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DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES

DIVISION OF CHILD AND FAMILY SERVICES
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Ross Armstrong
Administrator

Nevada State Juvenile Justice Oversight Commission *Data Performance* Committee Meeting August 11th 2021, at 1:00 PM

Meeting Minutes - **DRAFT**

Roll Call-

Commissioner Brigid Duffy, Chair, called the meeting to order at 1:01pm.

(VOTING MEMBERS)

Present by Phone: Chair Brigid Duffy, Gianna Verness, Pauline Salla-Smith

Absent: Ross Armstrong

(NON VOTING MEMBERS)

Present by Phone: Ali Banister

Absent: none

(STAFF)

Present: Leslie Bittleston, Kayla Dunn, Kayla Landes, Jennifer Simeo

(PUBLIC)

Present in Person: none

Present by Phone: Dashun Jackson – CAI, Shelly Scott – Washoe County DA's Office

Meeting Minutes:

BRIGID DUFFY: Okay. So, we started with introductions. So, let's just go through -- so I have Gianna Verness, Washoe County Public Defender's Office on the Juvenile Division. We do have a couple guests on the phone, Gianna. So, I'm Brigid Duffy from the District Attorney's Office in Clark County. Pauline, I'll have you introduce yourself.

PAULINE SALLA: I'm Pauline Salla from Humboldt County Juvenile Services.

BRIGID DUFFY: And we have DCFS staff. And we just had Deshawn introduce himself.

LESLIE BITTLESTON: And Shelly.

BRIGID DUFFY: Shelly.

SHELLY SCOTT: Hi. Shelly Scott from Washoe County DA's Office Juvenile. I'm going to need to leave my camera off because my connection's not really strong.

BRIGID DUFFY: Okay. Thanks for coming, Shelly. I know that Julie asked you to kind of pinch hit for her because I'm going to talk about some confidence things and I want to make sure Washoe County's perspective is on all the matter.

SHELLY SCOTT: Thanks, Bridgid.

BRIGID DUFFY: Okay.

LESLIE BITTLESTON: And we als --

BRIGID DUFFY: Do we have any --

LESLIE BITTLESTON: And we also have Ali Banister from Carson City Probation.

BRIGID DUFFY: Oh, I was just going to ask about the phone. Are you on the phone?

ALI BANISTER: I'm on the phone.

LESLIE BITTLESTON: Yup. She's --

BRIGID DUFFY: Thanks, Ali. So -- I guess I'll bring it up later. So, public comment and discussion, do we have any public comment? Okay. The minutes from June 2nd I reviewed. Gianna and Pauline have got to do make a motion in approval.

PAULINE SALLA: This is Pauline. I'll move to approve.

BRIGID DUFFY: Okay. I think I can second.

GIANNA VERNES: This is Gianna Verness. I'll move to or second that.

BRIGID DUFFY: Okay. I approve them as well, so the minute is passed. Alright, Leslie, COVID testing update.

LESLIE BITTLESTON: Yes. COVID testing update, it should be in the materials attachment five, I believe. It is titled, COVID Testing Data. Table number one is a full 12 months of testing data from June of 2020 through May of 2021. So, in that period of 12 months 1,406 youth tests, 63 positives for an overall positivity rate of 4.48, 1,227 staff tests, 103 positives for an overall positive rate of 8.39. Table number two indicates where, what facility the youth positives and the staff positives were at. Moving down to table number three, I started over with June of 2021. So, we have two months of testing data, 270 youth tests given, six positives for positivity rate of 2.22 and 221 staff tests, eight positives for positivity rate of 3.62. Going down table number four, that indicates where the tests and

the positives were found within and which facility. So, that's the update of COVID. We are still seeing some positives and we will continue to gather this data until further notice.

KAYLA DUNN: Can we have Shelly mute?

BRIGID DUFFY: Any questions for Leslie on the COVID data?

LESLIE BITTLESTON: And for those of you not talking, could you please mute your phones or your computers. We get an echo. Thank you. All right.

BRIGID DUFFY: Okay. Agenda item number six, our data gathering update. Leslie, the DMC Template for FY 21 including our new federal requirements.

LESLIE BITTLESTON: Yes. I have worked closely with the SAG Committee as well on this and made some changes to the DMC Template based on clarification that has been brought up with this committee. The first thing that has been clarified is on page one, down at the bottom, total re-arrest. Youth specific re-arrest is when a youth is charged and booked into a juvenile detention facility. And then moving on to page two, we have a second measure which is re-arrest also includes youth given a citation by law enforcement. It was really difficult to lump those categories or those -- into the same category for data reporting purposes. So, I have split up those into two data measures because the way that you gather the data or extract the data is different. So that is based on some of the work we've done. And then moving on to page number four, the second one down, out-of-state placements, all of the counties currently report out-of-state placements to DCFS already to the data team. So, I am able to get the data as required for out-of-state placements from the data team. I just received it this week so I will be able to present that data for state fiscal year 21 at our next meeting. So, that is not going to be a burden on the counties. It will be up to me to gather from the data team. Moving onto page six --

PAULINE SALLA: Leslie, this is Pauline. Can I just -- this has been so confusing to jurisdiction because, like, we're reporting out-of-state to LCB and then now they're reporting to your DCFS data team.

LESLIE BITTLESTON: Yeah.

PAULINE SALLA: But I haven't been reporting to DCFS data team. I only report to LCB quarterly with the form that they have. So -- and LCB just send out their quarterly report, their quarterly template to all of us. So, I feel like we're still duplicating some data requests but, like, I haven't reported any of ours to DCFS data team --

LESLIE BITTLESTON: Okay.

PAULINE SALLA: -- but I have to LCB.

LESLIE BITTLESTON: So, Madam Chair, if I could discuss that because that has been very confusing on my part as well. I reached out to LCB and was sent right back to the DCFS data team. I was looking for somebody in LCB who could help me with the data that you provide -- you, the counties. And what I was told is anything that they get from the counties is confidential. So, they wouldn't even confirm or deny that they were receiving data from you. So -- and they also referred me back to the data team. So, I followed up with the data team and somehow they have the data. I

don't know if they're getting it from Medicaid data which they have access to. Maybe they're pulling it by facility. So, I'm just saying the data that I received I did get from the DHHS data team.

PAULINE SALLA: It's not accurate though. Mine's not on there and when we -- those last two kids we sent weren't Medicaid kids.

LESLIE BITTLESTON: Okay.

PAULINE SALLA: So, I'm just -- I mean, I don't think it would be all inclusive. I e-mailed Ross and you, yeah, you know, you and Ross the LBC letters that I got --

LESLIE BITTLESTON: Yeah.

