outcome measures that we feel like we can make some progress in that are below the field average and need to be improved on. The other report that I provided was an agency level report for the critical outcome measures and this report measures all three facilities in the critical outcome measures. I included the graphs and the data and just quickly to go over that first outcome measure, the behavioral health one, some of the data can be a little tricky. But the way you would read that is, the behavioral health one is the percent of youths that presented for admission who had a mental health intake screening completed by trained or qualified staff in one hour or less. So, we see in October of 2019, with Caliente Youth Center, 29 out of 30 youth got that in one hour or less. With Nevada Youth Training Center, 26 out of 30 youth. And with Summit View, 28 out of 30 youth. So that's how you would kind of read that and I have included all of those critical outcome measures for our latest data collection period in October.

Commissioner Judge Egan Walker: And just to make sure, Mrs. Simeo. This is Egan Walker for the record. That I'm reading all of the graphs correctly, you also have a field average. So that's the average of the facilities tested across the country, correct?

Jennifer Simeo: Jennifer Simeo for the record. Yes, the field average is all of the like juvenile correctional facilities that participate in PBS.

Commissioner Judge Egan Walker: And then the average of those within Nevada, so the jurisdiction average that have been tested. Correct?

Jennifer Simeo: Jennifer Simeo for the record. The jurisdiction average is the combination of all three correctional facilities in Nevada.

Commissioner Judge Egan Walker: and so, finally, Nevada is slightly above average in the percentage of children screened by qualified staff within an hour? I want to make sure I'm reading it correctly. But slightly more than 92% of children are screened within an hour in the three facilities in Nevada with the subject of your study.

Jennifer Simeo: Jennifer Simeo for the record. Yes, the jurisdiction average is 92.22% and the field average is 90.64%.

Commissioner Judge Egan Walker: So, it's above average. I just wanted to make sure I was reading it correct.

Jennifer Simeo: Jennifer Simeo for the record. Yes, that is correct.

Commissioner Judge Egan Walker: Thank you.

Commissioner Ross Armstrong: This is Ross Armstrong for the record. So, Jennifer hit a little bit on the division adopting a PBS policy. If you take a look at the omnibus, and the bar graphs are really helpful if you want to have a visual on a specific issue or topic. From the administration point, I always take a look at those omnibus charts because they really give you a visual of where you need to target some of your efforts. But we've put in policy and institutionalize, so it will outlast just my efforts, but if at any point one of the three juvenile justice facilities falls into that lower left quadrant- which means you are worse than the field average and worse than you did last time, that triggers a meeting with agency leadership to get a plan on how to get that corrected right away. I did want to ask, because I know that we have the data for Clark County Detention Center and Spring Mountain. Are the field averages for Spring Mountain tied to the same ones as the correctional facilities? Or is that a different category because it's a camp.

Jennifer Simeo: Jennifer Simeo for the record. They would be tied to the same category that we have our data in. So, they would be part of our field average. I think I touched on the facility improvement plans. I also wanted to say that I also help, and the PBS coach helps, identify those areas that might be best to go on a facility improvement plan. We usually target about four outcome measures that we work in the interim, the six months in between the data collection periods, and that's a really important component because that gives us the opportunity to really improve on those measures. I know that we also included some county data. Mr. Whelihan, did you want to comment on any of your data?

Commissioner Judge Egan Walker: Mr. Whelihan are you still on the phone?

Michael Whelihan: Yeah, it's really hard to hear you.

Commissioner Judge Egan Walker: The question was whether you wanted to comment on the omnibus Clark County Juvenile Detention data or not.

Michael Whelihan: Oh, on our juvenile data. So, what happened was I believe ours were down a little bit because we have a new coordinator, PBS coordinator. There are some discrepancies in the way he thought the data should be entered. It should have been the way it was presented before. So, we went down because of an error in the way that it was reported. So, we will be back up next time if we were allowed to go back and put our data in. That's why a lot of the screens are blank because we were told to wait. Did that answer the question?

Commissioner Judge Egan Walker: This is Egan Walker for the record. I think it does. Let's address the big pink elephant in the room. If we just look at the omnibus reports, the only facility I see in the bottom left quadrant consistently is by this data supposedly Clark County Detention. Now that's the largest detention facility is the state with some of the most robust data and there's no way I'm going to let anybody say Clark County is out of whack. And I hear Mr. Whelihan offer an explanation for why data reporting may explain some of that. But let's remember the context of how we drill down into this. Judge Voy and I have had a number of conversations across the years about concerns about trends in room confinement, use of force, use of pepper spray, use of restraint chair, etc. So, as we discuss this data, Mr. Whelihan, I want you to know I'm on your side. I think this is a snapshot in time. It's a piece of data that's supposed to be information for us to engage and continue as quality improvement. That's what I see this data as.

Michael Whelihan: And part of the data collection too is that you're supposed to be comparing yourself to similar sized facilities. So, Clark County shouldn't be getting compared to Hawthorne or some of the smaller counties. That's not how PBS is supposed to be compared.

Commissioner Joey Orduna-Hastings: Thank you. This is Joey Orduna-Hastings. That is one of my questions. I don't see a report here for Washoe County, Jan Evans. Is there a report?

Commissioner Ross Armstrong: This is Ross Armstrong for the record. Ms. Godfrey would probably know best, but my understanding is the only facilities in the state of Nevada that have that contractual agreement with PBS and pay for the PBS system, which includes the coach, is the state and its correctional facilities and then Clark County. Both its detention center and its camp. I don't think there are any other current participants with this group in the state.

Kim Godfrey: Yes. This is Kim Godfrey for the record. Clark County is our only detention center.

Commissioner Joey Orduna-Hastings: Thank you.

Commissioner Eve Hanan: This is Eve Hanan. I just have a question for Jennifer Simeo about the data here on the X axis. Just to clarify, is the comparison to a certain number of previous sets of data collection or an average? Do you see what I'm saying? So, if you're on the left-hand side of the Y axis is it compared to the last data collection, or an average of past data collections?

Jennifer Simeo: This is Jennifer Simeo for the record. The previous data collection period refers to not an average but the actual previous data collection period. So, with this particular data collection period of October 2019, it compared it directly to the data collection period of April 2019.

Commissioner Eve Hanan: Okay great but you could probably get a longer view if you wanted to if there'd been an abnormality in just one or two reporting's, or something like that. Do you see what I'm saying? Like if there was a problem with one set of data just from one time, we could probably screen that out and get a better sense of the facility.

Jennifer Simeo: This is Jennifer Simeo for the record. Yes, absolutely. There are a ton of different reports that you can run, and you can run all kinds of historical reports that go back as far as four years ago when we started participating. Or you could see the kind of ebbs and flows of data over that period of time. Yes.

Commissioner Eve Hanan: Okay great, thank you.

Commissioner Joey Orduna-Hastings: This is Joey Orduna-Hastings again. Two questions about that. If there is an acknowledgement that the data was entered wrong, and in this situation that is what we understand, what is the opportunity to rectify it so that this doesn't become part of that past history and creating a trend that is unintended?

Jennifer Simeo: This is Jennifer Simeo for the record. One of the things that we have done is created spreadsheets, and I've worked with each facility and we've actually gone through every outcome measure and said okay where does this data come from. And where does it live. And who's responsible for entering it. And that's really how you have to do it. You have to have strong PBS teams in the facilities to make sure the data is good that's going in, every collection period.

Commissioner Joey Orduna-Hastings: So then will Clark County have the ability to fix this? If it was a misunderstanding in application, will they have a chance to fix it so we can look at a more realistic graph if that's the outcome?

Kim Godfrey: This is Kim Godfrey from PBS. What will happen is, in six months in April, less than six months. They will redo the whole thing.

