

**MINUTES OF THE MEETING  
OF THE  
LEGISLATIVE COMMITTEE TO STUDY THE FEASIBILITY OF  
ADOPTING A PROGRAM OF OUTPATIENT  
CIVIL COMMITMENT FOR THE MENTALLY ILL**

**(Senate Concurrent Resolution No. 60, File No. 146, *Statutes of Nevada 1997*)**

**January 8, 1998**

**Las Vegas, Nevada**

The second meeting of the Legislative Committee to Study the Feasibility of Adopting a Program of Outpatient Civil Commitment for the Mentally Ill was held on Thursday, January 8, 1998, commencing at 8:30 a.m., in Room 4401 of the Grant Sawyer State Office Building, 555 East Washington Avenue, Las Vegas, Nevada and video conferenced to Room 1214, of the Legislative Building, 401 South Carson Street, Carson City, Nevada. Pages 2 and 3 contain the "Meeting Notice and Agenda."

**COMMITTEE MEMBERS PRESENT IN LAS VEGAS:**

Assemblywoman Vivian L. Freeman, Chairwoman

Senator Raymond D. Rawson

Senator John (Jack) B. Regan

Senator Maurice E. Washington

Assemblywoman Merle A. Berman

Assemblyman Donald (Don) G. Gustavson

Assemblyman David E. Humke

Assemblyman Harry Mortenson

**COMMITTEE MEMBERS PRESENT IN RENO:**

Senator Randolph J. Townsend (via conference call)

**LEGISLATIVE COUNSEL BUREAU STAFF PRESENT:**

Juliann K. Jenson, Senior Research Analyst

Jan K. Needham, Principal Deputy Legislative Counsel

Charmaine L. Clark, Deputy Legislative Counsel

Robert A. Guernsey, Principal Deputy Fiscal Analyst

Nenita Wasserman, Senior Research Secretary

**MEETING NOTICE AND AGENDA**

Name of Organization: Legislative Commission's Committee to Study the Feasibility of Adopting a Program of Outpatient Civil Commitment for the Mentally Ill (S.C.R. 60)

Date and Time of Meeting: Thursday, January 8, 1998

8:30 a.m.

Place of Meeting: Grant Sawyer State Office Building

Room 4401

555 East Washington Avenue

Las Vegas, Nevada

Note: Some members of the committee may be attending the meeting, and other persons may observe the meeting and provide testimony, through a simultaneous video conference conducted at the following location:

Legislative Building

Room 1214

401 South Carson Street

Carson City, Nevada

**AGENDA**

I. Introduction and Opening Remarks

Assemblywoman Vivian L. Freeman, Chairwoman

\*II. Approval of Meeting Minutes from October 29, 1997

III. Special Presentations

A. Issues and concerns of local prosecutors, law enforcement officers, and judges regarding mentally ill offenders in Nevada's criminal justice system.

Ben Graham, Chief Deputy District Attorney, Clark County, Representative, Nevada District Attorney's Association

Richard Kirkland, Sheriff, Washoe County Sheriff's Office

Marilyn Rogan, Captain, Clark County Detention Center

Scott T. Jordan, District Judge, Second Judicial District, Reno

Nancy A. Becker, District Judge, Eighth Judicial District, Las Vegas

\*IV. Discussion of Future Topics and Future Meetings

\*V. Direction to Staff

VI. Public Testimony

VII. Lunch

VIII. Tour of the Southern Nevada Adult Mental Health Services (SNAMHS) located at 6161 West Charleston Boulevard, Las Vegas.

Participants on the tour will meet at 2 p.m. at the Administration Building, SNAMHS, (702) 486-6000.

IX. Adjournment

\*Denotes items on which the committee may take action.

Note: We are pleased to make reasonable accommodations for members of the public who are disabled and wish to attend the meeting. If special arrangements for the meeting are necessary, please notify the Research Division of the Legislative Counsel Bureau, in writing, at the Legislative Building, Capitol Complex, Carson City, Nevada 89701-4747, or call Nenita Wasserman, at 684-6825, as soon as possible.

