



**Nevada State Juvenile Justice Oversight Commission
Data Performance
Committee Meeting
June 11th, 2020 at 1:00pm**

Meeting Minutes - DRAFT

Roll Call- Leslie Bittleston took roll call and confirmed that quorum was made.

(VOTING MEMBERS)

Present by Phone: Chair Brigid Duffy, Ross Armstrong, Gianna Verness

Absent: Pauline Salla-Smith, Ryley Harris

(NON VOTING MEMBERS)

Present by Phone: None

Absent: Ali Banister

(STAFF)

Present by Phone: Leslie Bittleston, Jennifer Simeo, Kathryn Roose, Kayla Landes, Kayla Dunn

(PUBLIC)

Present by Phone: None

Meeting Minutes:

Commissioner Brigid Duffy, Chair, called the meeting to order at 1:05pm.

Leslie Bittleston took roll and confirmed there was quorum.

Brigid Duffy: Okay, great. Thank you. Any public comment? Anybody from the public on the phone? All right, hearing none, we'll move on to Agenda 4, which is Review and approve the minutes from May 20th. Do we have any discussion about the minutes from my two members?

Gianna Verness: None from me. I would move to approve the minutes. Gianna Verness, for the record.

Ross Armstrong: And this is Ross. I'll second it.

Brigid Duffy: All right, and I am also in favor, so approve. And Agenda Item 5, this is our big item for the day, picking up where we left off for our data review, our financial –

Gianna Verness: Brigid.

Brigid Duffy: Yes?

Gianna Verness: Sorry to interrupt. Before you move on, I think we still need to approve the March minutes, because I couldn't get the documents up at the last meeting, and so they did not get approved either.

Brigid Duffy: They are actually not on the agenda.

Gianna Verness: Oh. I thought we had tabled it till –

Brigid Duffy: I thought we did it the last meeting because I had everybody there.

Gianna Verness: No, no, it was my fault because I couldn't get the stuff up to review and then they went long, but we didn't get to it, so it's my fault. I apologize.

Brigid Duffy: Okay, I'll have to pass it till the next.

Gianna Verness: Yeah. Thank you.

Brigid Duffy: Yeah. All right. So we left off – I'm just going to pick up right where we left off on our questions for the Data Performance Committee, and if you have that in front of you – I printed mine out. For me it's Page 2, and I believe we were on the third point down which is, Percent of Use in the Juvenile Justice System. Does that – Leslie, am I picking up right where I left off?

Leslie Bittleston: This is Leslie. We decided at the last meeting that we were going to use the State Demographer Report for that one, so we were actually on the next one down which is Types of Arrest.

Brigid Duffy: Okay, so Types of Arrest. So that's right, according to the minutes, we were discussing the top five arrests and where we want to go, and kind of the conversation because that top five can be tricky because I think it can be skewed with the violations of probation versus a substantive offense. We have to really figure out how we're going to calculate that. So the highest – so what I asked for data from DJJS Clark I asked for the top five arrests for individual use with the highest offense charge. So, if they're charged with, if they're arrested for, you know, robbery and then possession of a firearm and then violation of probation, they would only count it as robbery with youth and not the other ones because I just asked for the highest charge.

Ross Armstrong: This is Ross. That makes sense to me.

Brigid Duffy: And would we be able to pull that?

Leslie Bittleston: This is Leslie. Yes, we can pull that. What Tyler Supervision does is it allows three charges, three separate charges, to be input. You can put in the arresting charge, the charge that the DA refers and then also the disposition. So we can actually capture it that way if the county has agreed to input the data that way. So we can do it, if that's how they agree to do it.

Brigid Duffy: Okay.

Leslie Bittleston: So it sounds like you want the arrest charge rather than the referral, the DA charge or disposition.

Brigid Duffy: Well I think that that's the key word. That's the notes I wrote to myself when reviewing this last night was types of arrest. And that means an arrest in my mind, not the charge for which – not a citation, not the charge that's ultimately filed by the DA's office, but the actual charge for which you are arrested is a term of ours.

Gianna Verness: And don't you think it's important that we figure out a way to maybe capture, if we can, both what the referral charge is versus what is actually filed?

Brigid Duffy: Let me see if that's captured anywhere else. We capture the disposition, but it doesn't say which charge they're being dispositioned on.

Ross Armstrong: There is a number of violations of parole and I'm trying to just look at the –

Brigid Duffy: But I do agree with you. I think there is an important element in figuring out what youth are being arrested for and what is actually being charged, although according to the Supreme Court, the DA's office doesn't have any discretion in what we charge. We have to charge what the police arrested for.

Gianna Verness: Oh, yeah.

Brigid Duffy: Remember that?

Gianna Verness: Yes, that will work. [laughs]

Brigid Duffy: Yeah, we have to charge what the police arrest for. All right, somehow, I feel like that's wrong.

Gianna Verness: I mean do we want to know the top five filed charges for the top five arrest types? They're not going to be the same, I don't think.

Brigid Duffy: No, they're not. And they aren't. And I've asked for both in Clark County for different legislative hearings, and they're not the same.

Gianna Verness: I think we discussed this last time, the top arrests are domestic batteries, but I don't believe that that's going to be the top filed.

Brigid Duffy: Right.

Ross Armstrong: Is one or the other that is more important in terms of looking at a jurisdiction in their data scorecard, I guess?

Brigid Duffy: Well I guess it depends on where you're looking. I mean if we're going to start digging deeper into our disproportionate minority contact and find out that the top five arrests we end up not charging, the – and those top five arrests are hitting minority populations higher than non-minority populations, I mean we can start digging really deep with some of that data and finding out that, you know, perhaps diversionary services before arrest would have been better intervention. But I do think there is some value in seeing what actually is coming in and what the prosecutor's office is actually doing with it.

Gianna Verness: I agree, but I also think it can tell us a lot if in fact it is domestic battery what can we do to intervene because that tells us a lot that the top arrest as we suspect is domestic battery, or I think you confirmed that. That tells us a lot right there.

Ross Armstrong: You know, if your top arrest is domestic battery and it's never getting filed or rarely getting filed, then does it make any, you know, sense to continue with a mandatory arrest for domestic violence? You know, does that give you the ability to say this is a stupid practice?

Brigid Duffy: Well we do – right now we have been, in Clark, we have been requesting that the police take those to the Harbor, because the statute does allow for discretion of the police officer if there are services available to not do the 12-hour hold. So we've been diverting a lot of those to the Harbor.

Gianna Verness: Oh, and also, didn't we talk about changing the language because the statute says the charges for which the child is referred.

Brigid Duffy: Uh-huh.

Gianna Verness: But this is talking about arrests. And I think they're both important, being able to see what actually results in an arrest versus what is handled via referral versus what is actually filed by the DA's office, right?