Commissioner Ross Armstrong: This is Commissioner Armstrong. I know that for the state at least, for example the last collection period was October. You get feedback on what your outcomes look like, and what your data looks like, and there's an opportunity to clean it up for two to three weeks after the end of the month. I believe there's an opportunity to say no this is not looking right and let's dive in and see if there's something wrong there. So, I think that clean up period has passed.

Kim Godfrey: This is Kim Godfrey again. I think, if I'm hearing the conversation right, it isn't that the data is wrong it's just that they have had someone who was entering the data who probably was new. This happens all the time if there is a change in staff, or really a change anywhere. There is usually a little fall out period. So, in other words it was giving a right reflection and probably the data pointed out that this person needed a little help on training and I'm sorry to Clark County that we weren't able to get out there and help you more through that transition. So, it's not so much about correcting it and I think what that brings up for me is, again, it's a habit of data is its simply information. It's not good or bad. Its information. You want data to accurately reflect but it also isn't something that- you know it shouldn't always be the hammer. I think someone said earlier that we're on the same side to make sure the facilities run and are healthy and as effectively as they can. So even with the facilities who get the really bad data, I mean kids are in segregation over thirty days. They learn that the data is really important that its accurate and that it gets you to make changes and not worry if the data is right or wrong. I hope that makes sense.

Commissioner Judge Egan Walker: So just to recap, I want to reflect to PBS to make sure I'm hearing it accurately. First let me say, simply as co-chair of the Juvenile Justice Oversight Commission, a compliment to PBS and to DCFS. This is the most robust set of data I've seen in ten years. Category by category about how we're handling our children across the state. So, thank you for that. To my colleagues in Clark County, I will not quote, and I encourage anyone who might be quoted from the commission, anyone to say well this means that the Clark County Juvenile Detention is in crisis. Or there's a problem. Or they aren't taking care of kids because I know that not to be true. Let me say it differently. I know Jack and his staff work their tails off to take care of kids in Clark County. That we have some data that seems to identify some areas of concern is a good thing, not a bad thing. Every time a child fails that's a hundred percent failure rate for that child, right? But that's a moment in time for that child. We can improve from that. We can learn from that and that's the purpose for this data. So, I knew when we did this, when Ross told me we were going to have this data, it's going to tear the band aids off some wounds. For lack of a better term. And I just want us all to take a proactive positive view that this is an opportunity to be informed by data about where we put resources. So, for example, in the past Judge Voy's been very vocal in the press about his concern about physical restraints on children. As well he should be. It's his job as a judge to do that. Now, when we make comments like that, Judge Voy and I we can be informed by the data. And know where it's happening and how it's happening. That's all we want to do. I am not here to see anybody beat up on Clark County about data that seems to be- this is not a report card. This is not a "They're doing something wrong" time. This is a time to look at trends, issues we have and address those. I'm off my soap box. Anybody else want to make a comment? Mr. Cervantes?

Commissioner Frank Cervantes: Mr. Cervantes for the record. I agree with you. This is a really great data set. One question I often have, and it could be because I haven't looked at it thoroughly enough. But when we look at incidents for example, I hear the segregation rates. Sometimes when we drill down beyond that and it's the number of youths per hundred or the indexed rate. It's also a question of is it the same youth over and over? Sometimes that changes the look of the data. So, if I have five kids, that are occupying the segregation rates for the month its different than if I have thirty kids who are all in the thirty out of a hundred. I think it presents somewhat differently. It's just a suggestion.

Kim Godfrey: This is Kim Godfrey from PBS. There is a summary report of all incidents. That is raw data and that'll tell kids IDs so you can see if all incidents are one kid or not. For the purposes of national outcomes and field averages, we do want that all. But again, this is required level data to help you go look at what really is happening. Another example, not unlike in Clark County where education scores of kids suddenly have dramatically fell, the percent of kids that were actually improving fell. And you know what they had just lost a teacher. Again, the states message is to dive deeper to see what you can do to make an improvement.

Michael Whelihan: This is Mike Whelihan Clark County. One of the things that I would like to point out is when you do these, we're still a level two so we didn't drop a level. We're not supposed to be comparing county camps the same as a detention center. They're different national averages so we're still a level two and the procedure that happened was when we book a kid in and detain him and intake him into our juvenile detention center, the way that we do it we do the intake back in the living unit. So, once we're determined they're being detained PBS says you have an hour to get all the paperwork done. So, we do that, but the hiccup was whether that was going to be accepted by PBS or if we took the kid back and did it in the hour but not in the same building. So that is the problem with the data. It's not anything that we dropped its just PBS was questioning whether that would be accepted as their data. And then after the two-week period, as Mr. Armstrong suggested that you have, is when our PBS coach came back later and said it can be accepted but it was too late to go back with the data. And as I referred to, the PBS data is not a one-time snapshot, its- you know we've been doing it for over five years in juvenile detention so for us it's just a data

thing that they wanted to question to make sure we were being faithful to the data. And we were but it had about six flags where we got no results in it which drops your score.

Commissioner Ross Armstrong: This is Commissioner Armstrong. This was originally supposed to occur last September and the idea of the agenda- we still have quite a media agenda left- was that lets take a look at all the mechanics we have to determine quality across our systems. So next we're going to talk about the Correctional Programs Checklist that I know Ms. Bittleston has some data that we generally collect, and we'll say okay let's take a look once a year and see if there are system trends. I think, just as you said Judge Walker, are there places where we need to focus in and advocate for additional resources for training across all of our systems. So, this PBS piece of it is just one. But it is incredibly helpful so if there are, I would say at least for the DCFS data, if there is a particular outcome measure any commissioner would like to see over the years has changed please feel free to reach out and we're happy to provide you that information.

Commissioner Judge Egan Walker: Before we turn to our colleagues at PBS, is there any other comments or questions on the phone? So, let me return to you then, Mrs. Simeo, if you had any final comments you'd like to make or wrap up comments?

Jennifer Simeo: This is Jennifer Simeo for the record. Yes, I would like to just reiterate what Ross said. If there is any particular data that you would like to see, again, we can run all kinds of reports. We have been participating for about four years, so we do have an extensive amount of historical data as well and I thank you for hearing about PBS.

Commissioner Judge Egan Walker: I just appreciate it so much. The wrap up comment I want to make is my favorite aphorism about data and about scientific study is that the absence of evidence isn't evidence of absence. It's just the absence of evidence. So, I appreciate you being able to fill in for us a little bit about what evidence is about room confinement, and other measure of child welfare across the state. Let's move on to the next agenda item then. Which is the Correctional Program Checklist. I think, Ms. Bittleston, you're on for that.

Leslie Bittleston: Yes, I am. Leslie Bittleston for the record. Under agenda item number seven you will have a report. Its titled "CPC Results for Summit View Youth Center, Spring Mountain Center, China Springs Youth Center, Caliente Youth Center, and Nevada Youth Training Center". I'm not going to read this whole report, but I am going to give you some highlights about what the correctional checklist is and what our results are so far. So, the CPC is an evidence-based Correction Program Checklist that was developed by the University of Cincinnati. It is a tool for assessing correctional intervention programs. Assessors must be trained and certified to use this tool. We originally had eight individuals trained within the state, and we currently have six of those individuals remaining. The correctional checklist, or the CPC, assesses two basic areas; content and compacity. Within both of those contents there are a couple of different things that the assessors look at. The correctional checklist program is done on site. Usually two to three assessors at a time go, depending on the size of the facility. They go on site for about two to three days and do a wide variety of reviews while they're there. So, if you turn to page number seven in your packet, you will see a chart there. That is the data for the 2019 reviews that were completed on all of the facilities- Summit View, Spring Mountain, China Springs, Caliente Youth Center, and Nevada Youth Training Center. You will see on the left-hand side of that graph the way that this is looked at. So, 65% or higher is considered to be very high adherence, 55-64% is high, 46-54% is moderate, and 45% or lower is low adherence. I would like to say that this Correctional Program Checklist evaluates programs based on the ideal program. So, it is taking the very best of the best and comparing what we're seeing in the field to that. So, don't be scared when you see some of these numbers. So, when looking at Summit View at the very top line, the first five columns are the specific areas that staff look at. The seventh column, the overall compacity, is a combination of a couple