Notice of this meeting was posted in the following Carson City, Nevada, locations: Blasdel Building, 209 East Musser Street; Capitol Press Corps, Basement, Capitol Building; Carson City Courthouse, 198 North Carson Street; Legislative Building, Room 1214, 401 South Carson Street; and Nevada State Library, 100 Stewart Street. Notice of this meeting was faxed for posting to the following Las Vegas, Nevada, locations: Grant Sawyer State Office Building, 555 East Washington Avenue; Clark County Office, 500 South Grand Central Parkway.

## **INTRODUCTIONS AND OPENING REMARKS**

### **Assemblywoman Vivian L. Freeman**

The second meeting of the Legislative Commission's Committee to Study the Feasibility of Adopting a Program of Outpatient Civil Commitment for the Mentally Ill was called to order by Chairwoman Freeman. She noted Senator Randolph J. Townsend would be attending by a conference call.

The Chairwoman stated funding was approved by the 1997 Legislature for a new hospital, medication, and Programs for Assertive Community Treatment (PACT).

Exhibit A is an information packet prepared by staff for use by the subcommittee members during this meeting. Please see the "List of Exhibits" for details of its contents.

## **APPROVAL OF MEETING MINUTES FROM OCTOBER 29, 1997**

Chairwoman Freeman asked for approval of the minutes of the committee's meeting held on October 29, 1997.

SENATOR RAWSON MOVED FOR APPROVAL OF THE MINUTES OF THE COMMITTEE MEETING HELD ON OCTOBER 29, 1997, IN CARSON CITY, NEVADA; SENATOR REGAN SECONDED THE MOTION, WHICH CARRIED UNANIMOUSLY.

## **SPECIAL PRESENTATIONS**

## **ISSUES AND CONCERNS OF LOCAL PROSECUTORS, LAW ENFORCEMENT OFFICERS, AND JUDGES REGARDING MENTALLY ILL OFFENDERS IN NEVADA'S CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM.**

### Ben Graham

Ben Graham, Chief Deputy District Attorney, Clark County, Representative of Nevada District Attorney's Association stated that the average caseload for mental commitment proceedings in Clark County is 1,000 people per year. Mr. Graham provided a document to the committee (Exhibit B) titled "District Attorney Presentation to the Legislative Commission's Committee to Study the Feasibility of Adopting a Program of Outpatient Civil Commitment for the Mentally Ill." He then introduced members of his staff who deal with civil commitment issues on a day-to-day basis: Tamara F. Lawson, Deputy District Attorney; Kimberly R. Maxson, Deputy District Attorney; and Carolyn Vessella, Extradition Coordinator/Civil Commitments.

### Tamara F. Lawson

Referring to Exhibit B, Tamara F. Lawson (previously identified) stated it includes a copy of: (1) all statutes relevant for the process of court commitment; (2) district attorney questionnaires and petitions; (3) hospital petitions; and, (4) sample forms for a "Legal 97."

Ms. Lawson said there are three ways that an individual may be involuntarily committed:

- Placed in a hospital's crisis unit on a 72-hour emergency hold known as a Legal 97.
- If upon evaluation, it is determined the patient meets the criteria to be committed, the hospital files a petition for involuntary commitment and a hearing is held within five days.
- Institutionalized through the Clark County District Attorney's Office under a District Attorney Petition (commonly called a "DAP.") Authorized petitioners include spouses, legal guardians, parents or adult children.
- Request a district attorney to petition the court for an Order to Apprehend and Detain, which is another way a person may be involuntarily committed. This process can be initiated by any individual who has reason to believe that a person is mentally ill and a danger to himself or others. If the district attorney is satisfied with the allegations, an affidavit is filed and an Order is requested from the District Court.

Continuing, Ms. Lawson reviewed the involuntary commitment hearing process:

1. An informal hearing is held where all parties of a formal hearing are present--the district attorney, hospital staff, family members, public defender, treating physicians, and two independent court employed physicians.
2. Expert witness opinion is taken from the two independent court employed physicians and the treating physicians.
3. The Hearing Master issues a recommendation for the commitment or dismissal of the petition which is sent to the District Court Judge and an Order is signed.
4. The patient has ten days to object to the recommendation.