Brigid Duffy: I agree. I mean are we bound by what this says here, DCFS folks, the types of arrest, or can we break it down now? Because I always ask for it in more than one way from Clark.

Leslie Bittleston: Historically, we have not asked the reason for referral. We have always asked for the types of arrest. So, if we start asking for reasons for referral, that would start including our status offenses and just parents calling on kids that are incorrigible. And I don't think that – or I'm just saying I have never collected that data, so historically, we've just asked for arrests.

Brigid Duffy: But Gianna is right, the statute requires us to gather the charges for which a child is referred. Which brings me to my little note that I made for myself last night and something we might need to discuss with the entire JJOC, because it is causing not me, and I'm sure all of us as I'm listening to our conversation, that we do not have a definition of referral or the Juvenile Justice System in our statute that I could find. And it might –

Gianna Verness: I think you're right.

Brigid Duffy: It might help if we knew what they meant by that, like is the referral to the Juvenile Justice System something that's filed with the court or is that anything that comes into that defined system? And then what is a referral? An arrest, a citation?

Gianna Verness: I agree. I think that's important to distinguish, because I consider the referral everything, like you said, it's an arrest, it's a citation, it's the police compiling a report and just sending it off as a referral to Juvenile Services for them to look at and forward onto the DA. It includes all of that.

Leslie Bittleston: And I can say without –

Brigid Duffy: If we're looking – oh.

Leslie Bittleston: I was going to say the counties have asked me that same question over the last four years, what is a referral? And I have always said anything that comes into your department. But they would love it if you could define a referral for them.

Gianna Verness: Okay.

Leslie Bittleston: Yes, I'm just saying that that's been a bone of contention and why our data is a little skewed because every department looks at a referral a little differently.

Brigid Duffy: Right. All right, so I think I want to make a recommendation that we take that to the full JJOC to ask them if they would like us to take steps to define that. I guess that's what we have to do. I don't think I can just go do that, right?

Gianna Verness: I think you're right. Maybe we could come up with a suggestion that this is our proposal, but I think that you're right, the whole committee probably needs to be involved in.

Brigid Duffy: Okay. And then they'll vote on whatever we come up with? And I think we need to define that – the – what the – cause throughout the statute it says Juvenile Justice System. So – the system of Juvenile Justice in this state.

Gianna Verness: Well and what about using the definition of – there's a couple that we could link together like anybody who – Juvenile Justice System could be anyone who comes under the jurisdiction of Chapter 62.

Brigid Duffy: Right.

Gianna Verness: Does that make sense?

Brigid Duffy: Yeah, I think we could – I think it could be that general. I just want to make sure I review all of Chapter 62 to make sure it covers everybody and everything, but yeah, it would be very helpful, because as I was going through this, I kept saying like okay, well, I'm just going to assume this is what we mean. But now I can see why, Leslie, you've been saying that every county does something different because there is no definition.

Leslie Bittleston: Right. And it has been a struggle to get apples to apples data because when I talk to counties about how they track referrals, it's all over the place. So, I don't know what I'm getting for referrals. I do get referral data, but I can't assure you that they are doing the same thing and we are getting the same type of data, so we are comparing apples to apples.

Brigid Duffy: Okay. Okay. All right, so I'm putting that off as part of my report. Do I need to have the three of us approve that before I put it in the report, do you think, Ross? I think we can put this in –

Ross Armstrong: Yeah, no, I don't think we need to vote on what –

Brigid Duffy: Okay.

Ross Armstrong: On those type of things. I mean I think we're going to vote on essentially, you know, what we're working on in this document is the recommendation and explanation to JJOC and ask them to agree with us. I mean I think that is the vote, but if there are items that we want to take to the full Commission, we don't need to vote on that. I mean because we have consensus and I think you have discretion as the Chair to really bring up whatever you want during – in our meeting.

Brigid Duffy: All right, discretion of the Chair. All right. So, I have those two notes. Now let's get back to our types of arrest. I think we also all agree that there is value in not only knowing what the top arrests are, but what the top ultimate referrals are and what the top filed charges are.

Gianna Verness: Yes, agree.

Brigid Duffy: Okay. And when we say top, just to help DCFS, Leslie has some clarification. That would be the highest charge in each case. So like one child can come in with five charges, but it would be the most severe charge in each of those cases.

Leslie Bittleston: Okay.

Brigid Duffy: Because there's always lesser included offenses, well not always, most of – sometimes there are lesser included offenses. We don't need – that will skew the numbers, because it will be one kid and a bunch of different offenses.

Gianna Verness: Do you know, Leslie, if it's a robbery and a grand larceny, do they choose the robbery if it's a burglary?

Leslie Bittleston: You know, I don't.

Gianna Verness: And a possession of stolen property.

Leslie Bittleston: I don't know that. What I normally get is I get, for example, if there's 500 arrests in a jurisdiction, that I just get 500 charges, I don't know if they're charging a robbery over grand larceny or what, because I've already talked to them about providing me the highest level charge. The first year that I collected this data I got from Clark County, they had 9,000 arrests and I had like over 14,000 charges. So, that doesn't make any sense to give me any charges. So I kind of said, okay, for the 9,000 arrests I want 9,000 highest level charges. So, yeah, I can't tell you that.

Gianna Verness: That's fine. Let's start in and it will be our jumping point and then let's see what the data shows. All right.

Brigid Duffy: So, our next one is services by type provided. Leslie, I'm sorry, before I move on, I just want to make sure you are clear on it because you have the hard work here. For the types of arrest, do you feel good?

Leslie Bittleston: Yeah, what I've written down is referral reason, highest level in each case and arrest charge, highest charge in each case and the DA referred charge, highest charge in each case. And then I have a note that says, "Add JJOC to define referral and to define Juvenile Justice System."

Brigid Duffy: Right. And it would be DA filed charges.

Leslie Bittleston: Oh, DA filed charges.

Gianna Verness: Thank you, Brigid.

Brigid Duffy: Yep.

Leslie Bittleston: Thank you. I don't always know the right terminology.

Brigid Duffy: Yeah, which one we actually filed.

Leslie Bittleston: Okay, filed charges, got it.

Brigid Duffy: All right, so services by type provided. So, the – I’m going to hop down to the little question that says, “What is the intent?” So, I believe that the intent of this, when going back to our performance measure meeting, was a lot to do with, are the services that we’re offering these children working? And so, that’s why knowing what services we’re giving is important, measuring it back up with the recidivism rate. So if you’re looking at overall recidivism, it’s important to gather information on what services we provided to our youth and determine whether or not these were effective in preventing the recidivism. That’s where I believe the intent of this services by type provided came in. The harder question is how do you quantify this, and I think you would – I think it’s – and this is just a starting conversation but, you know, is the service, is it probation, is it commitment, is it out of home placement? And then you can break it down to individual counseling, group counseling, drug treatment, DPS, I don’t know ultimately what type. But with the intent being was it effective in preventing recidivism; then the type would be what do we give this kid.