of those put together. The overall content is a couple of those put together. Then the very right-hand side, overall, is the overall score for the facilities. So, looking at Summit View- 32.1 is their overall score. But as you can see, they scored high in some areas. Spring Mountain, the next one, they scored high. 84.6 in program and leadership. So that's how we rank and look at the scores. If you go to the very next page, those are the program scores for 2018. Only three of the facilities were reviewed in 2018. Summit View, Spring Mountain, and China Springs. So again, using the same way to look at the measures. The overall score is on the right-hand side. The very bottom of page eight is the comparison for the three facilities that were reviewed in both 2018 and 2019. The left columns, the blue columns if you have a color copy, is Summit View. The orange column is Spring Mountain. The grey column is China Springs. So, you can see there is a little bit of improvement in some areas. The good thing about all of the facilities being reviewed in 2019 is they all know what to expect. They all have received what I would call a baseline score. We are going to look at the 2019 scores as a baseline score and all of the facilities now know what will be reviewed and what is to be expected. For those facilities that have been reviewed, as they all have part of the process much like PBS, is facility improvement plans. So, all of the facilities provide a facility improvement plan to address the areas that are especially low adherence or moderate adherence. Where we are with the facility improvement plans, when I talk about the break downs of the sub committees coming up, I'm going to talk about the role that the JJOC plays in assessing the facility improvement plans for this piece. So, I'm going to push that off until we get to the breakdown of the committees. The very last thing is, we realized that we needed additional assessors to assist with this project because it takes a minimum of three assessors to go to each site visit and when we only have six qualified certified assessors it makes it hard. So, we have identified four additional staff from- well three additional staff from DCFS and one additional staff from China Springs and four from Clark County that we are looking for funds to train in May of this year. So, we are looking to increase our compacity of assessors. I can take questions.

Commissioner Judge Egan Walker: This is Egan Walker for the record. Something that jumped immediately into my mind, Leslie, as a suggestion. And a challenge to you, Mr. Cervantes, is this. One of the echoes again of, I'm just going to call it distrust, I'm not trying to pick a fight or cast dispersions on anyone as Judge Voy has put but in my conversations across the state various actors in the juvenile justice system trust or don't trust each other. The state may trust the counties. The counties may not trust the state or vice versa. If we had members from Clark County, Carson City, Washoe County, etc., on this testing body then we would have county people looking at state facilities and state people looking at county facilities. We could put to rest, to some degree, the back door quietly unsaid claims that everyone is cooking their data. Which is what prompted my question in the prior presentation. Because that's what I hear in side door conversations is, "oh yeah yeah yeah, so and so is not being honest about their data." So, I just wanted to throw that out there as a challenge. I don't know if you want to respond, Frank.

Commissioner Frank Cervantes: Mr. Cervantes for the record. I think that may be a good idea. In the past we had similar boards that did that. We had the Silver State Detention staff that, we reviewed each other's detention centers and that kind of got dispended, but it was a version of what you're saying. So, there was some equity in the evaluators that were looking at the different programs so there was a stake for everybody involved. I don't think it's a bad idea. I don't know if it's so much a distrust, Your Honor, as its just maybe inaccuracy as some of things that are put in. As we know, data is what you put into it as processed information as what we get back sometimes. And I try to use the example that you can make the data what you want, if you torture it enough it will confess. So, I think for us this may be a plan about having a better picture and have some quality assurance over data universally in the state. I'm certainly not opposed to that and I will assist you in any way I can.

Commissioner Ross Armstrong: This is Commissioner Armstrong. I know that China Springs expressed interest in having someone trained as an evaluator so as we get ready to establish that next set of trainings,

we can certainly take folks from all jurisdictions. As Ms. Godfrey reminded us in the last item, it was to celebrate the good data and one of the things that this commission is responsible for- if you take a look at the scores in 2018 under offender assessment, everyone is in the red or the yellow. Then as you turn to 2019 you see that those numbers skyrocketed and that is due to the adoption and implementation of the YLS, or a large part of it. So, we would anticipate as we go forward in implementation and we have the CPC review timeframes where we have full implementation of YLS, as a state our system improves and gets into that high area to evidence based programs.

Commissioner Judge Egan Walker: Other comments? Clark County? On the phone?

Michael Whelihan: We're on the phone. As far as doing the CPC I think we are involved but we'd be willing to get more people involved so if we'd be able to do the next training, we would love to get a few more people. We know people retire and I think some of the people were originally on the CPC committee have already left from other jurisdictions. I know our person is getting ready to leave in eighteen months.

Commissioner Pauline Salla-Smith: Commissioner Salla for the record. I would encourage rural representation on that as well.

Commissioner Judge Egan Walker: I appoint Commissioner Salla as a participant in the CPC process. You're welcome.

Leslie Bittleston: This is Leslie Bittleston for the record. Just one last thing I wanted to point out in your packet on page ten. This is the schedule of the upcoming CPC audits for the facilities that are in purview of this body. As you can see there are no assessors there. I will be meeting with all six assessors next week to identify who will be the lead and who will be on the teams. But this is an outline of the upcoming for the next two years.

Commissioner Judge Egan Walker: This is Egan Walker for the record. Ross, another great robust amount of data. To be able to say, in a nuanced way, what are we doing that is evidence based and where can we improve, is the best that I've seen in ten years. So, I am very happy to have this data. I view it as you left it as a positive as areas of opportunity and areas that we can improve. So, thank you very much. Anything else on that agenda item? I hear nothing so let's move on to the DCFS Data Review, Ms. Bittleston.

Leslie Bittleston: This is Leslie Bittleston for the record. I'd like to state for the record that agenda item number eight and agenda item number eleven will be discussed at the same time. I will present state data and then I will present county data. So, I'd like to start with room confinement. Room confinement, there very first chart I'd like to go over is titled "Room Confinement Incidents" for NYTC, CYC, and Summit View. It is one chart with three lines. What this chart indicates is the total number of incidents of room confinement from January through November. On this chart also you will see the average population at each facility and the average number of monthly room confinement. So, at NYTC the average population is 45, the average room confinement number is 34. Please note that these total incidents could mean one kid having 34 incidents, or 34 kids having one incident. So, I just wanted to let you know that the data we are presenting is just incidents. It has nothing to do with one kid 34 times or 34 kids one time. So, it's just incidents.

Commissioner Judge Egan Walker: This is Egan Walker for the record. Thank you. Judge Voy and I specifically requested this. We requested it because part of the SAG reporting is of course about room confinement and we had noticed a trend. The peak of course is obvious on the graph. 211 for Summit View

in February. Do you know or can you say, was that one kid with 211 incidents or 3 kids or from where does that come if you can say?

Leslie Bittleston: Leslie Bittleston for the record. Yes, I can say. That peak was not due to a number of kids. There was a large staffing shortage at Summit View at the time and one of the options was to put kids on confinement for a number of reasons. We found that out and we quickly rectified it as you can see from the drop right after. So that was an isolated incident.

Commissioner Judge Egan Walker: I feel compelled to say that Judge Voy has been vindicated in this because it was Judge Voy who brought that specific allegation or his understanding of that allegation to the record. So, thank you for letting the data show whatever the data shows. It does in fact indicate the Judge Voy's concern that there had been a policy related to staffing shortage, so thank you for that.

