



**Nevada State Juvenile Justice Oversight Commission
Racial and Ethnic Disparities
Committee Meeting
June 5th, 2020 at 2:00 pm**

Meeting Minutes - DRAFT

Chair Rebekah Graham called meeting to order at 2:00 pm.

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

(VOTING MEMBERS)

Present by Phone: Rebekah Graham (Chair), Jennifer Fraser, Katherine Maher, Brigid Duffy

Absent: Alejandro Gonzalez, Lisa Morris-Hibbler

(NON VOTING MEMBERS)

Present by Phone: Trinette Burton, Toshia Shaw, Esther Rodriguez-Brown

Absent: none

(STAFF)

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

(PUBLIC)

Present by Phone: Angel Brown (Youth Visitor), Victoria Henry (Youth Visitor)

Meeting Minutes:

Rebekah Graham: Thank you. We will move to Public Comment, Item 3, and our two youths have each prepared public comment. So, like a compass, we will start in the north with Angel who is from Reno. And she has written down her statement. Go ahead, whenever you're ready.

Angel Brown: Okay. Okay, so I'd like to start off by introducing myself. I'm Angel Brown. I was born in Oakland, California and I lived in Reno for most of my life. I'm not much of a politic as you can tell, but I am open to speak, and not just for myself, but for anyone who doesn't have the opportunity to or don't have the chance to stand up for their rights. There is diversity everywhere in our country but being a colored female makes it even harder. Being a citizen of the U.S. makes me, not only worry about what can happen to me but what can happen to my nephews, my sisters, my brothers, my kids if I have any. I have a lot of bad experience with the system. From thinking I am gang affiliated because I'm wearing a red shirt or blue shoes or something that I am unintelligent or a fool, not because I present myself in that manner, but because I am not white. I know when I walk down a street and a cop sees me, I am almost certain that it is one of the things that is noticed about me. We have to stop what happened to George, George Floyd. I don't know much about how to stop it, but what I do know is that nothing will change if nothing changes. I am not an alien or an immortal creature. I bleed the same as any white. I have the same intelligence as anyone that you know. The only difference between me and you is that my skin is not the same as yours. I should not have to be stereotyped because of my background that I come from until I prove anyone differently.

Rebekah Graham: All right, okay, good job. All right. That was Angel, what she liked to share with this committee. And now for our next youth, Victoria Henry from Las Vegas would also like to share.

Victoria Henry: You are wondering what my name is or maybe the color of my skin, what I'll say about what is a crime right now in our world. I'm worried if I'm judged every day based on my skin tone because on a daily basis I have to watch how I act and speak. If I use the wrong body language, then I'll be perceived as ghetto. I'm not saying it's just one category being targeted; it's everyone that gets painted in the same way. Could you imagine if all the thoughts that crossed your mind was tattooed on your skin? Would it be negative or positive? Would it be racist? Would you question yourself, who am I, who is she? What would they think of me? Martin Luther King, Jr. said, "It's wrong to hate, it's wrong in America, it's wrong in Germany, it's wrong in Russia, it's wrong in China. But love is right all around." I'm Victoria Henry and I'm sick of wondering, but I'm not sick of fighting for what is right.

Rebekah Graham: All right, thank you. Is there any other public comment? All right, then we will move on to Item 4, which is the Racial and Ethnic Disparity Data Review Statewide. The reports were posted on the website, and I believe Ms. Bittleston will take the lead at going over those reports.