Leslie Bittleston: Let me throw out a thing. So, if I get a report with 9,000 kids on it and they’ve all got different services provided, but then I have to quantify it into here’s what one county did, that is a little difficult to do, especially since I don’t get any data on success versus unsuccessful. You know, like was probation successful or not? I don’t know. Things like that. So, I think that’s kind of where we’re going to – when you think about this for kids, how I quantify this into a county by county report and then a statewide report. That’s a little difficult, or a lot difficult.

Brigid Duffy: Yeah.

Ross Armstrong: I guess in terms of, you know, I – it’s difficult certainly to quantify but could you satisfy this performance measure by just having everyone – every department submit their YLS service matrix that shows what services are in their jurisdiction based on each YLS domain?

Leslie Bittleston: But again, even if they did that, I wouldn’t know what was successful and not because, I mean, I don’t know.

Ross Armstrong: I guess – I mean I don’t know, because it doesn’t say, you know, percent of services or number of services, it’s just asking for services by type, you know, I wonder if the more helpful performance measure is not whether that service, like say it’s successful or not, but we just start with, you know, are there gaps consistent throughout the state in terms of this YLS domain, like only one county has a service for that domain for medium risk kids in that domain.

Brigid Duffy: So, the statute says any program –

Gianna Verness: Any program [cross talk].

Brigid Duffy: So, is it –

Gianna Verness: Do we want to compile – it says any program whose service is provided. Do we first want to compile a list of the services and how many referrals or kids actually went through that various type of program or service, how many kids are doing individuals versus family versus substance abuse versus changing direction, substance abuse prevention—

Brigid Duffy: Right. So—

Ross Armstrong: Then you could take that YLS matrix and just have them put in how many youth receive that service next to each service.

Brigid Duffy: So, in Tyler Supervision when Brigid pops up on the screen, and I've had six referrals to the Juvenile Justice System, there isn't a tab or a list in there of what services I've been referred to that wouldn't run a report for me?

Leslie Bittleston: No. What is in there is – now that, if it's being used, if the system is being utilized properly, we do have a program enrollment screen to where we can input every program that a specific kid is getting. So if you ran a report, you would get maybe 10 programs per kid, and then if you get 9,000 kids with 10 programs per kid, you know, that's overwhelming.

Brigid Duffy: Uh-huh.

Leslie Bittleston: So, I mean, I don't know. I'm just trying to figure out the best way to provide this data to you or to the JJOC, but I kind of like Ross's idea of getting the YLS matrix from each county and putting in the number of kids that receive each service. That would be easy to quantify, but getting a report on the number of programs, because that program enrollment screen doesn't say whether it's successful or not. It just shows the length of time they were in a specific program.

Brigid Duffy: Right.

Ross Armstrong: And we could work – it would take a bit, but I'm just thinking long-term, if we were able to link Medicaid data with especially child welfare data, if we can get that link to the HHS data team, we could also do, in terms of services provided, Medicaid can pump out a report that says hey, for your juvenile justice youth here are the top five billable Medicaid services that occurred during this year. So that's another source of data if that connection can be made would be something, and I mean it would take a while to get all those connections to the Tyler Supervision to Medicaid, but that's something that could be a way to measure at least Medicaid billable services. It wouldn't capture, you know, some of the vocational, educational, leisure related services that we have, but it would at least hit billable substance abuse, mental health, or the percentage of the JJ population of Medicaid enrolled.

Brigid Duffy: Okay.

Leslie Bittleston: We—yeah and we currently do capture – again, if the system is being used properly, we can capture health insurance. So, if the kid has Medicaid, we should be able to capture that in Tyler Supervision, but we would need to create a report that on here's all of the kids that are on Medicaid, and then we can do that crosswalk that Ross was talking about.

Brigid Duffy: All right. I would agree with that. I think – I mean there's – definitely don't want to be overwhelming when there's always an overwhelming amount here. And really starting in and knowing that we can pull individual kids, we might still be able to somehow get that data on recidivism, right? So, if we pull kids that are – have come back through the system or who have recidivated, then we can pull and see what programs they did in each individual county if we wanted to, knowing that there's that ability in Tyler, but we don't need to do it for 9,000 kids for this, so okay, we'll do – I agree to do it with the YLS matrix. Gianna, are you feeling okay with that?

Gianna Verness: Absolutely. I think that's the best place – that's what we've got right now, without like you said, making it completely overwhelming.

Brigid Duffy: Right. Yeah.

Gianna Verness: And on that note, before we move on, we just have to go back when we're done with this one for one quick second.

Brigid Duffy: Okay, go back.

Gianna Verness: Under the types of arrest, when we talked about the charges that the petitions end up being filed, the statute says that the dates, any petitions are filed regarding a child and the charges set forth in those petitions. So does that mean that we have to – any – for every petition, not just the top five, but for every petition filed we need the whole gamut? I mean if we take the plain language, I think that's what it says is that for actual petitions that are filed, we have to list every charge filed.

Brigid Duffy: Oh yeah, in 62, in F, yeah. Right, it does say that.

Gianna Verness: Or do we want to recommend in light of the – because do we really need to know that we filed one time charge in one case of animal cruelty or some – I mean or do we want to know – what is the best data we want to know? Do we want to recommend to the full Committee that we elected to go with the top five or top 10 or do we need to, for each year, have to know every single type of charge filed?

Brigid Duffy: That's a tough one, because why do they care about the dates the petitions are filed? Why does it matter if I filed it on June 1st versus July 1st?

Gianna Verness: Right. On June 1st you had ten robberies and July 1st you had eight burglaries and – right. Because the date the petition is filed is not going to give us any – I don't think any real usable data or anything that we can apply because the date to petition is filed is just when the, you know, the DA got around to it or all the reports were finally received or it's just not relevant.

Brigid Duffy: Yeah.

Gianna Verness: How many were filed during that that year.

Ross Armstrong: Yeah, I mean I think I recall when we were talking about performance measures and the entire committee there was some interest in, you know, seeing if there were delays in the court process or system, and so the date might not be relevant to like what are our top arrests, but I think it may have been like a starting point to say like let's take a look at how long a young person lasts in the system.

Gianna Verness: Do you mean between the date the petition is filed and the date that a previous petition is disposed of or when the actual referral occurs because that really would be much more interesting to know. I don't think any of us are dragging our heels in terms of getting the cases disposed of, but sometimes between the actual offense date and the petition being filed or the petition being disposed, that could be very relevant, but we don't have a measure right now to even track the date the petition is filed versus the date the petition is disposed versus when the kid is finally terminated in some way.