PAULINE SALLA: -- just recently. So, I'm just letting -- I don't know. I don't report to --

LESLIE BITTLESTON: Okay.

PAULINE SALLA: -- DHHS and I don't know if other jurisdictions are all reporting but we do place kids out-of-state on private insurance --

LESLIE BITTLESTON: Not many.

PAULINE SALLA: -- if their parents have it that Medicaid wouldn't.

LESLIE BITTLESTON: Okay. I will f--

PAULINE SALLA: Just giving you a heads up.

LESLIE BITTLESTON: Okay. I will follow up again. But basically, the underlying issue with the one on number four is it's going to be on me to obtain that data and not the county. So, I will figure out the best way to do that since the counties are already recording. So, this will be removed from the template but it will be on my to-do list. And Pauline, I will absolutely follow up and try to do some more research on that. I -- I don't know what's going on. Okay. The next one is on page number six at the top. This is on our to-do list which is direct file youth. There's nothing here yet because we don't know what we're going to do. And then, let's see, then we clarified on page nine just the number of hearings with an attorney with family. Oh, and I just misspelled attorney three times, oh geez. I don't know why spell check doesn't fix all my errors. Anyway, the one thing that this -- this committee did say is that we could remove disposition within 60 days, disposition within this because that was just too hard to track. Then, moving on to page 10, these are new data measures that have come in from the federal government through the Juvenile Justice Delinquency Prevention Act Reauthorization of 2018. So, that reauthorization in 2018 required more data from states to the federal government. So, number one is total number of youth arrests with past or current child welfare involvement. I have JJRA because that's the latest reauthorization, so that's just indicated where it comes from. We do have this information for the youth committed to DCFS, but we need to look at a way to capture this for the counties and I -- and the reason it's on this is I don't know if it should be on the DMC Template or somewhere else. The second thing is total youth arrested with a learning disability, physical or other disabilities. Within the state, we capture -- of the youth committed to the state -- we capture the total number of youth with an IEP. However, we do not currently have a method to identify physical or other disabilities. And then, I even put a comment on -- in there. Can

we really track this when the average length of stay in a detention facility is 14 days? So, I don't know what counties obtained that would even satisfy this requirement. Number three, total number of females in secured setting that report being pregnant. I have punted this to the Office of Juvenile Justice Delinquency Prevention to see if they require a pregnancy test or a self-report is acceptable and I have not heard back. So, I'm still waiting for that. And then for secure facilities, they want to know where youth are placed when they're released from a secured facility. Are they released to DCFS, a youth camp, home, where are they going? And youth competency which is this committee will be tracking, convictions in the adult system which this committee will be tracking and recidivism which we will talk about at a later agenda. So, these are all of the new data measures that this committee or the SAG committee will be working on.

BRIGID DUFFY: So, looking at page 10, then this -- there are way to build within Tyler or whatever it's called. We call it Tracks 2.0. Will that -- they'll be able to check a box for youth that are arrested that have past or current child welfare involvement --

LESLIE BITTLESTON: So --

BRIGID DUFFY: -- and/or start putting in reports?

LESLIE BITTLESTON: So, currently, there's a couple things that Tyler can do. You can put an individual flag on a youth or in the personal information screen. There are two check boxes there. One says, ward and one says, something -- I'm sorry, there -- but there's two boxes and I can't think of what both of them are called right now. So, there's a couple ways that you could track that. But the problem is, is not putting it in Tyler, it's determining if the kid has had past child welfare exper- participation. On the state side, what we are doing a completely barbaric method. We are sending all of the new commitments to looking at Brigid to Kayla Dunn and she is looking each youth community to see if they have had any involvement and if they have, have they had a substantiate case or what. So -- and she's doing that legwork for the state. I don't know if that's -- and maybe that's something we need to talk about, expand into the counties or I don't know if counties have a way to check that on their own. I don't know. So, it's --

BRIGID DUFFY: You know, that's hardly --

LESLIE BITTLESTON: Yeah.

BRIGID DUFFY: -- so, great. So, what are the feds describing as past or current child welfare involvement because is it mean they actually had an open case or somebody called protective service hotline on the family?

LESLIE BITTLESTON: Based on the conferences that I've attended in the past and the national push on working with dual eligible youth, I believe it's youth that have had a past either, you know, investigation, maybe that's the best way to put it. So, somebody that called the hotline may or may not be taken forward. So, what Kayla's able to find out is, you know, if there was an investigation, they're in UNITY. So, I think it's that piece of it. I think they were investigated. Either it was substantiated or not.

BRIGID DUFFY: Yeah. It becomes a little more difficult. And Im thinking about Clark County because -- so, it's the state has access to UNITY but Clark Juvenile Justice Services doesn't have

access to UNITY. There are certain people within DJJS have it, but I don't know that they're the people that would determine this. And then, is it the definition of arrest our definition of arrest --

LESLIE BITTLESTON: Yes.

BRIGID DUFFY: -- for recidivism --

LESLIE BITTLESTON: Yes.

BRIGID DUFFY: -- which includes citations?

LESLIE BITTLESTON: It is our definition of arrest.

BRIGID DUFFY: So, every kid who's cited and/or both tend to juvenile detention whether or not they have child welfare --

LESLIE BITTLESTON: Right.

BRIGID DUFFY: -- involvement?

LESLIE BITTLESTON: You know, and one of the things we can look at if counties are unable to look this stuff up for themselves is to have somebody in the state do it because are already state employees, so getting Kayla Dunn access a training to UNITY was pretty easy. She's already a DCFS employee, you know. So, I mean, we may have to work something out to where we're sending stuff to a DCFS employee to do the same barbaric method of looking those kids up. I don't know. It's just a thought.

BRIGID DUFFY: Yeah. And you're looking at, well, in 2020, we had -- I mean, we filed 1,400 cases and change.

LESLIE BITTLESTON: Yeah.

BRIGID DUFFY: So, how many referrals did we have over that? Like, you're talking about thousands of names --

LESLIE BITTLESTON: Thousands.

BRIGID DUFFY: -- to look up.

LESLIE BITTLESTON: Well, and the other option, which is extremely expensive option, is -- and I'm not saying we shouldn't look at it. I'm saying that if we can build a bridge somehow between Tyler Supervision and UNITY to somehow do a -- some type of a check, inter-check to where we get a

report, I'm sure that would cost thousands of dollars, but that is also an option. And I know something that Jack Martin has discussed or talked about in the past. So -- I mean, I -- I --

BRIGID DUFFY: Okay.