### Kimberly R. Maxon

Senator Rawson inquired whether there are any restrictions regarding the possessing of a firearm for those diagnosed as mentally ill, Kimberly R. Maxon (previously identified) stated that in certain situations when people are mentally ill and are voluntarily or involuntarily committed, law enforcement has access to information which assists in determining the accessibility of firearms.

Ms. Maxon's testimony centered on the subject of the mentally ill population in the criminal justice system. She noted there are no forensic facilities to house mentally ill offenders other than Lake's Crossing Center for the Mentally Disordered Offender (hereinafter referred to Lake's Crossing in these minutes), in Sparks, Nevada.

Regarding the feasibility of outpatient civil commitment, Ms. Maxon stated the following issues would have to be addressed:

- The implementation of such a program would require the development of certain criteria and responsibilities including: (1) eligibility; (2) treatment regimens; (3) monitoring and supervision; (4) frequency and location of hearings; and, (5) costs.
- Would a patient sign a document waiving their rights in order to participate in this program; agree to take medication; keep appointments at the facility; and, report to a physician? Questions were posed in regard to patient rights, medication, monitoring and supervision.

In summary, it was questioned how such involuntary outpatient treatment would be enforced and under what circumstances. Additionally, the availability of appropriate sanctions for those who violate conditions of outpatient civil commitment was examined.

### Carol Vesella

Carol Vesella (previously identified) described the review process after a DAP is received. In summary, if all criteria is met, an Order is sent to the Clark County Detention Center. Law enforcement is responsible for apprehending the alleged mentally ill individual and the petitioner is kept abreast of the situation.

### Ben Graham

In response to questions posed by Mr. Mortenson, Ben Graham (previously identified) made the following points regarding a DAP:

- Not every petition is accepted by the Clark County District Attorney's Office. The commitment process includes several checks such as investigating property disputes, ulterior motives, or vindictiveness.
- The district attorney looks for "probable cause" and thoroughly examines the facts and information which would lead a reasonable person to believe that another is a danger to himself or others.
- The alleged mentally ill person does not directly participate in the commitment process.

Mr. Graham stated that the Clark County District Attorney's Office has no opinion on whether the committee should address the possibility of changing the definition of "mentally ill" to include the term "gravely disabled" in the *Nevada Revised Statutes*.

A brief discussion ensued between Senator Regan and Mr. Graham regarding whether the professionals were treating the symptoms or the disease of mental illness.

### Carlos Brandenburg, Ph.D.

Addressing Senator Washington's statement that many homeless people suffer from mental illness, Carlos E. Brandenburg, Ph.D., Administrator, Mental Hygiene and Mental Retardation (MH/MR) Division, Nevada's Department of Human Resources. advised that:

- The division is developing a partnership with the Washoe County Sheriff's Office to provide a crisis observation unit for the homeless population.
- The proposed crisis observation unit in northern Nevada would provide psychiatric services 24 hours, seven days a week. Medical services for the unit would be provided through the University of Nevada, Reno, School of Medicine. Project Restart has been contracted to provide outreach services for the unit.

### Dave Kieckbusch

Dave Kieckbusch, Undersheriff for the Washoe County Sheriff's Office and Commander of the Washoe County Detention Center, provided the following information (Exhibit C):

- His written testimony.
- A statistical chart titled "Mental Health Statistics Regarding Mental Health Information."
- A copy of procedures used to handle special management inmates; and
- A copy of the policy and procedures used by the Washoe County Detention Center for making referrals to mental health services and managing suicidal inmates.

Undersheriff Kieckbusch reviewed the caseloads and services provided by the Washoe County Detention Center. He advised that:

- The programs and services available through the Washoe County Detention Center are limited.
- All new inmates are interviewed by medical personnel and a classification screening is conducted. If necessary, medical staff can take further action to treat an individual. If the inmate agrees to treatment, in many cases, the person can live in general population housing units for the duration of the sentence. If the inmate does not respond or stops taking medication, medical staff may place the inmate in a medical observation unit under certain circumstances.