Leslie Bittleston: Moving on to room confinement for the counties. I apologize that this graph is a little messy and I'm speaking of the bar graph that has a lot of bars on it. This graph includes every detention facility in the state by month, and if you have a color copy you will be able to identify which facility by color. The highest numbers, the 253, those are total incidents of room confinement for all of the detention facilities in that particular month. Then the smaller bars to the left are where those room confinement incidents took place. The green bar is Clark County, of course it is the largest detention facility. With the red one as Jan Evans, the second largest. So, we expect to see the highest numbers in those two large facilities. Then if you go to the next couple of pages, on this you will see the actual break down by detention facility. The first one being Murphy-Bernadini. Again, this is the same time period, January through November. Jan Evans, north eastern Leighton Hall has reported no room confinements in the last nine months. Clark County, and then Douglas County, and Teurman Hall. So overall this is a break down by detention facility.

Commissioner Judge Egan Walker: Thank you for the pause there. Any comments or questions in Clark County? Or on the phone?

Unknown on the Phone: None at this time.

Commissioner Judge Egan Walker: Or here in Carson City?

Commissioner Ross Armstrong: This is Commissioner Armstrong. I appreciate the data presented. One of the pieces of data that we used to get that I think is more helpful than the number of incidents, is the time. Because we went through a period where it was clear that the average length of time per incident for the state was really bad. And that helped us figure out that we had one facility, Caliente Youth Center, that was still utilizing room confinement as a punishment. We were able to correct that and get that average time down. So, I would ask, in the future, if there is a report knowing the hours just the average hours because we know that confinement is one of the most dangerous times for our kids in the facilities primarily with the risk of self-harm. Frankly I'm okay with numbers of incidents being high as long as it's a short thirty minute or one-hour time period. That's much better than one incident at five days in confinement, in my mind. So, I think in the future when talking about confinement its critical to have the hours and average lengths. I think that is super helpful.

Commissioner Judge Egan Walker: This is Egan Walker for the record. Frank, take a look at total room confinement incidents for Jan Evans and total room confinement incidents for Clark County. There's a peak in both counties. Guess what it is? Right when school gets out, and right in the fall. Isn't that interesting? Right?

Commissioner Frank Cervantes: This is Frank Cervantes for the record. Again, the data is fascinating to me. But like Ross says, the further that we drill down, the more developed the story becomes on what's really happening in your individual facility. It could be a metric that we have a high detention rate of kids that don't belong in detention and should be in a hospital, right? There are all kinds of factors and consequences the data can know so, I appreciate the conversation and really looking at what does it mean when someone is in room confinement because there's a quantitative version of why kids go into those types of settings.

Commissioner Judge Egan Walker: Again, compliments to the state. Richest set of data I've seen across the commissions. What the data means, we still need to understand. I don't mean to overstate it, I don't pretend to understand it because I haven't looked at it hard enough but thank you so much. Please go-ahead Ms. Bittleston.

Leslie Bittleston: Leslie Bittleston for the record. Moving on to use of force. I'm going to present the total correctional facility use of force. It is one chart that has CYC, NYTC, and Summit View on it. Again, this is incidents of use of force. This does not have any correlation to whether it was one kid or five kids. An incident is an incident. So, the top line is Caliente Youth Center, which is blue if you have a color copy. The red line, or the one that starts on the left in the middle is NYTC. And the grey line is Summit View. We also broke down some data for you. For Caliente Youth Center, during this period of January through November, the average population is 82. Average number of uses of force is 42. And that equals a rate of two youth per month. So that's just an algorithm that we use to take the average population and factor in the average uses of force for how many youths per month. So that's just an average. 45 for NYTC, 7 average per month for 6.4 youth. And 38 for Summit View, 13 per month for 3 youth per month. But please remember again this data only shows incidents, it does not reflect the total youth. We're reporting purely incidents. Then going to the next page, this is the OC spray for NYTC and Summit View. Please note that Caliente Youth Center does not allow OC spray so we will never report on it because they don't use it. So, the total breakdown of the times OC spray was used. Again, this is reporting the incident not the number of youths. So, if five youth were sprayed, it's still one incident. Or if one youth was sprayed and two others inadvertently got a little spray, we're not counting that. We're counting just the incidents. So, the blue line is NYTC, and the black line is Summit View. Again, we use the same algorithm. We take the average population by the total uses for .02 youth per month. Summit View, average population 37, per 23 total uses is for 1.6 youth per month. I also would like to clarify that just in August of 2019, we began requesting a breakdown of the types of use of force. For example, we only collected just use of force. We are now, beginning August 2019, asking for the break down. Whether it is a physical restraint, a mechanical restraint, or an OC spray. So, we should have better data on the breakdown of the type of use of force next year when we present. So, the very next slide, is the use of force of OC spray in the county facilities. Starting with Murphy-Bernadini. So, what these charts indicate is the same thing I've been explaining, incidents that have been reported to the state. The bar graph shows the total number of uses of force on the left, and the total number of OC sprays on the right. Above the actual name of the detention facility. As we would expect, Clark County being the largest county facility, has the most. As we collected this data, I did request policies and procedures from each of the detention facilities and reviewed them. They all had policies and procedures in place for how to use OC spray and as does the state. Some counties that do not have detention facilities will use detention facilities closest to them. We talked about policies in place. That's it for that. Any questions about use of force or OC spray before I start talking about population?

Commissioner Judge Egan Walker: No, except to say again thank you for being responsive. Again, this was born specifically out of conversation between Judge Voy and I. I believe last April or June. At a JJOC meeting where we both expressed some concern to have some knowledge about where physical restraints or incidents of force are being applied. And when are chemicals being applied to children. So, thank you for

being responsive. And otherwise we are going to have to drill down into the obvious from the graphs, for example, why was there a peak in OC spray use at Summit View in May?

Commissioner Brigid Duffy: This data is amazing. I can't wait to look at it in color, because ours are black and white. They're a little bit harder to follow but we'll get online and look at it in color. My question is to the different counties, are you breaking down the use of force and OC spray to the employee? And the times that it occurs, so we can see if there's a training issue or if there's a lack of services during swing shift or graveyard shift. I'm just looking at Clark having 47 in one year, that's like one a week almost.

Leslie Bittleston: Leslie Bittleston for the record. No, we do not ask for that level of detail in the data that we collect. But if Clark County is on the phone and would like to address that. They probably do collect that level of data but that's not something we collect. I mean we can collect it if that is something this body would like to see. We can ask for greater levels of detail, but we haven't yet.

Commissioner Brigid Duffy: I guess it's just a question I can have with my colleagues in Clark to see how they're drilling down into it more. To see what we could do to perhaps decrease that 47 in one year.

Michael Whelihan: This is Mike Whelihan from Clark County. We do have that information. We do track that information. We actually have a use of force review board that goes over that monthly. And I think we reported it incorrectly because if we have an incident with five kids, we send that over as five. Its five where it should have been one.

Leslie Bittleston: Thank you Mr. Whelihan. This is Leslie Bittleston. We will clarify on the go forward on the data as we present it. So, my apologies for the misrepresentation.

Commissioner Eve Hanan: This is Eve Hanan. I have a question, Ms. Bittleston, regarding the policies that you received from the different facilities on use of force and use of OC spray. Are the policies fairly standard and the same or are there any noticeable differences between the policies? I guess the larger question is whether this would be considered in subcommittee if its relevant to compare differences and rates of use of force or OC spray in different facilities.

Leslie Bittleston: Leslie Bittleston for the record. Policies differ pretty greatly from county to county. Some are short. Some are long and more detailed. Basically, what I was reviewing was did they address the use of OC spray in their policy and was there some type of a brief overview of how staff are to use OC spray. However, I think that it is a good idea to take those policies and dig deeper at a subcommittee level. I did not dig very deep in the policies, I just really looked for is it addressed and is it simple how to do it in their policy.