Brigid Duffy: Right.

Ross Armstrong: I mean I know there was a set of data we were going to request or require of the courts themselves, not the Department.

Leslie Bittleston: Right. And we talked about that before and I did send out a request to all of the juvenile courts in March or February, and I didn't get a single response back from any of the courts.

Brigid Duffy: Well they closed down in March, Leslie.

Leslie Bittleston: Oh, then it must have been – it was before they closed.

Brigid Duffy: I'm joking.

Gianna Verness: They did close. They just closed.

Leslie Bittleston: Yeah, no, no, no, that's right. It was before they closed. We were all still open at that time, but I did get a phone call from the judge in Elko that asked if I was crazy for requesting all of that data. So –

Ross Armstrong: Well we don't have to fund their probation department then. I mean that's the bottom line.

Leslie Bittleston: Right. So, that's where we are with that. I'm not saying – I'm just saying that I think the courts have been a little – not so cooperative.

Brigid Duffy: Right. Well, that's for the Supreme Court to come down on them. I mean isn't this the Supreme Court JJOC or is this the Governor's JJOC?

Gianna Verness: The Governor's I think, right?

Brigid Duffy: The Governor.

Ross Armstrong: Yeah, but I mean the facts are clear that we're able to withhold funding from them if they don't comply with the data requirements, so that – I mean that's going to, you know, DCFS will be the enemy on that one, but we're getting closer and closer to pulling that trigger.

Leslie Bittleston: Yes.

Brigid Duffy: Okay.

Gianna Verness: So back to the issue, what do you guys want to do, yeah?

Brigid Duffy: I'm going to bring this up. I'm going to put it in – I'm writing it in my little notes. I'm not taking that many notes cause it's hard to do that and that's why I rely on the minute takers, but I do – I think I'd like to bring this up at the full Commission and just kind of have an open conversation about what they think this is and not just what the three of us decided.

Ross Armstrong: That sounds great. I mean I think that's a total acceptable outcome for any of these measures to be like we know we also like to be at the beginning of all of this, but as we go about collecting it, like we can weigh the value of it.

Brigid Duffy: Right.

Ross Armstrong: And as long as we keep it focused on like what are we going to use this information for, you know, I'm more sympathetic to like this information isn't going to help us make any decisions with the JJOC versus like oh, we haven't collected this before, so we should just not collect it.

Brigid Duffy: Right, right. And then I mean this all came from the Governor's bill, and I don't even know if I were to go back and look at the legislative intent if it would break down any of these things. Like I think it's just kind of like this is what we want to collect, and it was like okay. There was no why.

Ross Armstrong: Right. I mean I think, you know, and then we got into it and there was some – some of these measures as we went about a Commission to pick them, you know, we wanted to make sure that the data we had was different than necessarily the data that the CSG people provided in terms of some of it being not – some of it being misleading in terms of what they were trying to tell us our system looked like based on the data we have.

Brigid Duffy: Yeah, I recall being very agitated by some of that. You know. Okay, so I'm going to have our report indicate we'll come back to questions or things – there's a portion I have to write questions to the JJOC. I'm going to have it in there like we want to have a conversation about Section F. And then if we come up with any more during this meeting, well I'll write those down, too. Okay, so disciplinary action, Gianna, are you satisfied before I skip on to the next one?

Gianna Verness: Absolutely.

Brigid Duffy: Okay, sort of bringing us back to that issue.

Gianna Verness: Sorry.

Brigid Duffy: No, I meant that sincerely because it was a big mess. The type number – type and number of disciplinary actions. The question is how do you quantify it and what is the intent? So, I think this is incident report driven, so that's maybe with some expertise of those facilities you could clarify that, but I would think number of type and number of disciplinary actions would be incident reports in a facility.

Ross Armstrong: Yeah, I think that makes the most sense. And I think to make sure, you know, we are continuing to reduce, for example, use of isolation or confinement as a disciplinary action and really trying to limit to just safety security issue.

Brigid Duffy: Okay, right. So, like when I look, and I see an incident report for a kid in detention, it will say not following direction. Like I see this a lot.

Leslie Bittleston: And they go to room confinement for that.

Brigid Duffy: No, they don't. Stop it. [laughs] I don't know. I don't think – I don't know what juvenile detention does. I think they just redirect them but –

Gianna Verness: They do. They make them do a fix-it sheet. We use that up here a lot. All right. So – Okay, so really quick, it says staff of regional facilities for the treatment and rehabilitation. So, are we talking about our facility like Jan Evans or just the state facilities? So, I'm looking at subsection 2 in the statute that cause then disciplinary action is part of subsection 2 during the child's placement. So, DHS, or the Department of Health and Human Services shall require the staff of regional facilities for the treatment and rehabilitation of staff and the staff of youth correctional. So, we're talking about anywhere a kid is housed.

Ross Armstrong: No, just the two camps, Spring Mountain and China Spring and the state facilities.

Brigid Duffy: Yeah, I don't think they're talking about our detention Jan Evans—

Gianna Verness: Okay. Okay, perfect. That makes it a lot more narrow. That's good.

Brigid Duffy: Yep.

Leslie Bittleston: And as food for thought, this was added as part of the counties on the score card so if we go to – hold please. If we go to Page 11 on the score cards you will see that services by type provided, type of disciplinary actions is included on the counties.

Brigid Duffy: Oh, okay. Page – oh, I'm looking at the wrong one, sorry. You said Page 11?

Leslie Bittleston: Yes. Oh, and it may have changed, because I sent you guys – this is the blank one without the data in it. It's the top – says county by county trends, youth disposition indicators, and I don't know if it's still Page 11. It might be something else, because I put in data. I'm just looking at a blank copy.

Brigid Duffy: Okay.

Gianna Verness: Oh, can you say that again? It starts with—

Brigid Duffy: page 122.

Leslie Bittleston: Yes, county by county.

Brigid Duffy: Got it.

Leslie Bittleston: So, if that is the intent, then we need to remove those from the county trends if our intent is only youth camps and – or we need to clarify that it's just the youth camps that we are asking for data on.

Ross Armstrong: I mean there's – so there's parts of the statute that kind of repeat themselves in different sections or different chapters, depending on what we were looking for, so it probably should remain. It's just in a different slot based on, you know, I think all these things that we – that is kind of like an only county camps and state facilities is the CPC process, actually a process, I think all the data we would still want from all the county detention centers.

Brigid Duffy: Yeah, I think its important data to have from the detention centers.

Leslie Bittleston: Okay, that's statewide number and type of incident reports.

Brigid Duffy: Yeah.

Leslie Bittleston: So, in thinking about working with the counties, is there like – they're going to ask me what do you mean by type of an incident report? Are we just looking maybe at use of force and non-use of force or something more?