LESLIE BITTLESTON: Yeah. So, that's what I know.

BRIGID DUFFY: So, for our next meeting, I'm going to have to start inviting individuals from Clark Juvenile Justice and work with report building and the Tyler Supervision --

LESLIE BITTLESTON: Okay.

BRIGID DUFFY: -- to figure out how they would see this working, okay?

LESLIE BITTLESTON: Yeah.

PAULINE SALLA: This is Pauline. An update from our NJJA meeting as we have a lot of request into Tyler Supervision about reports we need and they're slow and they talk money and they're slow on doing those, so I won't hang our hat on building Tyler Supervision if you need it soon.

LESLIE BITTLESTON: Right.

PAULINE SALLA: We can't even get the DMC report done correctly.

LESLIE BITTLESTON: Oh God. Don't get me started on that. So, anyway, but --

BRIGID DUFFY: So -- and then the same thing goes with the learning disability and physical or other disabilities, I never know where to begin. I mean we're talking about thousands of children.

LESLIE BITTLESTON: Right. And like I said, the easiest thing that we have done to identify those developmental disabilities is just count the youth with the IEPs because when they come to a state

facility, we get the IEP from the school districts. So, we have that information. I just don't know if detention facilities have that. I mean, they're only with them an average of 14 days.

PAULINE SALLA: Yeah, we don't.

LESLIE BITTLESTON: Yeah.

PAULINE SALLA: We don't have that.

LESLIE BITTLESTON: Okay.

PAULINE SALLA: Unless, it's a --

BRIGID DUFFY: Yeah, I don't --

PAULINE SALLA: -- unless, it's a youth on probations and we work with and now we're part of the IEP meetings. But for booking, I think our average length of stay is 4.7 days.

LESLIE BITTLESTON: Yeah.

PAULINE SALLA: So, we wouldn't get that.

LESLIE BITTLESTON: Yup.

BRIGID DUFFY: All right. So, when I do the full commission report, I'll make sure that the full commission understands the challenges we're going to be having in gathering this data.

LESLIE BITTLESTON: Okay.

BRIGID DUFFY: So, let me take my notes and then I'll move on. Okay. So, that's it for that report, right? You're on the last [inaudible].

LESLIE BITTLESTON: Yes, that's it.

BRIGID DUFFY: Okay. Any other questions on the statewide re- on the updates with the new federal requirements on our DMC? Okay. And now, we're going to talk about our statewide recidivism update, the DHHS collaboration.

LESLIE BITTLESTON: Yes.

BRIGID DUFFY: You can go ahead.

LESLIE BITTLESTON: Okay. So, DHHS has members -- DHHS is, of course, the department that houses several divisions underneath it. Division of Child and Family Services is one of those divisions. Welfare is another one. Aging services is another one. So, there are employees from each of those divisions that make up the DHHS data team. So, these are individuals that know how to create reports and pull stuff out of databases and data warehouses and all of that stuff. I meant with them about a month ago and discovered that they have access to public safety data and they describe public safety data as adult arrest data. I am assuming based on that that it is some type of a

-- of a data warehouse or a data dumpsite or something where all local law enforcement agencies report all of their arrests. So, in speaking with the data team on this public safety adult arrest access that they have, I asked them if they would be willing to compare juveniles who have terminated out of the juvenile system and turned 18 within a particular fiscal year and compare against those arrest records to see which individuals were arrested in the adult system as part of our recidivism measure because we do have to track recidivism, you know, for three years. So, some of these kids are going to be turning 18. So, with that being said, I reached out to the counties and explained to them. We talked about it again today on NJJA what that -- what that consists of. It consists of the counties providing some youth-specific data. It's full name, date of birth, Social Security Number if they have it, and their date of termination. Pass to the data team and they will look at the public safety records to see if there were any matches. I'd have received spreadsheets from two of the jurisdictions, the 11th and the 8th, and I had told NJJA members today to have their data individuals reach out directly to me to work on getting the rest of counties' spreadsheets. Washoe County expressed concern about giving up that youth-specific level of information. They will be discussing it with their DAG or whatever they call their DAG their legal people. They do not believe that the data agreement that is signed between the state and all of the counties covers that specific level of youth detail and I presented back to Washoe County to say that anytime we do a data match with any system we need that level of detail because we have to find the right kid. We have access to the Medicaid database, you know, UNITY, you know, various difference things. So any time we are looking for a data match we do need that level of detail to make sure we got the right kid. So, Washoe County was going to discuss with their legal team. So, this will be an ongoing project and I will update as I have information.

BRIGID DUFFY: Okay. Any questions from Pauline or Gianna? I just think it's great that we're able to start tracking the adult arrest this way.

LESLIE BITTLESTON: Yeah. Gianna, did you have a question on the phone?

GIANNA VERNESS: It's a no, but I wanted to thank you, Leslie, coz this has been an ongoing hurdle that came at one point I think insurmountable and so the progress that you've made and even figuring out a possible way to gathering this data is commendable, so thank you.

LESLIE BITTLESTON: You're welcome and I'm still working on it. Oh, the n-

BRIGID DUFFY: Hey, Gianna, do you have a concern about the confidentiality?

LESLIE BITTLESTON: Gianna, do you have a concern about the confidentiality?

GIANNA VERNESS: I don't, but I haven't spoken with -- I -- I'm assuming you're dealing with our new division director, Liz Florez -- so, I'm not -- I haven't spoken with her, so I'm not entirely certain where that's coming from. But is the way I understand that the intended for the use of the data is not to report kids' names and dates of birth and Social Security Numbers. It's purely for our statistically reporting.

LESLIE BITTLESTON: Right and it's also to do matching because, you know, when we have, you know, public, you know, any data that we get back is all going to be aggregate data, you know, like, 20% of our youth have recidivated in the adult system. But for the data team members, they need that specific data to do those matching. Once they match that data, I mean, we're not going to use

that -- those -- that use specific data for anything other than data matching in a different system. That's it.

GIANNA VERNESS: So --

BRIGID DUFFY: Right because --

GIANNA VERNESS: -- at first I would say I don't have any concerns, but I, again, I'd love to hear from Director Florez, her position and what her concern is that I'm sure she'll hash that out with her legal counsel anyway.

LESLIE BITTLESTON: Yeah. But yeah the state has no reason to use any personal information of any kind and the only people that see this information is that data team member who is doing that match and then it will be destroyed. So --

PAULINE SALLA: Yeah. I don't this is Pauline. I don't think that we think that you guys are going to use it in an inappropriate way. I think Liz is just saying that the current cons of MOU we have she doesn't that it covers it and it's a good thing that we all protect our kids' information and when we're putting the kids' names and Social Security Number and birth dates on a form that always scares us. So -- and sending it somewhere. I mean, it just scares us. So, I think that she just wants to make sure, I mean, what she said clearly in NJJA this morning and let her talk to her legal counsel and I haven't heard back from my DA's office yet either on it. So, I mean, just got to wait to get the go ahead from them too.