Undersheriff Kieckbusch stated that in his view:

- There is a continuing need for support of outreach programs throughout the community to deal with mentally ill individuals. The lack of outpatient facilities results in mentally ill offenders returning to jail.
- Similar to an outpatient civil commitment program, the Inmate Assistance Program is used for some misdemeanor mentally ill offenders. Inmates are released with suspended sentences and, among other things, must comply with treatment at the NMHI, remain on medications, and obey the laws, to participate in this program. Tracking of this type of inmate is done by case managers from Project Restart and NMHI outpatient workers.

#### Jan K. Needham

At the request of Chairwoman Freeman, Jan K. Needham (identified earlier) distributed copies of the Mental Health Parity Act of 1996 (16Am. Jur. 2d *Constitutional Law* § 291 [1979]), and the Legislative Counsel Bureau Opinion on the Mental Health Parity Act by Charmaine L. Clarke, Deputy Legislative Counsel, Legal Division, LCB, dated May 12, 1997 (Exhibit D).

#### Captain Marilyn Rogan

Captain Marilyn Rogan representing the Clark County Detention Center, Captain of the Court Operations Bureau and Psychological Services Section stated that the Psychological Services Section is staffed by a psychiatrist who oversees three psychiatric social workers and one psychiatric nurse.

Captain Rogan's testimony centered on the services and average caseloads which are shown in Exhibit E. She advised that:

- The Clark County Detention Center has support groups such as Alcoholics Anonymous, Narcotics Anonymous, and a group for inmates with Human Immunodeficiency Virus (HIV)/Acquired Immunodeficiency Syndrome (AIDS).
- She recommended a support group be developed for "initial" involuntary commitment. She explained that the commitment process may be an emotional experience for that individual as well as for friends and family.

Responding to questions posed by Ms. Berman, Captain Rogan stated:

- A psychiatric social worker and psychiatric nurse, along with the psychiatrist, make inmate rounds. Staff is on call 24-hours a day.
- A large percentage of the mentally ill population abuse drugs.

### Carols Brandenburg

Carlos Brandenburg, Ph.D., (previously identified) stated for the past ten years, psychiatric services to the Clark County Detention Center have been provided by the State of Nevada. He advised that:

- Lake's Crossing is a pretrial facility for those individuals who have been adjudicated incompetent to stand trial. These individuals are usually mentally ill and charged with a felony offense. In an effort to attain competency to stand trial, an individual, in compliance with state law is referred to the center for treatment. If the individual is deemed incompetent, the charges are either dismissed with or without prejudice and the state proceeds with involuntary commitment to the appropriate mental health facility.
- The Nevada State Prison has its own psychiatric facility administered by the Director of the Department of Prisons.

Responding to questions posed by Ms. Berman, Dr. Brandenburg explained that approximately 60 to 70 percent of the mentally ill population also have substance abuse problems and are local citizens, not transients.

A short discussion ensued among committee members regarding whether mentally ill individuals must take medication for the rest of their lives. Dr. Brandenburg agreed a continued medication regimen leads to controlling the disease of mental illness. He added that a client centered community-based program which includes funds for education, housing, outreach programs, and such as PACT, is necessary to help a patient live successfully in the community.

### Judge Scott T. Jordan

Scott T. Jordan, District Judge, Family Division, Second Judicial District Court, gave an overview of his background in the area of mental health law which began in 1974. In 1975, he established the first legal clinic for the mentally ill at the NMHI in Sparks, Nevada. Since his election to district court in 1993, he has been the judge responsible for all involuntary civil commitment procedures held in Washoe County.

Judge Jordan noted two distinct changes in the area of mental health:

- The policy change to "deinstitutionalize."
  - Improved medications give psychiatric patients more ability to control their disorders and to succeed in the community.

Judge Jordan made the following points during his presentation:

- He is seeing individuals in his court who are committed to mental health institutions for criminal, crisis, or dangerous behavior. These individuals are evaluated, diagnosed and given a medication regimen. Unless a patient continues his medication and receives appropriate treatment support, he will not be successful in the community.
- Mentally ill individuals, living in the community, are not required to take medication and have a constitutional right to deny it.
- If the needs of the mentally ill in the community are not addressed, the same individuals will return to the criminal or civil commitment system.
- The need for outpatient services, voluntary or involuntary, was stressed.