Brigid Duffy: I think we could – I think if we go to something more, you're really – I mean every day a kid gets written up for back talking. [laughs] In detention. I mean how many of those do really care about – I mean you try to go live with 15 teenagers in a group home and find out, you know, even living with your own teenagers you would find out every day there's a back talk. So, I think breaking it down to use of force and non-use of force is the significant portion.

Gianna Verness: I think that's a great way to put it, so nonuse of force can be all lumped together and we don't need to know that it was back talking or stepping out of line or communicating with each other inappropriately or throwing gang signs or whatever.

Brigid Duffy: Or refusing to participate in large muscle activity.

Gianna Verness: Right.

Brigid Duffy: Like these are the things we see every day.

Gianna Verness: When the kids get physical with each other or with the staff and the staff have to intervene in a takedown, if you will.

Brigid Duffy: Right.

Leslie Bittleston: Okay. And that is something that I do not currently – that I have not currently or that the detention facilities don't currently provide. I do have that for the state facilities, so this will be something new going forward.

Brigid Duffy: Okay. And type and number, so use of force and non-use of force are the types, and then the number – Okay – will be calculated. Okay, so then the type of educational and vocational programs.

Leslie Bittleston: This information we already have for the state facilities, but this is not something that we've ever asked for counties, and when you think about counties, the average facilities detention stay is 14 days. So, what kind of education would they provide in 14 days?

Ross Armstrong: The best kind.

Brigid Duffy: Well yeah, I mean it's a part because it –

Gianna Verness: I'd say it has to go. [laughs]

Ross Armstrong: Yeah, I mean I think – I think the interesting thing or the pieces that could be helpful about education would be do you have in-person instructors or is it all online stuff, and then any sort of, you know, for the camps, not detention centers, but are there any specific vocational certificates the youth can earn outside of traditional schooling, you know?

Brigid Duffy: Well I mean I've got kids sitting in – I mean I know the average length of stay, but I know in, you know, for kids waiting for certification in my facility and they're there for two, three months. I've got two kids that we're courtesy holding for CCDC that have been there for a year. And let's not even talk about the kids waiting for DCFS placement.

Gianna Verness: The kids that are being courtesy held for CCDC, do those count? Cause –

Brigid Duffy: An average length of stay?

Gianna Verness: Yeah.

Brigid Duffy: I – they can't possibly be counting it.

Leslie Bittleston: Yeah, I don't think they are counting those.

Gianna Verness: Okay.

Leslie Bittleston: Yeah, and normally, those are female because there is no adult jail or CCDC doesn't have a female pod for youth, female youth.

Brigid Duffy: Right. We do have two. We have two kids that were certified on murder and their attorney petitioned a motion to have them remain in juvenile detention pending their criminal trial, and Judge Voy granted them, two males.

Leslie Bittleston: Oh, interesting.

Gianna Verness: And we do that here because the jail – at the jail they are held basically in the infirmary or in the shoe.

Leslie Bittleston: Yep.

Gianna Verness: So, we keep them as a general rule at Jan Evans.

Ross Armstrong: Pending conviction though, right, not pending like turning 18 to go to the Department of Corrections?

Gianna Verness: Pending – correct, pending conviction and then, of course, once they turn 18 then the issues with PREA and everything else no longer applies but if they turn 18 and they are pending, they're transferred over to the jail, but while they're pending. After they're certified we do have them at Jan Evans, as a general rule unless the child is not compliant. So, okay, back to the original question though.

Leslie Bittleston: So, what I've written down is how is education provided, in-person or virtual, and – and that's where I left it. I don't know if there was anything else.

Gianna Verness: Well this – again, the statute talks about vocational training provided to the child, and I think that contemplates – you said we already gather that information, never mind, we already gather it from the state facility, so we're good to go, right?

Leslie Bittleston: Yes. I do not gather it from the youth camps though, and I'm not even sure they provide vocational training.

Brigid Duffy: Oh, we have – we in Spring Mountain, we have culinary, we have forestry, so they do have a couple. I know they were trying to get something else up there.

Leslie Bittleston: Okay.

Brigid Duffy: I can't remember what.

Leslie Bittleston: We also need vocational training so the number of vocational certificates by type awarded. That's what we do for the state. We just –

Brigid Duffy: Yeah, yeah, that's good language.

Leslie Bittleston: Number of vocational by type awarded. Okay, for youth camps. Okay.

Brigid Duffy: And then education and, yeah, you guys have had a few kids that have graduated high school in your state facilities. Do you have a way to indicate how many are doing like college credits? Ross?

Ross Armstrong: They – I think they report that in their monthly superintendent reports, right, Leslie, if they have anybody doing college?

Leslie Bittleston: No.

Ross Armstrong: How many?

Leslie Bittleston: I don't believe so. Kayla, you've looked at them more recently – Kayla Landes. I don't think that's in there.

Kayla Landes: No, it's not.

Leslie Bittleston: Okay.

Kayla Landes: And I don't necessarily know if the institutions provide any college courses.

Ross Armstrong: Well I know like maybe like one or two a year we get hooked up to like Great Basin College online or something like that. And it's becoming a bigger issue at some youth facilities because there's more and more that have already graduated and so the school districts won't provide education to them since they graduated.

Leslie Bittleston: Right. Do you want me to put something in here like add to superintendent's report college courses or do you want to talk about that offline, Ross?

Ross Armstrong: I mean, you know, we're going to be asking for the same set of information from the camps too, so it could be a type of education, right? You've got in-person or virtual high school. You have, you know, report virtual, you know, college –

Leslie Bittleston: Okay.

Ross Armstrong: – courses. And then vocational certificates available I think makes sense.

Leslie Bittleston: Okay, got it.

Brigid Duffy: Some of our kiddos are still in middle school though, just so you know.

Leslie Bittleston: Oh dear, okay.

Brigid Duffy: I know. If they go up at 13, they could still be a seventh or an eighth grader.

Leslie Bittleston: Right. But what I have here is I have how is education provided in-person or virtual for high school? How is education provided in-person or virtual for college? And then the number, type and number of vocational certificates awarded.

Brigid Duffy: Sounds good to me.

Leslie Bittleston: Okay.

Brigid Duffy: Okay. Family surveys, another question I want to bring back to the full JJOC. So, this was a discussion we had when we were a full performance measure committee. Family survey would be – it is not something I believe anybody currently has. I don't – I know we don't have it here. We have them at the Harbor, but we don't have them in court. Do they in Washoe?

Gianna Verness: I'm sorry, say that again? Somebody walked into my office.

Brigid Duffy: Family surveys, do you do family surveys currently in Washoe?

Gianna Verness: Oh my God, I have no idea.