LESLIE BITTLESTON: Right. And also just to clarify, we are not asking counties to e -- e-mail that to the state. What I have done is I've had my IT -- DCFS's IT create a Teams, a channel in Microsoft Teams where a specific data person can just upload right into a specific folder for their county and we can pull it out and use it from there. So, we're not e-mailing it, you know. We're trying to do our best to safeguard and protect this sensitive information.

BRIGID DUFFY: And then at the end, the report because this kind of goes into agenda item number eight, which we've talked briefly on it the last meeting. So, it's just a percentage. It's not coming out and saying this ch- this specific child recidivated into the adult system. It's just coming out and saying from this group of kids who age out at 18. This is how many that had adult arrest.

LESLIE BITTLESTON: Yes. And also -- yes, that's how the state will be using it, but what I intend to do, if it works, is to send the spreadsheet back to the county with a check mark on the kid that may be recidivated. I don't know what that looks like yet. I still have to work that out with the data team on what they can provide. They may be able to provide, say, oh yeah, John Doe recidivated and we can just put a check by his name. And then, I could stick that in the same Microsoft Teams folder and the

county data person can come get it out and use that data as they want to or not, but the state only intends to use a percentage. Out of 200 kids, 20% recidivated in the adult system.

BRIGID DUFFY: Okay. So, let's go -- I'm going to go down then. Well, gen- this one's quick, the regulation update. We have a public hearing scheduled for this Friday. This is for the NAC 62B and 62H. So that is this Friday at --

LESLIE BITTLESTON: One o'clock.

BRIGID DUFFY: -- I have it posted here, 1 o'clock, 1:00 to 3:00.

LESLIE BITTLESTON: Yes. And there is a physical location in Carson City at the DCFS Administrative Building at 4126 Technology Way and also in Las Vegas at the Youth Parole which is Charleston -- and I can't think of the number -- so on Charleston on that campus. And then, there's also --

BRIGID DUFFY: It's 6171.

LESLIE BITTLESTON: Thank you.

BRIGID DUFFY: 6171 Building 15.

LESLIE BITTLESTON: 6171 Building 15 and there is also a call-in number for folks that cannot attend either location in person.

GIANNA VERNESS: Leslie, this is Gianna Verness. Would you mind forwarding that call-in information. I am, unfortunately, in quarantine, and so I'd like to call in.

LESLIE BITTLESTON: Okay. I will --

GIANNA VERNESS: I didn't get it. I have it on my calendar but I don't have contact information.

LESLIE BITTLESTON: Okay. Would you also like the materials as well?

GIANNA VERNESS: Yes.

LESLIE BITTLESTON: Okay.

GIANNA VERNESS: I got an e-mail about it. Like, I said, I have it on my calendar but I don't have any additional information.

LESLIE BITTLESTON: Okay. Yeah.

GIANNA VERNESS: Thank you.

LESLIE BITTLESTON: Sure.

BRIGID DUFFY: Okay. I want to skip down to agenda item number eight. So -- because it kind of keeps our -- up with our flow on the data -- data gathering, so adult conviction on agenda item

number eight. We did briefly touch on this. It's very similar to the arrest recidivism data that a group of children would be able to be sent but Leslie, there's a hiccup on that, right, like, we don't -- we don't have a way of gathering that from the counties yet.

LESLIE BITTLESTON: No, because adult, you know, adult conviction that would -- these are the -- either the certified or the direct files. So, the counties capture the number of youth that they certify but they do not capture direct files. And then, I am not sure that they know what the disposition is. So, that would probably be an adult court data report that we would need or s- I -- I think we would need that from the courts.

BRIGID DUFFY: Right. So on the direct files, and Shelly, I don't know if you're prepared to kind of talk about Washoe County on this one. I know that Jolie has said in the past is, you know, she needs to talk to the criminal team. The same with me, I needed to talk to -- I need to talk to the criminal team. So, I did have a conversation with the me or criminal and we're moving in our IT. We have a -- a criminal -- a case management system in criminal. It does identify juveniles that are in the criminal system as far as prosecuting them, as far as filing criminal complaints as doing all of those things, but it doesn't, at this point, differentiate by who was certified and who was direct file. And so, I'm -- I'm trying now to -- well, I got word yesterday. I'm trying to schedule some time to sit with our IT, if I can let them understand the difference because we're not working in this world. They're like -- well, their office that came over but we don't help them in our system because we don't have jurisdiction over them obviously and the juvenile system. So, they just go over it and their actions, their charges are file directly in the criminal court. So, to be able to track that one in our case management system I'm getting them to build that in now. So hopefully in the future, I'll be able to have cleaner numbers of direct files. Shelly, what about you in Washoe County?

SHELLY SCOTT: Right now, our case management system does capture juveniles that cross into the criminal system. But as in Clark, we don't differentiate how they got there. We, internally in the juvenile system, keep the certification numbers and those are uploaded into our system. I know Jolie as part of our system transfer that coming up in the next few months is working on having the IT pre-build that into our new data management system so that we'll be able to capture that. That process is just beginning this month. So, we're hopeful that as we transition into our new system we'll be able to very easily capture those numbers. Right now, it's more of a manual hunt and peck to see which of the juveniles in the crim- that have criminal cases came over absent certification or a direct file.

BRIGID DUFFY: And Pauline, do you have any insight on the roles?

PAULINE SALLA: I mean I think maybe for a small jurisdiction we'd know, but not by anything formal.

BRIGID DUFFY: Right. I know I thought we-- I joked about it the other night. I'm, like, eh, it's like all is at one judge, one family, one -- like it's the same so it's not well --

PAULINE SALLA: Yeah. I mean, I know I mean d- if it was adult convictions we -- I mean, we -- we know but not formally just because we're so small, right, we know. And then, our -- I mean, direct files, I would definitely know that. We just had a discretionary on Friday, so I know that. Yeah, I think

that -- I mean, I think in our smaller jurisdictions we'd be able to capture it but it would be -- I mean, that would just -- we have to hand to that do. It wouldn't be in any system that we could access.

LESLIE BITTLESTON: And Ali? Ali, do want to weight in for Carson? Are you still there? Okay. No Ali.

UNIDENTIFIED: No Ali.

LESLIE BITTLESTON: Okay.