Commissioner Judge Egan Walker: Perhaps you could help us revisit that when we move to agenda item number nine, which is the state work plan. Professor Hanan, I'll just point out that your question about the policies, Ross actually wrote an administrative code the past two sessions ago. So, there is an administrative code about policies, but this is dead on the work of this commission. Is to integrate and harmonize those policies across the state. So, then we know if there is a rate that is out of whack. In Jan Evans, for example, we know do we need to go to a particular shift or a particular person or particular unit to see what's behind that. Then we will be comparing apples to apples.

Leslie Bittleston: Leslie Bittleston for the record. Moving on to monthly population. The first chart on monthly population is the average monthly population for Caliente Youth Center, Nevada Youth Training Center, and Summit View from January to November. The top line is Caliente. The middle line is NYTC. The

bottom line is Summit View. On the very right-hand side of this chart is the compacity. My apologies, the compacity lessened in October of this year from 140 to 112. So please hand write that in if it's not in your packet. So, the compacity at Caliente Youth Center is 112. As you can see, we are under compacity in all three state facilities. For, I believe, a couple of reasons. One being staffing shortages, which you will see in just a minute. Any questions on the population? Moving on to population by detention facility. We just did one chart for each facility. The first one being Murphy-Bernadini. Their average monthly population and the bar on the right is their compacity. Same with Jan Evans. Same with Teurman Hall. Leighton Hall, and Leighton Hall I have to say, what they provided to us is the total number of bookings that they had. Excuse me, is it the total number of bookings?

Commissioner Pauline Salla-Smith: For the record, Commissioner Salla. Yes, the numbers there were the total numbers of booking on our average daily population. Because our average daily population is 1.7, so that's incorrect.

Leslie Bittleston: Thank you. Then Douglas County and then the very last chart we have is China Springs and Aurora Pines. If there are any counties missing it was because we did not get the data in enough time to create the chart and present the data. So, as you can see from the facility data compared to this, we are all under compacity right now.

Commissioner Judge Egan Walker: This is Egan Walker for the record. Before I forget, Ms. Bittleston, would you forward this packet to Justice Hardesty please? So that we can make sure that he and the Supreme Court are kept in the loop. I know he has wanted to have his finger on the pulse, and I think he, like me, would be heartened to see the rich data we're trying to begin to develop. Thank you.

Commissioner Pauline Salla-Smith: For the record, Commissioner Salla. Can we make sure that the data is correct before its forwarded, please?

Commissioner Judge Egan Walker: Sure. We can make the corrections you wanted, for example, related to Leighton Hall but he knows better than any of us that data is just data. As Mr. Cervantes said, it only reflects a moment in time based on the quality of the data provided and the mechanisms used to manipulate the data. What I want him to see though is the richness of our trying to measure it. More than the specific point in time.

Commissioner Frank Cervantes: Commissioner Cervantes. I have a correction. Jan Evans architectural compacity is 108.

Commissioner Joey Orduna-Hastings: This is Commissioner Orduna-Hastings. I can appreciate what everyone is saying about the corrections, and I think the conversation in this meeting is rich because if the public were to weigh in or look at these graphs, we have to defend what's in the graphs. So I'm so glad to hear there's commentary being made about the corrections because I think that goes back to the PBS conversation. The media may not sit and look at stuff and ask questions about the way that we are trying to vet our data, so I think it's a good caution going forward that we should be enhancing our diligence on the accuracy of our data because once it's out there, it's out there. So, we can send copies to different people, but this is the public record and I just want to make sure that it's not lost anywhere that this data has to be as perfect as it can be.

Leslie Bittleston: Moving on. Leslie Bittleston for the record. We're going to talk about staffing. The first chart I'm going to go over is staffing at state facilities. The first one shows Caliente Youth Center, Nevada Youth Training Center, and Summit View. The bottom bar is the total staff compacity, meaning the total

number of positions we have. The middle piece of the bar is how many positions are filled. The top piece of the bar is open positions. So, as you can see, we have 28 vacancies at Caliente, 35 at NYTC, and 25 at Summit View. Going on to the next page is a better break down of where those staff vacancies are. So, at Caliente Youth Center, this chart shows direct care staff there are 2 vacancies out of 7 total positions. Two vacancies in group supervisor. 11 vacancies in group supervisor III. And 15 vacancies in the group supervisor II. Then going on to Nevada Youth Training Center. This again is direct care staff. For Nevada Youth Training Center, we include the academic teachers in with direct care because they are trained just like other staff are trained. Four academic teachers, one vocational instructor, twelve group supervisors, and fifteen group supervisor IIs. The next page is Summit View direct care staff. Two vacancies at the head group supervisors, two at the group supervisor VIs, and on over. Moving on to the current staffing at Youth Parole, we have forty-seven positions, forty-four are filled, and two are vacant. So that is the staffing capacity at the state facilities and Youth Parole. The very last chart in your packet is staffing for county probation and detention. We broke this down by judicial district, as staffing in most counties is either overseen by the county commissioner or the Chief of the judicial district which is a probation officer. So, at the first judicial there are twelve in the probation and fifteen in detention. Then the bottom is county staffing capacity. So, China Springs has seven open positions and Spring Mountain has more open positions. That concludes the data presentation.

Commissioner Judge Egan Walker: Questions or comments in Clark County? On the phone?

Michael Whelihan: Yeah, what was the question?

Commissioner Judge Egan Walker: Do you have a question about the data presentation, or do you want to make a comment?

Michael Whelihan: No, we're good.

Commissioner Judge Egan Walker: Here in Carson City?

Commissioner Joey Orduna-Hastings: This is Joey Orduna-Hastings. I just want to compliment. This is extremely helpful information. It just shows the effectiveness of what we are all collectively doing. So, thank you for spending the time to produce those materials.

Commissioner Judge Egan Walker: Let's move to agenda item number nine, the state work plan. I think you're up again, Ms. Bittleston.

Leslie Bittleston: Leslie Bittleston for the record. Is the work plan in the packet? Perfect. For some reason it was missing in my packet. So, the work plan is done in two stages: the first two pages are all of the items that the JJOC over the last couple years has completed. So, we can pat ourselves on the back for all of these completed items. Those include developing outcome measures, getting reports to the legislative council, selecting a quality assurance tool, establishing an evidence-based resource center, and then development of the five-year plan. We got a strategic plan developed last year. We selected a risk and needs assessment tool. We selected a mental health screening tool. So those are all of the things the JJOC has already accomplished. Moving on to page number five. All of the things we have yet to accomplish. Starting with continuation of the evidence-based resource center. We are at a standstill right now with the evidence-based resource center, and their work, due to a lack of funding. So, they have not been able to complete steps two and three of their work. There are still a lot of pieces to complete for the evidence-based resource center. The CPCQA tool, they're currently in statute. We are required to review just the three correctional facilities and two youth camps. I know there has been some conversation about expanding that to the

counties. So that is another item on our agenda to evaluate. Page number six. The state does have reporting requirements; the annual report to the Governor, which usually goes through the State Advisory Group Committee. DCFS is currently working on Nevada Administrative Code regulations for 62B and 62H. Which adds to the requirements that were established in the strategic plan. The state has drafted those regulations and has held two public workshops. They are close to being sent to the legislative counsel bureau. Once they are done with the legislative counsel bureau, we will have another public workshop and then we will go into the process of adoption from there. So that is still an item on our agenda. The YLS quality assurance process, in case planning, this is on the work plan as we are still pending the completion of the YLS and the case plan in Tyler Supervision. As I mentioned during the Tyler Supervision discussion, the YLS is in Tyler Supervision and does work. The problem right now is just getting the accurate report. Which is a PDF report that is established once the YLS is scored. This PDF report is extremely important because it goes to the court and to the families. So, this report does need to be accurate. The basic template of the case plan is available and ready in Tyler Supervision and as they mentioned earlier when we tested the case plan, we realized we needed more objective fields and due dates for some of those objectives. That is a larger scope than they intended so the state is entering into a contract to pay some additional fees to get that case plan completed. Cross agency collaboration is on here. I believe this will be assigned to a subcommittee that I will address in a little bit when we talk about subcommittees. The plan to remove juveniles from adult jails is on there. I believe that's about it. So, there's still quite a few things on our work plan that we need to work on and many of these items I believe will be assigned to subcommittees. We'll talk about those a little bit later in the meeting. Thank you.