Brigid Duffy: Yeah, so I don't think it is. I think this is something that as the performance committee we created to have families talk about their experiences and what they needed and those types of things. I do not believe it is part of the current statute.

Gianna Verness: It does not appear to be in the statute. The demographic information below this section is, but not the actual family surveys.

Brigid Duffy: Yeah, so I would like – I think we need to talk to the full JJOC about creating those family surveys, and then we as a committee can come up with what they look like. I can get the examples of what they use at the Harbor. And if I recall, our intent when we were the previous subcommittee was really to get the family's buy-in to find out how we were – what their perception of our system was and what we could do better or what we're already doing well. So, that – I'll put that as a question for the full Commission. So the answer to what is the family survey, Leslie, is we don't have one.

Leslie Bittleston: Oh, good, because I thought I was losing my mind.

Brigid Duffy: Nope.

Leslie Bittleston: Okay. I was like I don't know what this is, and I don't know what to ask for.

Brigid Duffy: Nope.

Leslie Bittleston: Okay.

Ross Armstrong: So, those jurisdictions that do PBS are the three state facilities and Spring Mountain. There are family surveys associated with that, so we could take a look at those. It would be different, but different questions certainly for probation departments, but we do have that for those four jurisdictions that have – that are engaged with performance-based standards. So, there's at least that. I know we've been working to try – as part of our family engagement plan, every agency has to have the 2019 plan. DCFS required parole to come up with a survey for families, so there's, you know, some stuff floating out there, but certainly, you know getting a uniform one to really make sure we have some family, you know, voice and feedback is great.

Brigid Duffy: Okay, great. All right, so I'll bring that up to – one thing is I'll bring it up to the full Commission and we'll definitely put it on our next subcommittee meeting to start the creation of that survey, for

examples. And you'll bring in the PBS ones and I can look and see what they do over at our Harbors, which is probably the PBS one. Are you specific indicators? These are again as Gianna said in our statute?

Leslie Bittleston: Right, so if you go to that same page, county by county Trans youth disposition indicators, this is more for – how do I display this by county, you know. Is this something where you want averages? I just – it's really how to display it is more what I'm asking for, not that this isn't important data, but so if I get 9,000 kids with all of this information, how do I put that on this scorecard? I mean is it just an average age? What does that look like?

Brigid Duffy: So, it might be – so, see where we have some options. So, it might be a specific age and a specific gender and then, of course, the average, and then the number of different race and ethnic backgrounds and then the family poverty level. I think you would just maybe do the median, the average income.

Leslie Bittleston: I don't get income. What I get is at or below poverty or no, below poverty, at or above, so I get two different, one or the other.

Brigid Duffy: Okay.

Gianna Verness: Is there a way to link this information to the data that we're getting from the statewide demographer? Wouldn't it be interesting to see the participation by race or ethnicity versus the demographic if we're trying to hone in on disproportionate minority inclusion or exclusion or—wouldn't it be interesting to have this relate to the demographics of our state, not just what the JJ system is made up of?

Ross Armstrong: Yeah, I think you kind of already do that a little bit, don't you, Leslie, as part of your what used to be called DMC and is now RED report, comparing each stage of the process to the general population numbers?

Leslie Bittleston: Yes, I already do that, and that would be part of the now racial and ethnic disparity report. So, yes, I mean the first few I do that by – I do not do it by age, but I do have gender and race breakdown compared to the general population.

Gianna Verness: So, is there a way to cut and paste that into this report so it's all in one spot or it might be duplicative, not meaning to be duplicative in your work, but have it relate right next to each other in this report.

Leslie Bittleston: I would have to refer it, because I capture data on more than 20 contact points, which is why I put it what contact point, so I collect gender and race on referral, arrest, diversion, so there's like a separate set of numbers for all of those things. So, that's why I put down here, what contact point would you like me to report on in this scorecard? Is it referral, is it arrest? And then I can refer to the greater racial and ethnic disparity report.

Gianna Verness: Okay.

Brigid Duffy: Okay.

Gianna Verness: What contact checkpoint are we looking for? I feel like we should be collecting this information on all the kids when they come in, not just the kids who end up with a petition filed, but it

would be interesting to know if it were possible how many – the makeup of the youth that end up with diversion, the makeup of youth that end up on formal probation.

Leslie Bittleston: Right, and I've got that in the racial and ethnic disparity report. I'm just wondering on this scorecard, what do you want me to display here and then refer everybody to the greater report. Do you want me to display referral? Do you want me to display arrests?

Brigid Duffy: Hmm.

Leslie Bittleston: So –

Brigid Duffy: I – wow, I mean honestly, I'd like it to be all contact points, citation, arrests, adjudication, commitment and certification.

Leslie Bittleston: Okay.

Brigid Duffy: I mean I –

Gianna Verness: In an ideal world.

Brigid Duffy: I have those listed as my contact points on my side notes.

Leslie Bittleston: Okay, so what would be new to the racial and ethnic disparity report would be – well let me tell you what I do collect. I do collect gender. I do collect race. And I do collect family poverty in those two categories, below or at or above. The rest of it would all be new; age, educational, assessed risk level, all of that would all be new stuff.

Brigid Duffy: Okay.

Leslie Bittleston: So – so, I can just put here that it would be the RED report plus average age, but again, when you think about average age and assessed risk level, at what point are we asking the counties to provide that? So just at referral, their age at referral and then their total overall risk score, like a 28 or whatever?

Brigid Duffy: Yeah.

Leslie Bittleston: Okay.

Brigid Duffy: I don't want to make it too complicated. You're like okay, Brigid that boat has sailed. [laughs] That ship sailed a long time ago. No, it was all fun and games when we were just throwing out stuff during our performance measure committee, and now I'm like oh wait, now in practice how is this going to work? Leslie, you've probably been thinking that the whole time.

Leslie Bittleston: As I've been pulling my hair out and slitting my wrists, yep.

Brigid Duffy: Oh no. [laughs]

Leslie Bittleston: Poor Kathryn has had to listen to me on the phone more than once, venting about how do I capture this; how do I report this?

Kathryn Roose: Well that's why we're doing this and I have to say – this is Kathryn, for the record, I appreciate this committee's willingness to go through this process, because I think this will help us whittle it down to what's really important and what's valuable and what we can actually act on.

Leslie Bittleston: Yeah.

Brigid Duffy: Yeah. Okay. So, you feel comfortable with this one or we should add more on the other page, the MAYSI score, residential placement?

Leslie Bittleston: Right, and we've already— Yeah, residential placement would be the RTC instate or out of state.

Brigid Duffy: Okay.

Gianna Verness: And services by type provided?

Brigid Duffy: That was our other conversation.

Gianna Verness: Right.