BRIGID DUFFY: Okay. So, on the adult convictions under agenda item number eight, I mean, we talked about how youth parole was sending identifiers over but that was like capturing kids that were actually in NDOC. Is that how that was working but they can't just capture a youth parole kid who has an adult conviction?

LESLIE BITTLESTON: Youth parole, we don't capture convictions but we also -- we do capture s-certification. So --

BRIGID DUFFY: Okay.

LESLIE BITTLESTON: -- yeah, we do capture how many kids we certify, but yeah, we don't have convictions.

BRIGID DUFFY: Yeah, I don't know -- I mean, it's one thing for a case management system where we maybe less than -- in Clark, less than, you know, a hundred kids go to the criminal system, you know, under 18. We could see if they were ended up being convicted. But once, like, for every juvenile who ages out of probation, I don't know how we would have that report run with the court.

LESLIE BITTLESTON: Yeah.

BRIGID DUFFY: That's where we get stuck.

LESLIE BITTLESTON: Yup.

BRIGID DUFFY: Okay. Well, hey, look how far we got on just figuring out 18-year-old that had an adult arrest? Like, that's -- I mean, we can still hold out hope that we'll figure out the next part from there. Okay. So, I'm going to -- any -- if there's no other conversation around adult convictions and direct files, we'll keep it on the agenda first especially the direct files as we move forward. We're trying to figure out how we're going to start truly capturing that data in Clark, at least, that's going to drop a lot because the new statute goes into effect October 1 and that will cut our direct files by 70%. So, we won't have -- I mean, average of 70% looking over the last, like, five, six years of the amount of kids that were served a direct file based on the prior g- felony with a gun charge. So, it will only be -- we will not have that many direct files. We'll have to move to certify if we so choose on those other children. So, competency, this is my big one today and then we'll go back up to the family survey with the time we have left. But competency, as some of you know or if you track during the legislative session, there was a push by myself and Jolie through the interim committee to build a system to assist us with children that are deemed incompetent. And that, for us, a large part of it was children that are deemed incompetent but have committed violent offenses, not the petty and larceny incompetent kid, but the gun crimes, the sex assaults, you know. How do we treat them -- get

treatment to them and I don't mean treat them, but I mean get treatment to them to restore them to competency if possible to keep the community safe, to, you know, get interventions in place so they don't recidivate into the system? How do we -- where do we even start? So, we don't have a system built for that. That bill, of course, turned into a study bill because it came with a happy fiscal note I suspected. I mean, that's the problem. We want to do the right thing but we can't because the money isn't there. And when I say the right thing, this -- this piece for me is a step to being able to eliminate all direct files and just have everything -- every case need to be certified. And because if we do have a child who commits a murder or attempt murder and they're not competent, I do not have a system in place to restore to competency while keeping the community safe. So, there's no locked facility for a child who is incompetent and maybe a danger to the community. So, we need this piece in place at least in my thought as I move toward reform together. So, now we have a study bill and I ask that the Juvenile Justice Oversight Commission at the -- that it be placed into this committee so that we can then decide how we're going to pull this data together that needs to be pulled. So, some of the things we need to talk about -- so, some of the things I think we need pull together so we can un- get an understanding of how many children we're talking about and what types of treatment they may need is; one, how many kids per year are referred for competency evaluation in each county, how many kids come back incompetent after that evaluation, and then this is the big piece that Ross and I had spoken about during legislative discussion. What is the reason for being determined incompetent? Is it developmental delays? Is it intellectual disability? Or is mental health, like, the child's, you know, schizophrenic and unmedicated, not medicated? So, what is the -- what is the reason they are incompetent and cannot assist council? So -- and then, we need to figure out what they would need to be restored to competency? And I know that that could be -- that may be a struggle in other jurisdictions outside of Clark, restorative practice -- the ability to restore children to competency. So, we would need to know how many have a determination that restoration may help to restore them to competence. How many are actually restored and the t-average time it takes to restoration? And in my mind, these things are really important because if a child has committed a -- a homicide, a murder, and they're deemed incompetent, and they are -- they may be restored to competency so the person who evaluated them said, yes, with some restoration they could be deemed competent just to assist councils, stand trial, whatever they need, wherever the process is going, how long is that actually going to take because that's going to determine cost? So, is that something that could be done in a juvenile detention facility because it's only going to take a week or two or is this child need, like, a residential treatment facility where he may be or she may be there for a few months to restore to competency? So, how many are actually restored? How long does it take to restore them? And then, what offense is the child is alleged to have committed I think are -- are significant, so we kind of know whether what we can handle in patient, what we can handle out in the community to restore. So, those are my thoughts as I sat down with the agenda to bring today to have this conversation and how we're going to move forward as a subcommittee to get this piece together so that we can come back with recommendations on what we're going to need as a state, you know. Maybe we only need one or two beds in a facility in order to -- to do this. What are those best practices around restoration to competency? And what do we actually need? Is this, you know, because a child with a, you know, some level of incompetence might never be able to restore to competency. So then, what supports are we going to need in the community if that child committed a murder? So, alright, now I'm going to open it up to discussion and I'm -- definitely from you Shelly and -- and Gianna is in Washoe because I know this was a big piece that you all had concerns about as well. Can you kind of go through your process, Shelly?

SHELLY SCOTT: We had a few that crossed that are in that area that are significant serious violence offenses, but have come back after an evaluation as incompetent. We have utilized residential treatment facility beds. We haven't had a restorative process until recently and our

juvenile services has contracted with the provider out of Las Vegas, so we are beginning to utilize her for some developmental incompetency findings. But I don't know that we've ever taken a kid who has been incompetent and has committed a very serious offense. I don't think we've ever had done treated them to competency where we can pursue delinquent or criminal actions and that's a big loophole here for our community where we have victims who've been, in some cases, either permanently disfigured or other, you know, for sure, we haven't had one killed yet in that scenario. But they see no justice in the system because the offender goes unsanctioned pretty much. So, we're definitely want to move forward to try to find a way to treat to competency, to house securely while the process is ongoing, and hopefully have the child be able to address their offenses in one jurisdiction or another. Right now, we don't have a whole lot. Does any of that make any sense?