Leslie Bittleston: Yes. This is Leslie Bittleston, for the record. Every year I have to provide an annual disproportionate minority contact which has now changed to a disproportionate minority. Contact is now racial and ethnic disparity. So, you'll have to forgive me. I've been using DMC for the last four and a half years, so I'm trying to get myself to start saying RED. So, the annual DMC assessment report is a required report to the federal government every year, so I prepare this every year. The data that is presented in this report is data that I receive directly from the 17 counties. The 17 counties provide data on different points in time broken down by race and gender. The points in time include referral, arrests, diversion, petition, delinquent placed in county camp, committed to DCFS, formal probation and those types of things. So, if you open up the DMC – I think it is called – let me double-check what it's called on the — if I can find it. It is called the – oh, I didn't give you the DMC report. Okay, so the action report. So, but the action report titled Action Report and Assessment. So, the first page provides an overview of the youth population in the state of Nevada, and that is youth ages 0 to 17 only, broken down by race, gender, and county. As you can see on Table 1, we have 688,997 youth in the State of Nevada as of the time I pulled this data which was February of 2020. This data was broken down again by males and females and in the following categories of white, black, or African American, Hispanic, Asian, Pacific Islander, American Indian, and Alaskan Native is included within American Indian. And then you can see the percentage of minority is greater than 50 percent. We have 66.7 percent minority in the State of Nevada. Our biggest category is Hispanic at 41.1 percent, followed by white at 33.3 percent and following by African American at 14.3 percent. We are roughly equal in males and females, 51 males and 49 females. And then move to Table 2. This is just a different display of the same data that's in Table 1. It's just displaying the total number of youth broken down by race. Table 3, this is where we get into the points in time data that is provided to me directly by the county. Table 3 puts the total youth in column 1 and then the total number of referrals, arrests, those placed in secure detention, confined to – or committed to DCFS, certified as an adult, probation – that would be formal probation, placed in a county camp, diverted, petitioned and delinquent. Those are just raw numbers directly provided from the counties. And then you move on to the next page on Table 4. This is the same data broken down by gender, by males and females, and the interesting thing about males and females is you can see that it's disproportionately male within every point in time. So, that's Table 4. The first – going on to Table 5, this is where we start displaying the difference in the population versus the rates of a certain contact point. Table 5 is the race in Nevada as displayed on Table 2, so it's just – it's the same data, just presented in a different way as compared to the race breakdown of referrals. So, the blue line, if you have it in color, if you don't have it in color, the blue line is the one that dips down on the second point. So, the blue line is the race. The yellow line is the referral. So, as you can see here, we are disproportionately more referrals for African American youth and disproportionately less referrals for Hispanic based on the

population. And then we move on to the next page, Table 6. This again is the same data, but we are looking at diversion. And what's really interesting about diversion is you would hope to find roughly the same line as you do with referral, and you do. So, this is actually a good point in time for white youth and for African American youth because we are diverting almost as many as we are bringing in on referrals. So those are two – so, when you look at diversion and referrals, it looks like yes, again, that we are disproportionately African American, but that's because we are disproportionately bringing in more referrals, but we are actually doing a good job in diversion. And then you move to Table 7. This is arrests. This again is the same data using the race breakdown and the arrest breakdown. Again, disproportionately shows African American youth at greater proportion of the arrest data. And then moving down to Table 8, secure detention. So, these are the youth that were arrested and the ones that were placed in a county detention facility. So this again shows roughly the same trend line as we're seeing on the other ones. And then we get into something really interesting on Table 9. This is the youth that are committed to DCFS, so this is where we see a spike in the number of African American youth, and if I could sit here and talk to you for hours and hours I could tell you that the deeper that the youth move into the system, the greater this disparity of African American youth is. So the confinement to the state is moving deeper into the system. Then we go to Table 10 and you see an even greater spike. These are certifications of youth as again provided by the county. So, we see a dip in the number of white youth that are certified and a spike in the number of African American youth. Now this number overall is relatively small. We only certified 65 youth in 2019, but based on a breakdown of those 65 youth, that's what it looks like. And then Table 11 looks at the front end of the system and it shows you what the front end is, referral, arrest, diversion, probation, petition, and you don't see much break between white, Hispanic, and African American. And then you move to Table 12, the deeper end of the system, secure. That would be detention placement and then placement in county camp. Secure confinement is placement to DCFS and then certified. So, you see the break as the kids move deeper into the system. So, that's really what our data looks like, and this is the actual plan that I provided to the Feds on what we in Nevada are doing to combat this. So, under Question 2, on Page 8, basically we're looking at any reductions in disparity. And then going on to Page 9, Question 3, for those of you that are not familiar with how the system works in Nevada, this kind of lets you know that we are bifurcated. It shows you in Table 13 who has the decision-making authority at what point in time, the initial contact arrest, of course, is local law enforcement. Diversion is done by county probation. Secure detention done by county probation. And then on to delinquent finding and secure confinement, those are all done – those are all local, so county operated. Table 14 moves over to the state decision points, selection of which correctional facility a youth will go to, the length of time that they are in a correctional facility, release and length of stay on parole. So, that moves into the state's decision making. Question 4 and 5 are really – and 6, are really just information that I provided to the Feds on what we are doing or trying to do to combat or address those disparities that we see in our system as a whole. And that's kind of a longwinded overview of what this data looks like. And I can take any questions.