Commissioner Judge Egan Walker: Clark County, anything you folks would like to comment? On the phone? So, let me move through an agenda item then. I mean, here in Carson City. I apologize.

Commissioner Joey Orduna-Hastings: Thank you for the presentation. I do want to let you know, I have been contacted by Holly from the ACLU and the Campaign for Youth Justice. They're interested in presenting to the JJOC as it relates to part of the plan for the removal of youth from adult jails. So just for a future agenda item.

Commissioner Eve Hanan: This is Eve Hanan. I'm sorry, you're breaking up. It sounds like there's some static on the line. I don't know if it's someone that hasn't muted on the phone.

Commissioner Judge Egan Walker: Yeah it sounds like it's on the phone. There might be some static coming over so thank you for that. So, we will go to agenda item ten but first, we're two hours in folks. I know people have appropriately taking breaks as they need to. Please take a break whenever you need to. Agenda item ten which is Reinvigorating the Change. So, I touched on this a little bit on my comments with Judge Voy. But I want to elaborate a little bit more. We sort of went into a holding pattern last year. A brand-new Governor came in and came into I can't even imagine how many tasks. Joey, Ross, and I were trying to meet with the Governor's staff. To meet with his executive staff or to meet with him. I want you to know that a lot of work was in the background to make sure that from the Governor's perspective the mission of the commission was still relevant and keeping with his desires. I will tell you, by our reappointments, I assume that to be true. I've not heard directly but I have to believe that we would not all have gotten our commissions if the Governor didn't want us to continue the work we've been doing. So, it's positive and impressive to look back. It's been a ton of work, particularly for the state. But its positive and impressive to look back at how far we've come pretty quickly. Especially for governmental work. There's much still to be done but I'm excited for the work. I hope you're excited to be able to see the state in particular giving you data you've asked for for so many years about for example staffing in facilities, confinement rates, use of force rates, etc. We have so much opportunity now to continue to build that change. So, I'm here. I'm

excited. We've reinvigorated the change. Let's move forward. That's the end of my comments. Did you want to weigh in Joey?

Commissioner Joey Orduna-Hastings: I agree.

Commissioner Judge Egan Walker: Agenda item number eleven, County Data Review. I think you already alluded to that and included it in with agenda item number nine. So, we can move onto agenda item number twelve. Let me just ask if there is any of the previously invested committees that wants to report out. Any of the previously invested subcommittees. Our membership has changed. Has anybody got a report out they'd like to make? Commissioner Salla?

Commissioner Pauline Salla-Smith: I just have a statement that the SAG Committee is so excited to start meeting again and we really want quorum at every meeting. That's it.

Commissioner Judge Egan Walker: Anyone else?

Commissioner Rebekah Graham: This is Rebekah Graham on the phone. Can you hear me?

Commissioner Judge Egan Walker: Yes.

Commissioner Rebekah Graham: We've had phone issues all day, sorry. Scott Schick and I co-chaired the Youth Committee in its second iteration and perhaps this is something we should discuss for a future agenda item. Regardless of the leadership, the youth committee has struggled to make quorum. We had difficulties getting quorum in our existing membership from adults, despite reaching out to universities: UNR (University of Nevada-Reno), UNLV (University of Nevada-Las Vegas), and a lot of effort to recruit youth members. Under all forms of leadership, the youth committee really struggled with that. I know Scott is there in person and could maybe speak a little bit more to this. But perhaps just put it on a future agenda, what is the future of the youth committee? Do we integrate those values into other committees? Do we reimagine it to be given a purpose that drives people to it? Because so far, its existence hasn't accomplished, and different leadership hasn't accomplished what we set it out to accomplish.

Commissioner Judge Egan Walker: This is Egan Walker. I hear your frustration and your concern. If its any constellation, the youth committee has been a consistent area of challenge. I take responsibility for that. I think that we have a mixed message to folks that we would want to recruit to it. I'm not sure that I have done a good enough job of making the youth committee members relevant. Its just an ongoing concern. I like the idea of reimagining it. I would like any new ideas we could have. I know John Munoz worked very hard to try and recruit folks that would be eligible for it. I think we just all have to recommit to try and reimagine it. Commissioner Salla?

Commissioner Pauline Salla-Smith: Thank you. For the record this is Commissioner Salla. One of the things that we did with the previous JJOC with our youth members is task the current members to mentor someone from their jurisdiction. To have them apply and then mentor them so that they came to the meetings with their mentor. We explained the commission and what the goals were until they started feeling comfortable. Because if our goal is to get youth who have been involved in the system, previously or currently, as part of the youth membership I think its important that we become mentors to them.

Commissioner Judge Egan Walker: So, the only other suggestion I have Ms. Graham is that- Mr. Schick was here but left, and since he's gone you've Joey and I's permission to assign to him whatever tasks you'd like related to recruitment and moving forward.

Commissioner Rebekah Graham: Alright. I'll work with him to get a solution for that and to the rest of the committee.

Commissioner Judge Egan Walker: Thank you very much for that.

Commissioner Joey Orduna-Hastings: Ms. Bittleston, this is Joey Orduna-Hastings for the record, is there any update on the formula grant and the status of it being frozen as it relates to the SAG? Because I know there's some demands that the membership and things like that, we have to reappoint.

Leslie Bittleston: Leslie Bittleston for the record. The formula grant is still frozen as we speak. The Office of Juvenile Justice Delinquency Prevention, OJJDP, the federal office that oversees the formula grant recently released the 2020 Formula Grant Application. Which totally incorporated the reauthorization requirements that were signed in December of 2018. So really there are pieces that this commission is missing to be a full and committed SAG. One of the biggest areas, well two of the big areas are somebody with child welfare experiences and a licensed clinician of some kind. So, I'm constantly looking and recruiting for individuals like that. When I get to my discussion about committees and kind of my thinking of reorganization of the committees, I was going to address thoughts that maybe we'd like to present for consideration.

Commissioner Joey Orduna-Hastings: Thank you. Has there been any follow up with OJJDP? I know last time we had a meeting we talked about maybe nudging them a little bit more frequently. Has there been any connection with them?

Leslie Bittleston: Leslie Bittleston for the record. OJJDP took quite a break at Christmas time. The state of Nevada was recently given a new program manager that I'm just now getting to know. So, yes, I have spoken to the new program manager and he is supposed to be following up, but I've been nudging him every week and there have been no updates.

Commissioner Ross Armstrong: This is Commissioner Armstrong. The formula grant is frozen because it's a Department of Justice grant. Its related to our Victims of Crime grant. They are in, what we believe, are the final final stages of releasing. The Office of Justice programs are going to recommend to the Office of Inspector General that it be completed. It has caused problems with our one October grant as well and the Department of Justice has been not helpful. So, I did have a meeting with Senator Cortez Masto's staff this week to see if they could run down the street and knock on doors and see who is home. The actual audit piece that is the hold up on the formula grant, we're hopeful that team has actually been working pretty well and I know that Leslie submitted the documentation to try to unfreeze chunks of it. So that's a daily thing on my plate is getting that cleaned up.

Commissioner Joey Orduna-Hastings: Thank you.

Commissioner Judge Egan Walker: Other comments or questions relating to previously committed committees, agenda item number twelve? If not, I'd like to move on to agenda item number thirteen, Ms. Bittleston.