- He provided a copy of a news article from the *Reno-Gazette Journal*, titled "Mental health advocates to weigh option," dated January 8, 1998, (Exhibit F). He commented on the two halfway houses in Reno, Nevada. One 12-bed facility located at 71 Vine Street, is being closed because of a lack of funding.

Continuing, Judge Jordan emphasized the halfway house is a good example of services needed on an outpatient basis for the mentally ill who are not in jail or in a hospital. It was his opinion, that outpatient services are the most cost effective and humane way to provide treatment for the mentally ill.

Responding to Ms. Berman's question, Judge Jordan stated that maintaining a data base of mentally ill individuals would be complicated because information would have to be collected from a wide variety of sources. He is not aware of a way to consolidate and integrate the information from such entities.

Continuing, Judge Jordan's testimony included the following points:

- The medication regimen is a psychological reminder to a mentally ill person of their imperfection and in many instances can result in an individual not taking his medication.
- The public needs to be educated that mental illness can be controlled and is not debilitating.
- A federal law was passed making a statement that the mentally ill have rights and are entitled to certain services. He encouraged the committee either formally or informally, support this law.

Senator Rawson commented from a legislative standpoint, the committee would like to know what the cost of the additional services would be to help solve these problems.

Dr. Brandenburg (previously identified) stated the outpatient programs he would be presenting to the Legislature will have positive outcomes in the community.

Chairwoman Freeman commented that:

- The states of Missouri, New York, and North Carolina have completed pilot programs and studies regarding outpatient civil commitment for mentally ill persons.
- A North Carolina study found that mental health professionals play a crucial role in the success of an outpatient commitment program.

Dr. Brandenburg pointed out that many professionals are adverse to providing coercive treatment and view that a patient should voluntarily receive treatment.

Regarding the coercive nature of outpatient involuntary civil commitment for the mentally ill, Judge Jordan stated:

- Judges would need to require treatment and impose sanctions for noncompliance.
- To impose fines, hospitalization, or jail for noncompliance with this program, raises legal issues.

Chairwoman Freeman and Judge Jordan had a brief discussion regarding the definition and regulation of *parens patriae* which refers to the role of a state to act as guardian to a person with mental disabilities. Judge Jordan commented if the state enacts a statutory scheme of an outpatient civil commitment program for the mentally ill, this would require the state to provide the services on an outpatient basis. Presently, the state cannot be forced to provide those services if the patient is not a client of the state system.

In conclusion, Judge Jordan urged the state to provide additional services to the mentally ill. He acknowledged that it is difficult to prioritize what population to help first (i.e., abused children, dysfunctional families, the mentally ill) but emphasized that the mentally ill greatly impact many aspects of the community. In other words, additional services for this population could benefit the community as a whole.



## Judge Nancy Becker

Nancy Becker, District Court Judge of the Eighth Judicial District Court testified regarding the treatment of mentally ill offenders in Nevada's criminal justice system, sentencing and treatment options for the judges, and related legal issues and concerns. She began her presentation with a brief biography of her experience and interest in the mentally ill population.

Judge Becker stated it was her opinion that there are two types of mentally ill offenders in Nevada which come before her court:

- The transient homeless population; and
- Mentally ill individuals who have some stability but their families are not necessarily capable of handling the problems these individuals incur.

Judge Becker made the following points from a judiciary perspective:

- The criminal justice system, generally, deals with mentally ill people who are in crisis mode.
- If probation is given a mentally ill offender in a felony case and the probation criteria is not followed, a separate revocation probation hearing must be held.
- There is a lack of mental health services in the prison for mentally ill offenders. Judges have few alternatives, other than prison, for those mentally ill offenders who need intense supervision.
- There are no facilities for the mentally ill offenders who commit misdemeanors.
- There are insufficient resources to serve individuals in the early stages of mental illness. It is important from a prevention standpoint to address mental illness at its inception.

Continuing, Judge Becker recommended additional outpatient services for mentally ill offenders convicted of misdemeanors. Such services could assist in keeping these individuals from returning to the criminal justice system or mental health institutions. Additionally, it was suggested that the Director of the Division of Parole and Probation could better provide information for sentencing purposes at the misdemeanor level.