Esther Rodriguez-Brown: This is Esther. I have a question. So, it seems that the numbers also show that in order for us to have more African Americans in the system, law enforcement is arresting African American youth in a higher rate. Is that something that we're looking into when we looked at this proportionality within the system?

Leslie Bittleston: This is Leslie, for the record. Esther that is a great question. However, local law enforcement does not report arrest data to us. We have no – we meaning DCFS have no link to local law enforcement data. The data that I receive I rely on the County Juvenile Probation staff to provide me. So the arrests are based on the number of bookings that they have in their own – what am I trying to say, their own areas, their own detention facilities or their own offices. So, obtaining arrest data from police or law enforcement is something that we have not been able to do, so no, I can't provide that data.

Esther Rodriguez-Brown: Thank you. So, my second question would be so maybe it would be important to have somebody from Metro or somebody that represent law enforcement in the committee so we can have access to that data if we are trying to solve this problem. And also, I have a question about certifications. I know Brigid is one of the voting members, so under certification I think the number is 65 kids and African American and the Hispanic are also represented in that group. Are those certifications, most of them are direct files or they are being certified by Judge Voy or judiciary discretion?

Brigid Duffy: This is Brigid, for the record. Those would be the ones that the court is making the determination to certify because the direct file data is not captured by our system because they bypass our jurisdiction.

Esther Rodriguez-Brown: Okay. Thank you, Brigid.

Rebekah Graham: And this is Rebecca Graham, for the record. Would it would not be incorrect to say that the two – the two places of most disparity and the two decision points appear to be in control of law enforcement conducting the arrest and judges determining the secure confinement protocol or the, you know, doing the disposition?

Leslie Bittleston: This is Leslie, for the record. That is correct. And you can – so the local law enforcement would be the arrest data. And then as you move down to detention and commitment to DCFS, youth camp placement and certification, those are all decisions made by courts.

Brigid Duffy: This is Brigid. I think it's going to be interesting now that we have the YLS in place, well most of us I think are using it, because that tool, much like our risk assessment instrument in detention facilities, in order to use a point-based system on who stays in secure detention and who's released home, should then give us those risk factors that are not based on race or ethnic background. So, it's really great that we have this starting point before the YLS is being used to see and to notch it up and see if using that tool has made any difference in our communities.

Leslie Bittleston: And this is Leslie, for the record. I will not get this data again until the end of the year. Counties have provided this data sometime between December 15th and January 15th, and I usually have it prepared by February, so this is the most recent data we have, and I will not have any more data until February of next year.

Rebekah Graham: All right, are there any other questions on the actual report? This is Rebecca Graham. I always forget to say that part. So, any other questions on Item 4? So, moving into Item 5, Discussion, the actual action plan. So, let me preface this by saying that this committee has a serious responsibility to take action. There is a mandate that comes, you know, from the Federal government around, you know, racial and ethnic disparities, however there's a more important mandate from the people in the United States and the people in Nevada who are telling us that the system is broken and it does not work. So, the data is showing that there's a disparate at arrest at the initial police contact who will police decide to detain in the first place. Who do they stop? Who do they interact with? Who do they talk to? That is the national conversation and the conversation that this committee needs to have. So as we review our statewide action plan and we review our steps, you know, it's incredibly important that this committee is truly listening to the public as well, which is why, you know, I really would like to continue to expand the membership of this committee, but it makes sense to be listening to the larger needs. So with that being said, are there any comments on the existing action plan that is before us that we would like to add to that?

Esther Rodriguez-Brown: Rebecca, this is Esther. Just one clarification, the action plan is what we will do now with all the data, right, that's what we were looking?

Rebekah Graham: This is what Leslie has initially prepared for us based on the data, however, you know, there's the responsibility of the committee to take it further.

Esther Rodriguez-Brown: Okay. And just another – just for clarification too. I didn't hear the respond maybe somebody in the group said it in the committee, is it possible to bring law enforcement or some representative of law enforcement to this committee so they can bring some light into the rates of arrest and to youth that are from the African American community in particular, in the Latino too, but we have more African American youth?

Brigid Duffy: I just wanted to mention, Undersheriff McMahill participated in our Strategic Planning Committee, Subcommittee, so I do – I agree. Because Metro is a part of the JJOC and, of course, Metro is Clark County, so any other county that wants to bring in their law enforcement agency, I don't want to hijack it with Clark people, but I don't think we can argue with the fact that we have the biggest issue because of our population being the largest in the state. But I definitely would be willing to, and I have the relationship with Undersheriff McMahill to get somebody on this committee appointed by him, and I believe they would do it.