Leslie Bittleston: Leslie Bittleston for the record. Over the last couple of years, it has been very difficult to obtain quorum in many of the committees and as Ms. Graham stated, the youth committee was one of the hardest to maintain quorum. In saying that, when I looked at the reorganization of committees, I did not include a youth committee only because I believe and we believe internally at DCFS that the youth members

would be better served serving on these larger committees and be more integrated with other staff and maybe their mentors as well. But that doesn't mean that won't change on the go forward. The thought was to integrate the youth into these larger committees. So, when looking at the reorganization of committees, as I mentioned during the work plan presentation, some of the work has already been done. For example, we've already selected a risk and needs assessment. We've already selected a mental health screening tool. So, the Risk Assessment Committee really was no longer needed. But some committees were still needed and also the creation of a couple other committees was needed. So, when looking at this reorganization, we propose for your consideration the Data Performance Committee as having oversight of the data collection, responsibility for the annual report to the Governor. Which is written by DCFS staff, but they would be reviewing and approving. Oversight of annual performance measures and data needs statewide. Then looking at the State Advisory Group Planning Committee, they would have oversight of the Juvenile Justice Delinquency Prevention Act. Over the three-year plan which is required for the formula grant. The oversight of the evidence-based resource center, and anything that comes up with risk assessment or mental health we can incorporate that into the State Advisory Committee. The creation of a Racial and Ethnic Disparity Committee. The state was lucky enough to send six members to the certification program at Georgetown in November of last year, and those of us that attended realized how important this work is on the go forward. So, we would really like to establish a committee to work on training and those types of things, first within the state and then of course reaching out to the counties. The fourth committee is the Grants and Quality Assurance Committee. This committee would be responsible for two main things; number one, they would be responsible for reviewing the formula grant applications that come in from subgrantees once a year. So, it is required by the formula grant to subgrant about sixty six percent of those funds to community partners, nonprofits, and individuals providing front line services. So that would be one function. The second function of this committee would be to oversee those facility improvement plans that come in from the state facilities and the youth camps for the correctional program checklist, the CPC. So, this committee would be responsible for kind of the grants oversight and also the quality assurance oversight. So, they would be reviewing those facility improvement plans and making recommendations if things are not improving or how to improve or what not. The last committee recommendation is the Strategic Planning Committee. That committee remains important because we will have to redo and rewrite a five-year plan by 2023 to continue. But also, there is some high-level things that still need to be addressed. What we talked about briefly which is address the juveniles in adult jails, statewide policy and procedure, review of legislative bills, cross agency collaboration and identification of statewide training needs. At the very high level. So, this committee remains important for the Juvenile Justice Oversight Commission. So, as we present these committees for your consideration, we also recommend that three to four members per committee, and additional community stakeholders be nominated or provided by the commissioners as voting members so we can maintain quorum at each of these committees. So those other members can be voting members of these committees. Then the committee chair would be a commissioner to bring those items back to this bigger body for approval. Thank you.

Commissioner Judge Egan Walker: So just to reiterate so that I'm clear I understand and anyone else if you have questions. These are the committees that US State Administrative staff propose that we invest as opposed to those committees we previously had. Some are the same. Some are different. Number one. Number two, we would propose a structure for the subcommittees, very similar to the structure in the Children's Commission. Where commission members may or may not be members of the subcommittees. For example, Judge Voy is an Advisory Committee member to the commission. But he could chair a subcommittee and vote at the subcommittee which would then make recommendations to the commission which would ultimately vote on those recommendations. Correct?

Commissioner Ross Armstrong: This is Commissioner Armstrong. Pursuant to Nevada open meeting law, only those members on the commission could be voting members. Any committee could have community

stakeholders and I don't think that there's any prohibition on a non-commission member being a chair or co-chair. But by open meeting law, only those members of the appointed public body may vote in committee business.

Commissioner Judge Egan Walker: Got it. So, the clarification would simply be if, for example, Judge Voy was an Advisory Committee member and his subcommittee said we want to make these recommendations, they wouldn't vote on it unless it was a commission member.

Commissioner Ross Armstrong: Correct. Commissioner Armstrong. If there was a vote within the commissioner members, they could certainly use the stakeholder's input, but recorded vote would only be those of the commission.

Commissioner Judge Egan Walker: Got it. So, my question then to all of us as a commission is first does anyone have any quarrel with the proposed reorganization? Is there another subcommittee or another organization of subcommittees that you would recommend? First, in Clark County? On the phone? Or here in Carson City?

Commissioner Pauline Salla-Smith: For the record, Commissioner Salla. I do like the new committees that are proposed, I'm just wondering if the topics underneath them are up for discussion? Or not.

Commissioner Judge Egan Walker: They are absolutely up for discussion. This was a lot of work by Ms. Bittleston and Ross's staff to make sure they took items from the strategic plan that remain outstanding. They also took items that, for example, Judge Voy and I had challenged last year. If you look on the Strategic Planning Committee, for example, to look at statewide policies and procedures. He and I have clamored for quite a while about regionalization. That's where that would fit. So, this is their attempt to check every box. This doesn't mean it would have to be the charge of each subcommittee, no.

Commissioner Pauline Salla-Smith: For the record, Commissioner Salla. Actually, that was the one that I was talking about. I'm just trying to think of if our subcommittees are going to be really streamlined, effective, and focused. That the statewide policy slash procedure review really is across so many different things. And to me, the Strategic Planning Committee is the big picture of how we want the juvenile justice system to look. Because there's going to be statewide policies and procedures for the risk assessment, for MAYSII, for disparage treatment. I mean for all different evidence-based programs, all different things. So, I was just thinking about that. That if we're going to have our subcommittees stay really focused, I think the tasks assigned to them should match the overall goal of that committee is.

Commissioner Judge Egan Walker: I don't think we're saying different things, Commissioner Salla. Please correct me if I'm wrong, but if for example when we chose the risk assessment tool, it was by subcommittee. You've given me an opportunity to dove tail to my next point which is you all will have a charge. In the next ten days you have to reach out to Ms. Landes, my apologies Ms. Landes, and give her your volunteer for at least two subcommittees. For example, Ms. Salla, if you thought the Strategic Planning Committee and the State Advisory Group are a logical fit because of the cross pollination that you just described the needs to occur. I expect to see your name as a volunteer for both of those subcommittees. But as was the case when we chose a risk assessment tool, the work of the subcommittees is just to gather and provide data and provide some recommendations. We will only do the business of choosing for example, a strategic plan for the state, as a plenary group. Does that answer your concern?

Commissioner Pauline Salla-Smith: For the record, Commissioner Salla. Yes. And I'm going to stop talking because I just get assigned things.

Commissioner Joey Orduna-Hastings: This is Joey Orduna-Hastings. Judge Walker, to your point, if there was a policy that came out of strategic planning to make a recommendation to this body, this body could then recommend another subcommittee look at it as well. Correct?

Commissioner Judge Egan Walker: Yes.

Commissioner Joey Orduna-Hastings: Okay. The second thing I wanted to recommend is I am very pleased with this structure and I think it shows the evolution of this commission. But I would respectfully request that if we're going to have a Racial and Ethnic Disparity Committee and knowing that Paula Smith is no longer on the commission as she took a new position, I can't stress enough the importance of having our tribal communities represented in this conversation and those children's voices be heard. So, if we're going to stand up this committee, which is fantastic, it would be fantastic on making sure that have a representative of all demographics.

Commissioner Judge Egan Walker: I think, Mr. Armstrong correct me if you think I'm wrong, but I think the intention is that Ms. Smith will renew her application once her employment authorizes her continued participation on this commission.