BRIGID DUFFY: Yes, it makes sense. It's similar to where we are, I just got a serious case over the weekend of a sex assault where the child is -- well, mom maintains the child is autistic. It's IAP, no substantial intellectual disability. It was a random sex assault in the bathroom at a water park, so very -- and he's 17 and 8 months, the subject minor and the victim is 7. So, I'm pretty sure he's not going to come back competent. So, we have that now out there and that one of many case where normally because they're so close to 18 and it was a random predatory attack, it would have need to certify on that child. So, now I don't know where the system is going to take us at this point for that victim's family. So, we'll see but that's definitely what we're struggling with down here and that's why I feel that we need to really put a lot of thought and work into this, getting these numbers, so that we can then tell the state what we need or individual counties what we need. I say still tell the state because they're in charge of our residential treatment facilities. So, in Clark County, we have a -- oh Ali or Pauline or do you want to chime in for rurals please?

PAULINE SALLA: Pauline, you know, we haven't had our last competency eval was two and a half years ago and that was about two years ago and that was our first one in the six years I'd been here. So, I'm not sure we can add much to this -- yes, I'm not sure I can add much to this on, Brigid.

ALI BANISTER: This is Ali. We're pretty similar. We have a few more competency evaluations than Pauline, maybe like one or two a year, so nothing like for the Washoe.

GIANNA VERNESS: Brigid, this is Gianna Verness for the record, if I could chime in for just a minute?

BRIGID DUFFY: Yeah, go ahead, you're my Co-Chair. You can bullet your way in.

GIANNA VERNESS: No, I just wanted to clarify, I was actually taking notes. Initially, I think it's a great idea to set the tracking the number of kids that I referred for competency evaluation and then the results of those evaluations, being able to track those numbers. I think that would be incredibly helpful. The reason for incompetency and I'm interested to see how we would gather that data because I see over the years those needs to be stated. It seem to evolve I think with maybe -- I'm not psychologist, so I don't know exactly why but it seems like the basis have evolved and most recently it's gotten to quite frequently seen a timeframe, you know, perhaps maturation over the next three to six months or six months to a year or within a year. That's frequently put on there. It's less frequent to see a basis like an intellectual disability, like a truly defined this person is intellectually disabled, they may never regain competency. Although, we do occasionally see the recommendation that they are unlikely to attain competency in the foreseeable future, sometimes a year to put with it. So, I think that one of the first challenges we'll have is quantifying those reasons or the finding of the incompetency. The second part of the question that I heard you framed was the real goal of being

able to figure out how we can deal with those youth who are gaining confidence and how we treat them the competency profile and offenses. I think one consideration could have is maybe considering only charged with category A and maybe if we want to look at some cat B's but I think you really target out cat A crimes and maybe a few cat B's and tracking those that a little bit more closely B because they are going to be very nominal in Washoe County and like Shelly said we just don't have that many youth to our charge or alleged who committed very significant, serious acts of violence better than deemed incompetent. It's certainly is not out of the realm but it would be a very small number each year.

BRIGID DUFFY: Great. I absolutely agree with you. I think -- so in my practice in Clark is, you know, with the young children, we don't even do comp, we just do and just provide services to the, you know, to competency. So, I agree with you that this really is more about those cat A and some cat B's but it's when those cat A or cat B's hit us, that we don't have the resources in place that it gets to panicking or at least on my end because I have a victim. I have to tell like I don't have anything, like he's going home to his mom, like I'm sorry like. So, it's really building that system and, you know, everything that with a fiscal note died over the session and because we didn't have that data going into the session and say, hey, I'm only talking about maybe one or two beds a year reserve for this and the program for this, I couldn't--we couldn't get very far. So, I agree it's very nominal, luckily nominal and then it becomes even -- then it becomes even more difficult when you're talking about the reasons -- the reasons for like you said, like why are they incompetent. And so, many of ours in my experience come back, it's low IQ. So, are they able to be restored, so that they would understand a prosecutor's role, the judge's role, you know, like how long until they can actually understand those processes, so that we have no -- restore the competencies and they can assist their counsel. That's what I had in the past. I don't know what Washoe has experienced with the -- with their intake, incompetent on the violent offenses has been but most of mine had been the intellectual disabilities or the low IQ. I haven't had one -- haven't had a child that you see maybe in the adult system that's in a mental health crisis and it's committing violent acts or they need medication and that we can, you know, by putting them on the appropriate medications. That way we can get them to that competency but we don't know any of that and that's why I think we have to start looking at it because the state is telling me we don't know what to give you because we don't know how many you have.

GIANNA VERNESS: So, I think--I think it's an excellent subject to be looking at and tracking the stat and figuring out a way to track the basis for competency. So, whatever I can do to support you, continuing the conversation, I'm here for you.

BRIGID DUFFY: Yes -- no, we know. This is the end game is in all direct files, so I think it's a, you know, it's ultimately a good path to get there but we have to have on the prosecutor public safety side, we have to have an appropriate treatment course because I can never do that to the community, on 17-year-old or older because on the adult system, they go to Lake's Crossing from Clark. I think they go state-wide to Lake's Crossing. In Clark, we have a clinical team for juvenile services and I don't know how the other Juvenile Justice agencies have what they have but I am -- I'm going to reach out to our clinical team for Juvenile Services and see if I can get a number of how many kids actually have evaluations and then start talking to them about how we can start tracking this data coming back. It's going to be key to go through our clinical team and juvenile justice. Shelly, does Washoe Juvenile Justice have a clinical team or team that handles the mental health side of it?

SHELLY SCOTT: There are group of the probation officers that are behavioral specialist. They handle many of our incompetent kids or that have reduced intellectual capacity. We used to have a

psychologist on staff that sort of chair the clinical team that is no longer but I think juvenile services has a mechanism in place and a team in place, then we can track that. Did you want to start with all competency evaluations or do you want to narrow the scope for Juvenile Services tracking purposes?

BRIGID DUFFY: I -- well for my Clark and I want to know how many -- we asked for and then I think we are going to have -- I agree that the most significant thing is--capturing those violent offenses which may be captured mostly into cat A and then some cat B. But, asking juvenile Justice Services to break that -- the clinicians that needs to break that down might be a little harder for me because our -- they're not probation officers, they're like social workers. Any other thoughts? Any other information on competency that you think we should collect rather than what I said like how many kids we referred, how many come back in competent, the reason, how many have determination that they could go through restoration, how many are restored and the offenses? Anything else you like to see collected to assist the state and determining what they need?

GIANNA VERNESS: Did you include the age of the child as part of that? I'm sorry, you broke up a tiny bit.

BRIGID DUFFY: No, I don't have any of that specific identifying information like age, gender or -- I could do all that demographic information.

GIANNA VERNESS: I think that would be generally good. I signed frequently here in Washoe a lot of times within not solely based on the child base but the child view, lack of maturity and lack of life experience. And those youths for recommendations frequently come in as being able to achieve competency relative for a short period of time.