Rebekah Graham: I think that would be really valuable, Brigid and thank you.

Katherine Maher: This is Katherine Maher. I was wondering, are we able to get more information regarding the disparity related to secure confinement because I know the literature suggests that that's the most damaging point in the juvenile justice system. That's where like statistically there's an increase in incarceration later in life. So that seems to be a really concerning trigger point. Are we able to get more information about where that disparity is stemming from?

Leslie Bittleston: This is Leslie. And I guess yes, I think that – let me back up. Historically, I can provide historical over several years of how many kids we have had confined in our correctional facilities. Where it gets more difficult is breaking those youth down by race and also by county, to figure out where exactly they're coming from. So –

Rebekah Graham: Who's the referring court or what's the referral?

Leslie Bittleston: Right, so that's where it gets more difficult. So, I can try to – I can provide an overall trend of how many kids we've had in secure confinement over many years. It will be a little more difficult to find out the sending county, which would be where the court's decision was made. And the race and gender, I do not know how many years we have that data, so I can work on preparing that for the next meeting if that is what the committee would like.

Rebekah Graham: This is Rebecca Graham. Yes, that would be beneficial. The more information we have helps us better target where the action needs to take place, cause that is very important. Any other comments or questions about the existing plan, or suggestions, for further plan development? I really like the idea of having of law enforcement, so I think this conversation needs to continue with their participation. And I thank you, Brigid, for the contact in Las Vegas. I will work this direction as well as if somebody doesn't have a suggestion for northern Nevada, I will work on that.

Toshia Shaw: Hi, this is Toshia. I'm just saying that – I'm listening to the, this is my first time on this committee, so I like to sit back and listen to everything that's going on, and I'm just – I'm listening and we're talking about creating an action plan, yes, on how to implement and try to bring down these numbers as it relates to disproportionate youth and it's going to take law enforcement. We can't do this by ourselves.

So how long are we – does anybody know exactly who they're going to contact, what areas in Clark County and is it going to be just one person for each county? Is it going to be the area, different areas, of those counties, how are we going to do this?

Brigid Duffy: Toshia, this is Brigid. Can you tell me what you mean by different areas of Clark County? Are you saying by like North Las Vegas, Metro and Henderson?

Toshia Shaw: Right, are we bringing – yeah, like downtown area command, North Las Vegas, these areas where the numbers are really high. Like how are we going to do that? Just have one representative for all Clark County or are you going to have different?

Brigid Duffy: Well I'll start with our two biggest providers of juveniles to our justice system in Clark County is Metro, and School Police.

Toshia Shaw: Okay.

Brigid Duffy: So those are our two biggest suppliers of the juveniles that we have.

Toshia Shaw: Right.

Brigid Duffy: Now I think it's important going back to the initial question Esther brought up about are we going to see the numbers from each jurisdiction. I think that would be interesting to see really where the, you know, meaning Metro is our biggest supplier, but maybe North Las Vegas has more of a disproportionate bring-in of children of color. So that would be very interesting to see, but for me, I have contacts within every department at the high end. I don't – and the way each – just like the DA's office or other law enforcement agencies. I can't just call downtown area command and ask them to put somebody up. They would if I asked them, but I have to go to the Sheriff's Office first and let them decide who they're going to send to us. And Undersheriff McMahill is 100 percent believer and committed to this work. That's why he's been on the JJOC. He did have Captain Anderson before him as well, so I mean we have those people within Metro and North Las Vegas. Henderson has not always been at the table, but the school district police do. So, my thought is I'm going to start with the School Police and with Metro and I'll talk to the brass and get them to give – talk to them about this data, if I may share it with them, and then appoint somebody based upon their numbers and where they see that we could do the most – would be most beneficial to have them in the conversation but yeah, I can't – it's not my place to appoint their people. I have to go to the top and ask them to appoint.

Toshia Shaw: Yeah, that's what I was asking. I know you can't do that. That would be asinine to think so, but yeah, at least put it out there, you know, to have them represented would be really good.

Leslie Bittleston: And this is Leslie Bittleston. Just a reminder that we do have a law enforcement representative on the JJOC. His name is Kevin McMahill.