Leslie Bittleston: And for that, I can just do the— what I get from the counties, the YLS matrix that we already talked about and how many kids receive each service, so I can do that. We've already talked about that. We already talked about the disciplinary actions and the vocational. So, I can just plug those in as we go along, because we've already addressed them. And then we already addressed the family assessment, so we're on percent of youth with family participation at first CFT.

Brigid Duffy: Okay, so this one, as you note, talks about CFT being something that is being used by DCFS. I tried to find whether or not that was in the statute or if that was just something that was – that came up because of the case planning. Where is the case plan statute? I know there is a case plan statute.

Leslie Bittleston: And where I'm coming from this is if you look at the very next measure, it says percent of youth whose case plan includes family participation. Is it important at the first meeting or do we really care about the family participating in overall case planning, looking at those together?

Brigid Duffy: Where you going to say something, Gianna?

Gianna Verness: Well when I think of – are we – have we skipped – I'm looking at all three of these together, the family assessment, the CFT and the family participation and case plan. I think when I think of a family assessment, I think of the process, the screening process, that juvenile services goes through at the outset of a case. Is there a different definition? Cause you were talking about a case plan in the statute.

Brigid Duffy: Isn't there a requirement now that they create a plan for services?

Leslie Bittleston: Yes, yes.

Brigid Duffy: Okay, that's what – I refer to that as a case plan.

Gianna Verness: Do we need to change the language? Well what is the language for family assessment cause that's what I'm confused by. I think the one in the statute referring to that one makes more sense, but what of the family assessment do we know? I'm unsure of what it is also.

Brigid Duffy: Yeah.

Leslie Bittleston: Me too.

Brigid Duffy: Okay. So, let's take that one back. Family assessment, oh, which would be 645. I wrote a note to myself. I left clues, okay.

Gianna Verness: Good job.

Brigid Duffy: I do this because I get sidetracked all day long, you know. Okay.

Leslie Bittleston: So, on the scorecard, it's county by county performance measures. That's where you'll find the percent of youth with completed family assessment, percent of youth with family participation, and percent of youth whose case plans includes family participation. So, the title is county by county performance measures.

Brigid Duffy: Got it. So 62B645, Development and Implementation of Family Engagement Plan. Implement – shall develop and implement a family engagement plan to enhance family engagement in the Juvenile Justice System. The plan must include strategies for – so then I think we can combine those two, because there's no mention of a child and family team meeting.

Gianna Verness: Well and like this says, those are used by DCFS or HAS, but we don't use them on a regular, at CFT we don't use them on a standard kid who's in an in-home placement. We don't utilize CFTs.

Brigid Duffy: Right, okay. And then I wonder if the – I wonder if the confusion over family assessment is the risk assessment because you have to have the participation of the risk assessment. Do you think there's just some confusion about using that term? Because the statute keeps talking about risk assessment.

Ross Armstrong: I mean that's the YLS, like this whole—We chose the YLS for that.

Brigid Duffy: Right.

Leslie Bittleston: There's no way we would know if the family participated in the completion of the YLS or not. How would we know that?

Brigid Duffy: The one that I looked at – I mean a few YLSs I looked at in Tyler Supervision, like it does say – there is something that says like information obtained from and will say like parent, child.

Leslie Bittleston: Right, but there's no way to quantify that in a report. Those are just notes that— Yeah, those are just notes—

Brigid Duffy: not something you could pull out.

Leslie Bittleston: Yes, that's correct.

Brigid Duffy: Okay.

Gianna Verness: Would it be helpful to change the language here from family assessment and then case plan to one or the other? And maybe use the language from the statute or do you think that complicates it?

Brigid Duffy: You know, I figure it will make it easier if we use the language from the statute.

Gianna Verness: Because like the statute you mentioned obviously says family engagement plan, and if we got away from family assessment or case plan, cause I feel like Juvenile Services here, they come up with their own internal case plan for the family. But different maybe from what this is looking for, and I want to make it as simple as possible.

Brigid Duffy: Yeah, I agree. I think we should try to – I think we should combine all of these to get to what we really mean which is that part of 62B which is about, you know, the family development and implementation of the family engagement plan. So, you want me to take this to the full – these three measures to the full commission and start having a conversation about what it is around that 62B645 plan that they want?

Gianna Verness: I think so. Yeah.

Brigid Duffy: Okay.

Gianna Verness: Because that statute, when you look at it, it's going to be – I guess in collecting the percentage of people that participate is not going to be as difficult as what the family engagement plan requires. That's a lot of the buy-in.

Brigid Duffy: Okay, I'll put that down in my questions. All right, all right, so we're going to skip down to the intake, decrease and the risk score?

Leslie Bittleston: Right. So, what we can do – there's an overall risk score and then there's a score per domain. What we can currently do is we can get information on overall risk score, but we are not – we don't have any capacity to pull any data yet on individual domain. So, I guess the question is do we care about the individual domain, which we probably do, but we're not going to be able to pull any data on that until a report is created in Tyler Supervision. So, that might be blank for a while – so we can get the percent decrease in overall score, but not by domain until we can get additional reports.

Brigid Duffy: Okay, so this is going to be delayed.

Leslie Bittleston: Yes.

Brigid Duffy: Okay. Domains are delayed. Okay.

Leslie Bittleston: That was the only reason I put this here is just to say yes, we can do this, but we can't do this yet.

Brigid Duffy: Right.

Leslie Bittleston: And we have a whole bunch of reports pending with Tyler Supervision, and they're just doing them as they do them. So, this could be a year from now.

Brigid Duffy: Okay.

Leslie Bittleston: Yeah.

Brigid Duffy: Okay, so that's all of these, right, the risk score, risk score, risk score, risk score, risk score, risk score, risk score, okay, that's the last of the list.

Leslie Bittleston: Yep.

Brigid Duffy: All those things, we're looking at a possible one-year delay just because it's newly implemented.

Leslie Bittleston: It's newly implemented—

Brigid Duffy: And we don't have enough reports yet.

Leslie Bittleston: Right, no reports yet.

Brigid Duffy: Okay. Okay. All right. Where's my agenda? Okay, Leslie, before I move on, because this is really your burden, is there anything else you need from the three of us to help – that you can – want to go back to or – and still, if you don't think of it today, we can definitely put it back on the next agenda.

Leslie Bittleston: I think the only thing I might need help with just to put a little teeth into the counties is maybe to outline a document that comes from either the data subcommittee or the JJOC that says here, these are the things you have to start collecting and reporting on. I don't know what that looks like. I don't know if it's a letter. I don't know if it's something like we're creating here because sometimes I think it gets lost in translation when I'm asking them for more data.

Brigid Duffy: Okay.

Leslie Bittleston: It's just a thought, that's all. I think that we've defined things much better than they were when I started the score card, so that helps a lot. But as we clarify with the counties I'm wondering if something more formal should go out and say here's our definition. And we probably need to wait until JJOC is done because, you know, we can include a definition of referral, and say here, here's all your stuff and here's like all the things you need to be doing.