Responding to questions posed by Senator Regan, Judge Becker stated that it was her opinion that:

- There are some problems with the current legal definition of "mentally ill." The portion which states "of danger to yourself or others," can be too restrictive, and there is a danger of too many alleged mentally ill people being involuntarily committed.
- A mentally ill person's behavior can be disturbing to others. Families should not have to wait for a violent act to occur to have their son or daughter involuntarily committed. She added that it is possible for an individual's constitutional rights to be protected while giving some relief to families.

## **PUBLIC TESTIMONY**

### Anna Uptergrove

Anna Uptergrove, Vice President of the National Association for the Mentally Ill (NAMI) in Nevada, President of the Eagle Valley Alliance in Carson City, testified through video conference in Carson City. She stated she is in support of a outpatient civil commitment program for the mentally ill. Her testimony centered on the difficulties she experienced when her son who has been diagnosed with paranoid schizophrenia needed extra care. She was finally able to have her son committed when he jumped out of a moving car which adequately proved he was a danger to himself.

-

-

### Ed Clements

Ed Clements thanked the committee for acknowledging that outpatient civil commitment for the mentally ill is not the only issue and that other additional services is a concern. He stated that he is a parent of a mentally ill adult daughter and has had experience with public and private mental health services. A copy of his detailed testimony and recommendations for the 1999 Legislature are attached as Exhibit G.

In response to Chairwoman Freeman, Dr. Brandenburg noted that by statute the state has no oversight regarding private institutions beyond licensing.

### James Richard Lucas

James Richard Lucas, resident of the State of Nevada, stated that he is writing a book about mental illness which began as a memoir of his family. He showed the committee a family photograph and noted that every member at one time has been diagnosed as paranoid schizophrenic. His detailed testimony and recommendations to the committee are Exhibit H.

### Pat Hines

Pat Hines, parent of a mentally ill son, testified in support of outpatient civil commitment of the mentally ill. She stated she would like to see the following improvements for the mentally ill:

- Expansion of the case management program and crisis unit at the Southern Nevada Adult Mental Health Services (SNAMHS) of Nevada's Department of Human Resources in Las Vegas.
- The legal definition of "mentally ill" expanded to include the acutely and chronically mentally ill.
- More funding provided for outpatient programs.
- Institution of a psychiatric residency program at the University of Nevada, Las Vegas, School of Medicine.

Ms. Hines reviewed a list people that she would like to testify before the committee which is Exhibit I.

### Nancy Aiken

Nancy Aiken, past president of NAMI, stated she is the parent of a mentally ill son. Her testimony centered on the difficulties and length of time it takes to get an individual committed. She explained that:

- Her son spent two months in isolation at the Clark County Detention Center in Las Vegas while waiting to be sent to Lake's Crossing. She explained that it took that length of time because of costs.
- When her son entered the Clark County Detention Center, he was receiving Social Security and medical benefits. However, upon his release 11 months later, he had no benefits.

She made the following suggestions for the committee's consideration:

- Assign a case manager to a person in crisis to better meet the individual's needs in a timely manner; and
- Provide a new forensic facility in Las Vegas for the mentally ill offenders.

## Morty Ebers

Morty Ebers, President, National Alliance for the Mentally Ill in Southern Nevada, Board Member of the State National Alliance for the Mentally Ill and parent of a mentally ill son testified on the difficulties he experienced in getting his son back into the mental health system.

- His son disappeared from a group home when he had an adverse reaction to a change in medication.
- He had to prove that his son was a "danger to himself," to reinstate him in the mental health system.
- He underscored the need for NAMI to participate in future committee meetings.

## Ollie Jones

Ollie Jones, United States Air Force retiree and disabled veteran, commented that he attended this committee meeting to meet elected officials. His testimony centered on his own personal experience with relatives in the mental health system. He requested the committee members to carefully listen to the testimony presented by the parents of mentally ill who have previously testified.