Brigid Duffy: That's who I'm talking about. That's who I'm going to call, Leslie.

Leslie Bittleston: Oh perfect.

Brigid Duffy: He's the Undersheriff, yep.

Leslie Bittleston: Oh, okay, I didn't know his role, okay.

Brigid Duffy: Yep.

Leslie Bittleston: All right. So, if we can get Mr. McMahon, that would be great or because he would also be a voting member, if he appoints somebody that – besides him, they would be a nonvoting member. It depends on what Madame Chair would like.

Rebekah Graham: Yeah, no, I would – this is Rebecca Graham, for the record. For this – this – my goal with this committee is to have as many voices and as many solutions and as much action as possible. So, the more voting members, if they're committed and participating, the better. The ultimate goal is that we take this committee seriously, that we meet regularly and ultimately that we come up with legislative recommendations that codify these action plans into law so that it has teeth, so that it actually happens, so that it has follow-through. And so, that's going to take commitment and it's going to take voting, you know, power, you know, to make something happen. You know, one of the things JJOC struggles with frequently is just meeting quorum for our meetings. This is an essential service that we're here for the public and here to serve the youth in our system, and we struggle to make quorum regularly. So, the voice is really, really important to me, first and foremost, if we appoint someone who is genuinely participate, then yes. If he wants to personally participate, I wonder if he's going to commit to doing that and making this a priority, then absolutely that's what I would like.

Esther Rodriguez-Brown: This is Esther, one more time. I'm looking on 2, Point 2, so we talk about the first point and the second which is the contributing factor we agree on about law enforcement, but the goal to create legislation or identify legislation recommendations for the next session. So that doesn't leave us a lot of time because when we have to – what is the timeline for that to happen? We don't have too much time. Because I believe the draft has to be submitted during November, something like that? Is that correct, Brigid? I'm not familiar when the draft or the recommendation should be submitted to the legislators.

Brigid Duffy: Oh, it's coming up. I want to say the first BDRs are coming out the end of August, isn't it? And Leslie, you might know better than I do.

Leslie Bittleston: Yes. This is Leslie, for the record. BDRs can come out any time from August through January. When – so we as state staff have to be prepared, you know, at a moment's notice cause we don't have much time to provide our feedback. So, anywhere from August to January is when they come out.

Esther Rodriguez-Brown: Okay, so Rebecca, what is the – this is Esther, for the record. What is the plan for the meeting for this committee so we can get something done before those dates? What is the plan?

Rebekah Graham: Actually Esther, and that's – this is Rebecca Graham. What – the reason that the commitment to the action plan is so essential is so that we can meet. Ideally, we need to meet at every two weeks, you know, depending on how quickly we're able to get our action items done, get our voices and come together with a recommendation to meet that deadline. And so that truly requires people that want to be here and have important things to say. And so, our priority is to gather those individuals. It sounds like we all agree that law enforcement is the first place the disparity happens for whatever reason. And their voice, without their voices and their participation, it's going to be really difficult to have an accurate recommendation.

Esther Rodriguez-Brown: This is Esther. I don't know if I will have some interesting things to say, but I'm committed, definitely, so you can count on me.

Brigid Duffy: So, I just want to, if I may, this is Brigid, for the record. So, I – and so the – for those on the phone who don't know who I am cause there are a few youth voices which were very powerful, and I don't

know that they know what each of our roles are within the system as we talk. So, if they're still on the phone or any public members on the phone, I run the Juvenile Division for the Clark County DA's Office, so I'm the Chief Juvenile Prosecutor, and I also oversee cases of children that come in through Foster Care System. So, that's my role in our system. Just to give some positive feedback or things that are going on in the community in Clark County that may not be known across the state, I met with Metro – a Captain out of Metro and Metro's attorney and Juvenile Probation representatives yesterday around Metro Police Policy and Misdemeanor Citations. And because of Clark County has implemented two Harbor programs and we are about to implement two more which are diversionary programs in our state, or in our county, which are proving to be pretty successful, Metro is amending their policy to direct that officers not issue misdemeanor citations to children between the ages of 10 and 12 and instead, they are to drive them to – or they are to divert them into a program like the Harbor or however they're going to word it with the diversionary program. So that, keeping our kids from touching the system in the first place helps us keep them out of the system because once they get in it's hard to get out because now we're policing sometimes normal juvenile behavior, which some people get away with. So that's something that's already going on within LVNPD's conversation, and so it's something we can talk about that may help if we do, and I know I'm on public record, but things that we can look at statutorily to mandate diversionary programs before citation in some cases would go a long way to taking that out of police discretion.