Commissioner Ross Armstrong: This is Commissioner Armstrong. That would be up to Commissioner Smith. Paula, who has taken a job at the Caliente Youth Center, if she wishes to reapply, we as her employer are not going to stand in her way of doing so. It did seem in her communication to us that she wanted to focus on her career and maybe not so many of these broader system things. But we will certainly make sure that there is that representation. Also, because the statutory structure is a little bit odd sometimes, just a note that the Advisory Committee are in a fully statutorily empowered separate committee. So that's why they don't show on this sheet. Because they are not a committee of this commission, they are in their own legislative body and can meet and decide to subdivide however they choose. We've been working through with the integrative model but that's always an option to that committee. But that's why you don't see it on here, because they are a wholly separate and legislative authorized body.

Commissioner Judge Egan Walker: Again, my question to Clark County. Any additions, subtractions? On the phone.

Judge William Voy: This is Judge Voy. I didn't quite understand that last part that you just said Mr. Armstrong. We created this whole thing, put it into motion, legislation got changed during the session, it's on some separation of power issue. I won't even go there. And said well he can't vote there; he's got to be an Advisory Committee member. Even though the chair can be a member of the judiciary and have a full vote, but that's a whole other issue. My point is, I'm not sure that there was a separate Advisory Committee of this commission formed that I'm aware of, and I've been sitting here for a while. That's my first question. Second of all, if you're correct in the subcommittee issue then I would respectfully request that I not be a chair as I would not be counted as a quorum since I'm not a voting member. I definitely will attend and give my two cents, but it would seem silly for me to be the chair of that subcommittee if I can't even be counted for quorum. So those are my two little comments, and if you can educate me on the first part, I'd really appreciate it.

Commissioner Ross Armstrong: This is Commissioner Armstrong. The legislation that establishes the Juvenile Justice Oversight Commission, established two public bodies. The Juvenile Justice Oversight Commission and the Advisory Committee to the Juvenile Justice Oversight Commission. So that Advisory Committee, which is made up of members of the judiciary and the legislature, can separately hold a public

meeting and have a meeting as that Advisory Committee. You don't have to be dependent on this particular commission. And all of those members will be a voting member of that Advisory Committee. So, for instance, if there's a particular big picture change that the commission wants to enact they can not only say "hey, the racial and ethnic disparity committee, can you take a look at this?" but they could communicate to the Advisory Committee and say "hey give us your perspective and your recommendations on this." As well, so. I think Judge Voy if you'd like to talk more offline about this, we can certainly do that. That was just a particular way of explaining why its not on this because its not a subdivision of this commission. Its its own separate entity.

Commissioner Judge Egan Walker: Alright. Well then, the second charge I have, unless there's any other comment.

Michael Whelihan: Michael Whelihan from Clark County. So, we can add any other members to these five committees within the next ten days?

Commissioner Judge Egan Walker: Yes.

Michael Whelihan: Okay. Is it Kayla Landes we will be emailing to get people on these committees?

Commissioner Judge Egan Walker: Yes.

Michael Whelihan: Okay. Thank you.

Commissioner Judge Egan Walker: You're welcome. So again, the thought is if you are a committee chair or co-chair of one of the subcommittees you are invested to recruit stakeholders from throughout the community. To quote Ross from the Children's Commission meeting, if there's some rockstar out there that's not on the commission and should be or should have a voice in whatever issues the subcommittee is grappling with, you can bring them on board and appoint them. Just be cautious of Ms. Salla if she chairs a committee because she'll make you work. So, within ten days you need to email Ms. Landes and tell Ms. Orduna-Hastings and I which subcommittees you'd like to be on. You've got to volunteer for at least two. If you do, we'll try to honor those requests. We've got to consider equity, inclusion, diversity, and have a consideration that the work is done. The only cautionary tail is if you don't email us, that's great. I'll consider it as a communication to me of hey coach put me in wherever you need me, and we will do exactly that. Any question about that?

Commissioner Joey Orduna-Hastings: Judge Walker just for a point of clarification. So, what we're doing on item thirteen is essentially replacing all old committees with these new committees. Do we need a vote to make that happen or can we just do that administratively?

Commissioner Pauline Salla-Smith: This is Commissioner Salla-Smith. I move that we roll out our new committees. Identified as the Strategic Plan Committee, the SAG Planning Committee, the Racial and Ethnic Disparity Committee, Grants and Quality Assurance Committee, and the Data Performance Committee.

Commissioner Judge Egan Walker: Commissioner Walker, I second. Any other further discussion? All in favor please signify by saying "ay".

Motion passes unanimously.

Commissioner Judge Egan Walker: Anybody opposed? The motion carries. Thank you for the vote. Let's go ahead. Joey, I don't know if you have any particularly new business you wanted to bring up. I don't. This is the continuous style of the agenda, thank you Ms. Landes, and will be the style of the agenda moving forward. But kind of as a member of executive privilege I guess, I'm not going to belabor any particular items. Nor beyond fifteen do I want to belabor next steps beyond those we've discussed. Really what we've got to do is invest the subcommittees. Joey and I offer some suggestive assignments to those committees and get the subcommittees up and running. That will be the next step other than to confirm the next meeting date. But Joey your thoughts?

Commissioner Joey Orduna-Hastings: Judge I want to acknowledge further to the commission is that under agenda item fourteen in your packet, there was an overview of transition of duties so that you would all know who the new contact information is; phone numbers and emails. So, we don't need to go over it but I wanted to at least point it out so that everyone on the commission has it.

Commissioner Judge Egan Walker: Next meeting date we need to discuss. Leslie, what would be the next meeting date that is being considered?

Leslie Bittleston: Second Friday of April.

Commissioner Judge Egan Walker: So, for the record the second Friday in April is April 10th. That would be a Friday. I want to at some point in the future acknowledge, for example, Jack Martin has a very difficult time making Fridays. One-time Joey and I polled each individual to see what a better meeting time and date would be. I want to reassure everybody that we'll try and find a better meeting time and date or at least consider moving the meeting times and dates on occasion away from Friday afternoons. So, we're not going to do it today, but we will revisit that issue. Is the point I wanted to make. So, the next meeting will be April 10th at one PM. Right here in this location as long as Ms. Landes can get the room reserved for us. If we can't for some reason, we will let you know.

Commissioner Brigid Duffy: This is Brigid Duffy. That is the Friday of spring break. So, I don't know if that's going to pose a problem. I know it does for me.

Commissioner Judge Egan Walker: So, I hear the problem understandably you as a parent. Anyone else want to weigh in on that?

Commissioner Eve Hanan: Yes. This is Eve Hanan. I also have younger children and will probably be travelling over spring break.

Commissioner Judge Egan Walker: Well it would seem logical, Ms. Hanan, that you would just take your children over to Ms. Duffy's house.

Judge William Voy: You can come down and baby sit.

Commissioner Brigid Duffy: I'll just bring them to the meeting, don't worry.

Commissioner Eve Hanan: The motion does not carry.

Commissioner Judge Egan Walker: So, I hear some childcare concerns and let's leave the 10th as a bookmark but if anyone else has challenges on that date please let us know. We can consider moving it but I'm reluctant to do so this far off.

Commissioner Rebekah Graham: This is Rebekah Graham. Just to add something. I do have a DOJ pre-audit. So, I would definitely not be there on the 10th.

Commissioner Judge Egan Walker: Alright. Well we'll talk. Joey and I and Ross and staff will talk and consider some other Fridays and try to be sensitive to everybody's needs. Understandably if you have kids and want them well cared for and don't want them in Judge Walker's care which would be a bad idea. We will understand if you can't make the meeting. So, I would entertain a motion to adjourn.

Commissioner Pauline Salla-Smith: So moved. Commissioner Salla.

Commissioner Judge Egan Walker: Any second?

Commissioner Frank Cervantes: I second. Commissioner Cervantes.

Commissioner Judge Egan Walker: All in favor?

Motion passes unanimously.

Commissioner Judge Egan Walker: Any opposed? I hear no opposition. Happy New Year everybody. Thank you for your time and have a great rest of your January.

-Meeting was adjourned at 3:46 PM.