## **DISCUSSION OF FUTURE TOPICS AND FUTURE MEETINGS**

The committee tentatively scheduled its next meeting for Thursday, February 26, 1998, at 9 a.m., in the Legislative Building in Carson City. A simultaneous video conference of the meeting will be conducted at the Grant Sawyer State Office Building in Las Vegas.

-  
-  
-

## **DIRECTIONS TO STAFF**

Chairwoman Freeman requested staff to arrange for Jeannette K. Belz, President/CEO, Nevada Association of Hospitals and Hospital Administrators, to testify at a future meeting.

## **TOUR OF THE SOUTHERN NEVADA ADULT MENTAL HEALTH SERVICES 6161 WEST CHARLESTON BOULEVARD, LAS VEGAS.**

Committee members met at 2 p.m. at the Administration Building, SNAMHS and were given a tour of the facilities by James T. Northrup, Ph.D., Clinic Director.

## **ADJOURNMENT**

There being no further business to come before the committee, Chairwoman Freeman adjourned the meeting.

Respectfully submitted,

Nenita Wasserman

Senior Research Secretary

APPROVED BY:

---

Assemblywoman Vivian L. Freeman, Chairwoman

Date: \_\_\_\_\_

## **LIST OF EXHIBITS**

Exhibit A, is a packet of information provided to the committee members by staff contains the following documents:

- A newspaper article titled "Lawmakers to discuss mental health policies," *Las Vegas Review-Journal*, dated January 6, 1998."
- An article titled, "Coping with Mentally Ill Offenders Takes Innovation, Collaboration," from *Corrections ALERT*.
- An article titled "Jails Nationwide Trying to Cope with Increasing Numbers of Mentally Ill Offenders," from *Corrections ALERT*.
- A statistical chart titled "Use of Outpatient Commitment" from the Research Institute, Internet site <http://www.nasmhpd.org/nm/SLIDE30.HTM>.
- A statistical chart titled "Daily MH Bed Census" provided by the Mental Health and Mental Retardation Division of Nevada's Department of Human Resources.
- An article titled "From the Snake Pit" by Sigrid Baleen from *The California Journal*.

Exhibit B is a document provided by Ben Graham, Chief Deputy District Attorney, Office of the District Attorney titled "District Attorney Presentation to the Legislative Commission's Committee to Study the Feasibility of Adopting a Program of Outpatient Civil Commitment for the Mentally Ill."

Exhibit C is a packet of material provided by Undersheriff Dave Kieckbusch, Washoe County Sheriff's Office containing the following:

- His written testimony.
- A statistical chart titled "Mental Health Statistics Regarding Mental Health Information."
- A copy of procedures used to handle special management inmates.
- A copy of policy and procedures used by Washoe County Detention Center for its suicide program (management of potentially suicidal inmates and referral to mental health services).

Exhibit D is a copy of the Legislative Counsel Bureau Opinion dated on the Mental Health Parity Act of 1996 [16Am. Jur. 2d *Constitutional Law* § 291 (1979)] by Charmaine L. Clarke, Deputy Legislative Counsel, Legal Division, Legislative Counsel Bureau dated May 12, 1997, provided by Jan K. Needham, Principal Deputy Legislative Counsel, Legal Division, Legislative Counsel Bureau.

Exhibit E is a statistical chart provided by Captain Marilyn Rogan, Clark County Detention Center, Las Vegas, which shows services and average caseloads for the period of January 1997 through November 1997.

Exhibit F is a copy of a news article provided by Judge Scott T. Jordan, Family Division, Second Judicial District Court, Reno, dated January 8, 1998, from the *Reno-Gazette Journal*, titled "Mental health advocates to weigh option," dated January 8, 1998.

Exhibit G a copy of the written testimony provided by Ed and Karen Clements, 760 Beesley Drive, Las Vegas, Nevada 89110-3948.

Exhibit H is a copy of written testimony provided by James Richard Lucas.

Exhibit I is a copy of "Individuals recommended to be contacted for input to the S.C.R. 60 Interim Study Committee," by Pat Hines.

Exhibit J is the "Attendance Record" for this meeting.

Copies of the materials distributed in the meeting are on file in the Research Library of the Legislative Counsel Bureau, Carson City, Nevada. You may contact the library at (702) 684-6827.