Rebekah Graham: And Brigid, this is Rebecca Graham. I agree and there's protocols in place that you could do that we could recommend around even diversions, you know, preferred entry of judgment type criteria or mandates that we could look at that may address some of this disproportionality. And so there's definitely some things that I think that you even more than I would know that you're trying and doing in Clark County that could be expanded to the rest of the state, because you can see even Carson has significant disproportionality, you know, so it's not unique to Las Vegas, the youth entering the system at wildly different rates. There's more places in Nevada that need to implement these types of programs. The other item on 5 was County Involvement Survey, the County Action Plans. Personally, I think we should table that for the involvement of law enforcement. If there's no other discussion at this time around the action plan, we'll move to Item 6, New Business.

Kathryn Roose: I'm sorry, I was on mute. This is Kathryn Roose from DCFS. Can I just add one thing?

Rebekah Graham: Yes, please.

Kathryn Roose: So while I appreciate, you know, the discussion around law enforcement and, you know, really identifying what appears to be, you know, one of the biggest areas of disparate treatment, I don't want to let the rest of the system off the hook and, you know, just hope that we can sort of focus on every level from the shallow end to the deep end of the entire system.

Rebekah Graham: This is Rebecca Graham, for the record. I think the data is telling us that the disproportionality is specifically at the entry and the deep end, the shallow end, and the deep end. It's at the shallowest end and deepest end, and things are getting like more combined in the middle. But it's entry and it's that severity of that confinement and the detention and the harshest sentences where, you know, and so to focus on – to take – to prioritize or take first steps, I think where we see those extremes is where we should focus our first initial action, just so that we can clearly take action, if that makes sense. Definitely not to let the rest of the system off the hook, for sure. And I appreciate your input. That's makes a lot of sense, and we need to stay – we need to not lose sight of the whole picture as we narrow in on maybe first steps.

Kathryn Roose: Oh, I agree. We have to take one bite at a time and so I totally agree with your thought process, and I'm on board.

Rebekah Graham: Thank you very much. So, 6, Possible Action, New Business, Open Discussion. Please, use this time to suggest direction, make comments, you know, additional membership ideas, you know, law enforcement, absolutely, who else, what else should we target, and, you know, how soon can we meet again?

Katherine Maher: This is Katherine Maher. So, if we're kind of focusing on the arrest prong and the secure confinement prong, I was wondering if anybody could suggest additional voices for the confinement discussion.

Rebekah Graham: This is Rebecca Graham, for the record. I think that, you know, who is making those determinations are the judges, you know, ultimately. You know, probation officers write the pre-sentence report and make the recommendation to the court, and as we see things like the YLS, the youth assessment roll out that assesses risk, you may see some flattening of that curve, but at the same time with your, you know, what you – what they're arrested for initially often can sometimes drive that risk. And there's no context you'd have with the system in the first place. The more touches you have, the higher risk you are. And who's making the determination that can make that initial touch or stop or talk. So, you know, Judge Voy and Judge Egan Walker, you know, are very actively involved in the JJOC and we can reach out and see if they're interested in joining us for specific topics. They may – because they may be spread too thin to join us all of the time, but we can invite them when we're specifically discussing judicial findings. That might be the way to maximize their time and the benefit to our committee.

Katherine Maher: That makes sense. Thank you.

Leslie Bittleston: And this is Leslie really quick. Just for my information, and what additional data do you think that you need for the next meeting? One of the things that I promised to provide was the youth and confinement trend over time. Another thing I can provide is we do have some preliminary YLS data on the risk levels of the kids that are sent to DCFS. I don't have any information on the risk levels of the counties, but I can maybe provide that if that would be beneficial or any other data request that you may have.

Jennifer Fraser: Hi, this is Jennifer Fraser. I wonder if there's data on looking at the kids who are committed or detained and then to kind of differentiate between the type of charges like versus if they have substantive offense or the technical violation and the disparity between kids on probation getting committed for violations of probation in that respect cause I think that could be very telling, too.

Leslie Bittleston: I can provide, this is Leslie, I can provide committed charges. I can do that. I do not know if I can obtain probation violations because that's county data. I do have – this last year was the first year that I requested just the total number of probation violations. That would be statewide, so I do have that, but I don't have any specifics like the type of charge or what the violation was or anything.