Brigid Duffy: Right.

Leslie Bittleston: So, that's a thought.

Brigid Duffy: Okay. All right. Anything else?

Gianna Verness: Do we have everything covered from the statute? Do we want to go through it one last time and make sure we covered everything before we break or am I overstepping here?

Brigid Duffy: No, pulling it back up. Okay, I think I checked off most of the stuff from Leslie's list. I think it was – it matched. Hold on, I have my pages mixed up now. So, our demographics are in here. And I'm looking at the 62H210, our charges for which a child's referred, including violations of probation or parole.

Gianna Verness: The only one – did we do composition of household?

Leslie Bittleston: No.

Gianna Verness: And would – I mean does that mean that they live with their grandparents and their siblings or their parents or an aunt?

Leslie Bittleston: So, I guess I overlooked composition of household. That is another thing that I collect on the RED report, and basically, we just – we say one parent, one biological parent or two biological parents, group home, foster care setting. So, that's how we're currently breaking it up unless there's some other way you want to look at it. So, it's one biological parent or at least one biological parent, intact family with two biological parents, foster family, other family, and other type of setting.

Gianna Verness: That seems fine.

Leslie Bittleston: Okay.

Gianna Verness: Unless somebody else disagrees, I think that's great.

Brigid Duffy: Yep.

Ross Armstrong: That makes sense.

Brigid Duffy: All right, anything else you see we're missing?

Gianna Verness: I think we talked about everything else. I'm just looking through it.

Brigid Duffy: We need to talk about the specifics if released on parole the period of each release and the services provided during the release. I don't recall specifically talking about parole. Does parole keep that, Ross?

Gianna Verness: Yeah, the date of the release and then the period of each release.

Ross Armstrong: Yeah, I was on mute there. Yeah, we know what day they were paroled and then how we would, like the average length of stay on parole. We would have to – I know we've been trying to drill down and be like okay, but there's, you know, for youth who is released and then revoked and placed back and then out again, like how do you capture those as separate incidents, but I, yeah, we can get that stuff.

Leslie Bittleston: Yeah. And we also have the successful versus unsuccessful parole releases. We have facility length of stay, parole length of stay, so there's a lot of stuff we can provide on the state side.

Gianna Verness: I like the optimism of the statute if the child if released on parole. Are there any kids that are not released on parole?

Ross Armstrong: No.

Brigid Duffy: I don't think so. All of them released on parole. [laughs]

Kayla Landes: They do occasionally have furloughs.

Ross Armstrong: Yeah, so it may be making clear that they're just talking about youth that leave the facility, parole versus the furlough.

Leslie Bittleston: Okay, okay.

Gianna Verness: As long as you can get the data.

Leslie Bittleston: Okay.

Brigid Duffy: Okay, all right, so our next item is possible action, new business. I'll confirm next meeting date and time. Any other open discussion? All right, I don't have any tasks assigned to you. I will do the report as usual to the JJOC. The JJOC meeting is – somebody help me out.

Leslie Bittleston: July 17th.

Brigid Duffy: July 17th, okay. So, I don't think we'll do another meeting before then. We'll wait for the direction from the JJOC and schedule one after that, if that's okay with everybody.

Ross Armstrong: That sounds great.

Gianna Verness: Sounds perfect.

Brigid Duffy: Okay, okay, good. So, we'll look at something in August perhaps. Today is a Thursday, right? Does either the 6th, 10th or 20th at 10:00, does that, of August, work for any of you all?

Ross Armstrong: The 20th is going to – or the 10th would be best for me.

Brigid Duffy: The 10th? Which is a Monday?

Ross Armstrong: Yeah, or the 20th.

Brigid Duffy: Or the 20th? How about you, Gianna?

Gianna Verness: Right now, that's so far out. Those are both fine, although, you know, what, I think the 10th is – can I double check? I think if we go back to physical school it would probably be on Monday, the 10th here in Washoe County.

Brigid Duffy: Okay, so how about the 20th at 10:00? It's a Thursday morning, just like this.

Gianna Verness: If Ross can do that.

Ross Armstrong: Yeah, no, that's – Thursday mornings are one of the safest mornings I have.

Brigid Duffy: Perfect.

Ross Armstrong: So, that's great.

Brigid Duffy: Okay, perfect. All right, I will then make the report and talk to you guys on the 17th during that full Commission meeting. And then we'll get a calendar invite out for the 20th at 10:00. Any additional public comment or discussion on Agenda Item 7?

Kayla Dunn: Brigid, I would just like to point out that there is a Strategic Planning Meeting on the 24th, and I know that you –

Brigid Duffy: Say that again. You're breaking up.

Kayla Dunn: Sorry, I just wanted to point out that there is a Strategic Planning Meeting on August 24th, and you did mention you wanted to space them out, so I just wanted to mention that in case it was an issue.

Brigid Duffy: Oh, okay, the subcommittee?

Kayla Dunn: Yeah.

Brigid Duffy: That's fine. I'm okay with that. Ross, you're on the Strategic Planning Committee or no?

Ross Armstrong: Nope.

Brigid Duffy: Okay, so it's only me that's impacted, I think. Gianna, are you?

Gianna Verness: I am not.

Brigid Duffy: Okay, all right, so that's fine for me. Pauline isn't here to vote.

Ross Armstrong: And then the other thing I would just note for the members of this committee is that next Friday the interim child welfare JJ committee is meeting, and the focus will be on juvenile justice, so put it on your calendar. It's something to watch while you're looking.

Brigid Duffy: What time, Ross?

Ross Armstrong: Oh geez.

Leslie Bittleston: Wait a minute, I've got it. It's at 9:00 a.m.

Gianna Verness: And I can just jump on the link through the DCFS one, right?

Ross Armstrong: The Legislature's website is the best actually.

Gianna Verness: Oh, the Leg, okay.

Ross Armstrong: Yeah, calendar of events.

Leslie Bittleston: It's scheduled from 9:00 to 11:00 on Friday, the 19th.

Gianna Verness: Thank you.

Brigid Duffy: Okay. All right. Anything else before we adjourn? Thank you all for a super discussion. Leslie, thank you, it definitely highlights all the hard work you and DCF has to do.

Leslie Bittleston: Do you want me to send you a copy of this document cleaned up for your report?

Brigid Duffy: Yes, please.

Leslie Bittleston: Okay, I will work on that and get it to you ASAP.

Brigid Duffy: Okay, thank you. Yeah, and I'll get the report out. I'll probably do the report sometime next week.

Leslie Bittleston: Okay.

Brigid Duffy: So, okay. All right, thank you all. We're adjourned.

Meeting adjourned at 2:37pm.