BRIGID DUFFY: Right. I think it's -- I think it's significant and wondering how many residential beds might be needed because we can't co-mingle kids of certain ages like right now we don't even have residential beds for kids under the age of 12. So -- so that creates a problem there, if we have a violent 11-year-old and then gender as well, like being able to see how many -- what that different breakdown maybe. Okay, so the next meeting I'll hopefully have some information from Clark going forward and -- and maybe Washoe too. Shelly, if you can talk to the probation department there and see if they can gather some information on how many kids they refer for evaluations.

SHELLY SCOTT: What timeframe do you want us to look at, over 2020 historically? What are you thinking?

BRIGID DUFFY: I--I'm going to just kind of started from -- really from probably -- well, I don't know if you know this year, we all got our [inaudible]. So maybe--I think I might go back to 2019 because even the -- even to bring to it in on 2020, I don't think it's going to be a little bit of help.

SHELLY SCOTT: 2020 was a strange year.

BRIGID DUFFY: Yes, right. Yes, so I might go back.

GIANNA VERNESS: This is Gianna Verness, I would agree. If we could put 2018 and 2019, then 2020 and 2021 are not going to be even remotely representative.

BRIGID DUFFY: Right. Yes, agree. Okay. The year that will be forgotten. Okay. Sorry, so -- and then, you know, I know this isn't going to be a quick process. This is just something we're just

starting, so I'm going to just report out to the full commission that we are sorting the information gather and working with the different juvenile justice departments, just sorry, see if we can even build these reports, that they can even track this data and then hopefully by next legislative session, we'll have some numbers that we can -- we can talk about. Okay, with our last 10 minutes, we can thank Pauline for our juvenile family service or juvenile services family survey. You should all have that in your materials. There's that and there's the victim survey. So, I can ask you all if you want to start going through it. We only have 10 minutes left or if you want to put it to our number one agenda item on our next meeting?

GIANNA VERNES: This is Gianna Verness. I'll defer to the group. I looked at them, they're very short survey, so I'm happy to start the discussion but if you think it's going to be a lengthier, I would rather put it off. I'm okay with that too.

BRIGID DUFFY: Yes, I will say on the victim survey, I want my advocates to take a look at it and I have not gotten back with them yet, so we can pass that one off. And then since we have probation on the line and the engagement with Juvenile Services surveys, the other -- the other one, we can -- we can discuss this one. Okay, so this comes from you, Pauline, why don't you give us some background on this one?

PAULINE SALLA: Are you turning it over to me, Brigid?

BRIGID DUFFY: Yes, I was going to have you give some background on how the -- your department came off with this one.

PAULINE SALLA: Thank you. We actually did some research on best practice and actually some of the most critical questions to ask in a family engagement/family satisfaction survey. So, it's mostly are just because we used -- we used Survey Monkey for our family engagement piece just because we have iPads that has the link and families can sit in our lobby and do it while they're here before they leave. So, we can start capturing it, so it looks a little different. So, these were -- and we're actually going to pilot this one, just to fly it and see. We're going to start piloting it in September 1st. It does look like there's a lot of questions but when it's on Survey Monkey, it's -- there's -- it's different section. So, each section doesn't seem as long but there's little just tap on the bottom that automatically pop up when you finish one section. So, we just wanted to make sure that we were capturing a family who are involved in the process of their child probation supervision, whatever level that is that. If they were part of the K-plan, we all know that's part of our standards and everything we've been working on in the oversight commission. We wanted to really capture if the probation officers were being [inaudible] in the assessment and their case plan because I think sometimes we tend to forget about that at certain times. So, we wanted to make sure we were capturing that, that the family felt like they were heard, that they had a say, that they noticed the behavior change are different in their kids, that they felt like they could ask questions, that they were treated fairly, that if they attended all their child's court hearing. And it's not, you know, like I'll come, we wanted to capture some things about the attorneys also which I'm not sure that's welcome by everybody but we're just trying to capture the whole process. So, just that their child's attorney explain the court process to them like if we -- I think with our questions we were trying to identify if there's gaps in parts

or things that aren't working in our system. I think we can clearly identify that through the survey and then work on changing those. That's pretty much the background on it.

BRIGID DUFFY: So it would be possible, I don't know, DCFS staff knows, would it be possible that the full JJOC meeting to actually put the Survey -- what the Survey Monkey looks like up on the screens, so everybody can see it?

PAULINE SALLA: If I could log in on someone's computer because it's under our Survey Monkey.

BRIGID DUFFY: Maybe.

PAULINE SALLA: We probably could bring it up.

BRIGID DUFFY: Okay.

PAULINE SALLA: Because one thing with, I don't know if you guys are familiar with Survey Monkey, but it captured all the responses and then it provides a wonderful report and it could pay for premium. It does some data analysis for you which is really helpful to me. So, we do have premium but it really provides you with a lot of information from the survey itself, so -- if I can log in, I can show people it but it has to be under -- it's under our account, so.

BRIGID DUFFY: Are you able to send that survey specifically to people. So, say I wanted you to send me the Survey Monkey, so I could fill it out, are you able to do that?

PAULINE SALLA: How's that again? Brigid, I'm sorry, I cut out.

BRIGID DUFFY: We have a family and so can you e-mail me the survey, so I can fill it out?

PAULINE SALLA: Yes, I could e-mail you the link.

BRIGID DUFFY: Okay. I wonder if that's maybe one way we can demonstrate it. Is it cost you money if we send it out to like everybody on the JJOC, so they could all sit on their phones or iPads and do it while we're in the meeting?

PAULINE SALLA: Can I research that and get back to you? I don't think of that.

BRIGID DUFFY: Yes, absolutely. We'll just select 25 people on the JJOC or 20 people and send them the survey, so that they can fill it out and you can see -- we can open our fake answers then and they can see how it ends up with the report at the end.

PAULINE SALLA: Yes, we can -- I don't think they would cost me money when our families do it, so I don't think -- I think we can totally do that.

BRIGID DUFFY: Okay. All right, I just think --

PAULINE SALLA: I'll research it and then I'll e-mail you and Leslie after I get you the clear answer.

BRIGID DUFFY: Yeah, as far as the content from my perspective, I think they're, you know what, I think the questions are the ones that we want to get to. I mean of course we know we discussed this

before with family surveys that people get angry and they might, you know, was I treated respectfully and fairly by the judge, you know. We know that sometimes it's going to come from a place of anger as we're walking on the court but there are definitely questions on here that I think, you know, I attended all my children's court hearings, you know. I could contact my child's probation officer, so those types of things. Any other input from Ali, Gianna out there?