Jennifer Fraser: Right.

Leslie Bittleston: But I can put together a report on committed charges for the youth that are sent to DCFS.

Jennifer Fraser: Okay. Thank you.

Leslie Bittleston: Uh-huh.

Esther Rodriguez-Brown: This is Esther again. No way that we can have law enforcement data until we have a representative, right?

Brigid Duffy: I can – this is Brigid, for the record. I can ask the Clark County School District for their data. They routinely have given that in the past through the My Brother's Keeper Alliance. So, I can – we can try, but –

Esther Rodriguez-Brown: Okay, you only can try, right?

Brigid Duffy: Right, I mean I have no problem asking for it, at least from our local law enforcement in Clark.

Esther Rodriguez-Brown: And also, I feel that the young ladies in the call, Angel and Victoria, have they left?

Rebekah Graham: They're still here. They've been paying attention the whole time. They have their own packets with all of the data, and they've been following along. And since they were only allowed to public comment, they've been writing me notes if they had questions about things that were going on.

Esther Rodriguez-Brown: Okay, I just want to share with them that I'm very proud of them. I know that that take a lot of courage to come on a call like that and share what they did, and we need more youth involved in committees like that because they are the real voice and they are the ones who suffer the consequences of all this. Good job, both of you. I'm very proud of both of you.

Angel Brown: Thank you.

Victoria Henry: Thank you.

Esther Rodriguez-Brown: You're welcome.

Rebekah Graham: Okay, so tasks the committee members is needed, so Ms. Duffy, we really truly appreciate you and your commitment to contact the Undersheriff for an appointment and the School Police for an appointment and hope the school police will provide us with data is much appreciated. And then we appreciate you, Ms. Bittleston, for your commitment to provide us with additional data to help us make our findings. We will send out a Doodle poll to try to identify and we have public meeting requirements which means we'll have to post our agenda and all of our documents in time for the public to review them, so Ms. Bittleston, remind me what would be the soonest we could have – what are our requirements for the public posting in advance of our meeting?

Leslie Bittleston: Ms. Dunn.

Rebekah Graham: Ms. Dunn?

Kayla Dunn: I'm sorry, I was on mute. I believe that I have to have all materials posted within three business days of the meeting. So, I think that's it.

Rebekah Graham: So, Ms. Dunn, if you could send out a Doodle poll for the week of the 15th, would that allow you, Ms. Bittleston, enough time to gather the data so that it could be posted, and if we did our Doodle poll deadline by next Wednesday, then we would have a firm date where you could post it? Well Doodle poll done by Tuesday, the 9th would allow us to have a date and things to be posted – I apologize. Allow things to be posted so that we could have our meeting as soon as possible. Are we better off the week of the 22nd given our recruitment effort on the data?

Leslie Bittleston: This is Leslie. I think it would be better for me. I know that I have the confinement trend line, but the committed charges is going to take me some time.

Rebekah Graham: Let's target the week of the 22nd because that will allow our law enforcement participants to be contacted to join us and commit, but let's – Ms. Dunn, if you could send out a Doodle poll for the week of the 22nd with the deadline for everybody to please answer by the 10th, by Wednesday the 10th, so that way Ms. Duffy is reaching out to law enforcement when I'm reaching out to law enforcement in northern Nevada that we have a date we can tell them, "Please join our meeting on this date."

Kayla Dunn: Absolutely. I'll get right on that.

Rebekah Graham: Thank you. If there are no – we can close the meeting with any public comment and discussion. Victoria, Angel, do you have any public comment, anything you'd like to share with people that have listened to the whole meeting?

Victoria Henry: No, but I'm very grateful.

Rebekah Graham: All right. If there are no other comments or discussion, is there a move to adjourn the meeting?

Esther Rodriguez-Brown: Yes. I thank you everybody. Thank you for the invite.

Toshia Shaw: Thank you for the invite. This is Toshia. I appreciate it. I look forward to what we got going on.

Rebekah Graham: Thank you. Ms. Bittleston, I don't hear any motions, but do we need them to end the meeting?

Leslie Bittleston: Basically no. It's nice to have them, but you can do it yourself.

Rebekah Graham: Okay. All right. So, I motion to adjourn the meeting. All right. Bye guys.

(Meeting adjourned at 2:57pm)