GIANNA VERNES: I think that the information -- Gianni Verness for the record. I think that the information gathered might be useful but, again, it might not be as helpful as we hope to be because of the reasons we talked about, people who tend to be most dissatisfied with the process, that the ones you're likely to hear from but hopefully I'm wrong in that. I guess time will only tell. The only other concern I have related to the question that specifically relates to the child's attorney and just that but I -- if it would be me writing this, I think the question will be better pose is my child feels of their attorney because I don't represent the parents and sometimes they are (inaudible) to me or the process. We have different viewpoints and so I could see a lot of disagree or strongly disagree simply because there is no attorney-client relationship between the attorney and the parent -- with the child. So, it would be maybe more useful information if it were the child's perspective rather than the parents. And the parents are typically not present when I explain the court process to the child. It's a confidential meeting.

ALI BANISTER: So, this is Ali. I would agree with that. I think that coming from a -- the child's perspective is probably a better bet in having the JJOC collect that before termination. Just -- just a little feedback, when we send out surveys to our parents and our return rate of getting, you know, getting the evaluation back or the survey back is not great. I would say we get probably 5 to 10% back and we even provide postage, so not a great success rate for us.

PAULINE SALLA: Yeah and we have a lot of discussion about that here which is why we're going to -- because before our kids are terminated off any level of service, they have a final meeting with us and we would have them do it while they're here.

BRIGID DUFFY: Yeah, I completely understand, Gianna's comments with regard to that question 15. So, I don't know if you can edit it. I'm not even sure that it's necessary for parents filling out the survey. Okay, any other comments? Then, Pauline, I'll get with you and see if maybe before the JJOC meeting on September 10th we can figure out a way to kind of demonstrate it and see or you said you were piloting it. When do you -- when are you starting that?

PAULINE SALLA: Yes, I mean we can wait, so that if we're going to do that, I have to go in and eliminate all that information, if we're going to do a link. We can move our date to pilot it. I mean we've been waiting this long. I'm not -- I'm not stuck on that date because if we do it on September 10, then after that meeting I go in and dump all that information, so it didn't, you know, you are real survey.

BRIGID DUFFY: Understood. I understand. Okay, yeah, I think it be great to get some feedback from the full JJOC, if they have any other questions they would like to ask or any other concerns with the way because my goal would be to have one that's like state-wide that everybody could possibly use. So, having everybody's input into it, I think would be necessary, so -- but we'll -- this is definitely the right foundation to start.

PAULINE SALLA: Yes and I think -- I do think that, you know, there's things that are important to my judge that might not be important to other judges or other agency, so some of these that -- that might

be on here might not work for other jurisdictions too. So, I don't know how if we can all agree on a specific one.

BRIGID DUFFY: Well, we can certainly try. Let's see what everybody else says from Juvenile Justice partner because it's about their -- it's about their staff and their -- the experience they gave the child through the system. So, we'll see what they say. Okay and then we'll put the victim one-off until I get some feedback from my victim advocates. And now we're moving on to the last agenda item which is open discussion.

LESLIE BITTLESTON: Oh we are one minute over.

BRIGID DUFFY: Oh no.

LESLIE BITTLESTON: I know.

BRIGID DUFFY: Because we waited for Gianna but I'm glad she showed up. Thank you, Gianna.

GIANNA VERNES: Sorry about that but thank you. I thought this is a great meeting.

BRIGID DUFFY: Yeah, any -- our next meeting date and time, so have like -- I mentioned a couple of times, JJOC, on September 10. I need at least 60 days to get with the Juvenile Justice Services on the competency issues and my criminal team on the data draft file issues. So, maybe go into mid-October, so what is this? We're on Wednesday, right? Let me look at -- too.

LESLIE BITTLESTON: 18.

GIANNA VERNES: This is Gianna Vernes for the record. I'm sorry to jump in, I am going to be in -- in 8-to 10-week [inaudible] leave case starting September 28. I don't think I'll be out of it before mid to late November. Sorry.

BRIGID DUFFY: Okay. No, I spent some time on the phone with Joey the other day and she had said that you were taking on this trial, so I might miss you for a while. That's why I wasn't sure if you

were going to be here today, so thank you for letting us know. And if I have Pauline and Ross , then we're okay.

LESLIE BITTLESTON: Yes.

BRIGID DUFFY: Not that it's good moving forward without you but you can read the minutes, come up to speed quickly because the minutes are great from these meetings.

LESLIE BITTLESTON: And that would be October the 13th.

BRIGID DUFFY: I can do the same time. I can do 1 o'clock but I have something set from 11:00 to 12:00 already. Pauline?

PAULINE SALLA: And I'm open to 1:00 on the 13th.

BRIGID DUFFY: Okay, so we'll schedule it for 1:00 and then -- but let's talk to Ross to make sure it's -- because if I don't have him, then I can't a meeting and we'll just push until November.

LESLIE BITTLESTON: We'll check with Ross.

BRIGID DUFFY: Okay.

GIANNA VERNESS: Brigid also I -- if it helps I can also talk with Kathrine Maher in my office. She is on the committee, she's on a different subcommittee but she's on the JJOC. She may be able to attend in my stead.

BRIGID DUFFY: I'm not sure how -- if she's able to vote in your stead though.

LESLIE BITTLESTON: Does she want to be part of the committee? We can add her.

BRIGID DUFFY: We need both -- yeah, we need a voting member --

GIANNA VERNESS: She's on the -- a group the racial --

LESLIE BITTLESTON: Yes, she's on the Racial and Ethnic Committee. She could be on more than one committee though.

GIANNA VERNESS: I can certainly ask her if she'd be interested in doing that, if it could be temporary appointment. It's not -- don't worry about it. I can just have her attend and just come in and report back to and when she said the minutes are fantastic, so. I just want to make sure we're part of the discussion regarding the competency -- the development of the -- this data gathering points for competency.

BRIGID DUFFY: Well absolutely, have her attend. That's why I had Joey put Shelly on here because I know that during the legislative session, you and Julie both have a lot of conversation.

You're willing to have a lot of conversation around this issue, so I didn't want her -- Washoe's voice not to be here. So, definitely have her attend.

GIANNA VERNES: Perfect, we'll do. Thank you.

BRIGID DUFFY: Okay. Any public comment or discussion? All right all, I should possibly see you on September 10th and then again in October.

LESLIE BITTLESTON: Great.

BRIGID DUFFY: Thank you, Pauline. I'll be in touch.

LESLIE BITTLESTON: Thank you.

BRIGID DUFFY: [Inaudible].

LESLIE BITTLESTON: Bye, bye.

BRIGID DUFFY: Thank you.