



NEVADA LEGISLATURE
LEGISLATIVE COMMITTEE ON
CHILD WELFARE AND JUVENILE JUSTICE
(Nevada Revised Statutes [NRS] 218E.705)

SUMMARY MINUTES AND ACTION REPORT

The third meeting of the Nevada Legislature's Legislative Committee on Child Welfare and Juvenile Justice was held on Friday, June 20, 2014, at 9 a.m. in Room 4412 of the Grant Sawyer State Office Building, 555 East Washington Avenue, Las Vegas, Nevada. The meeting was videoconferenced to Room 3137 of the Legislative Building, 401 South Carson Street, Carson City, Nevada. A copy of this set of "Summary Minutes and Action Report," including the "Meeting Notice and Agenda" ([Exhibit A](#)) and other substantive exhibits, is available on the Nevada Legislature's website at <http://www.leg.state.nv.us/interim/77th2013/committee/>. In addition, copies of the audio or video record are available through the Legislative Counsel Bureau's Publications Office (e-mail: publications@lcb.state.nv.us; telephone: 775/684-6835).

COMMITTEE MEMBERS PRESENT IN LAS VEGAS:

Assemblyman Jason M. Frierson, Chair
Senator Scott T. Hammond
Senator Ruben J. Kihuen
Assemblyman John Hambrick
Assemblyman James Ohrenschall

COMMITTEE MEMBER ABSENT (EXCUSED):

Senator Tick Segerblom, Vice Chair

LEGISLATIVE COUNSEL BUREAU STAFF PRESENT:

Patrick Guinan, Principal Research Analyst, Research Division
Bryan Fernley-Gonzalez, Principal Deputy Legislative Counsel, Legal Division
Karly O'Krent, Deputy Legislative Counsel, Legal Division
Janet Coons, Senior Research Secretary, Research Division

OPENING REMARKS

- Chair Frierson called the third meeting of the Legislative Committee on Child Welfare and Juvenile Justice (Committee) to order. He welcomed Committee members, staff, presenters, and the public.

PUBLIC COMMENT

- Chair Frierson called for public comment; however, no testimony was provided.

APPROVAL OF MINUTES OF THE MEETING HELD ON MARCH 27, 2014, IN LAS VEGAS, NEVADA

- The Committee **APPROVED THE FOLLOWING ACTION:**

ASSEMBLYMAN OHRENSCHALL MOVED TO APPROVE THE “SUMMARY MINUTES AND ACTION REPORT” OF THE MARCH 27, 2014, MEETING HELD IN LAS VEGAS, NEVADA. THE MOTION WAS SECONDED BY SENATOR HAMMOND AND PASSED UNANIMOUSLY.

PRESENTATION ON SEX TRAFFICKING OF MINORS

- Catherine Cortez Masto, Attorney General (AG), Office of the AG, stated that Nevada’s Office of the AG is one of only a few AG offices in the country with an in-house unit that focuses on missing and exploited children. She shared a Microsoft PowerPoint presentation on human trafficking, which highlighted the following:
 1. Assembly Bill 67 (Chapter 426, *Statutes of Nevada 2013*) which created the crime of sex trafficking;
 2. A.B. 146 (Chapter 354, *Statutes of Nevada 2013*) which established the crime of involuntary servitude of a minor;
 3. Statistics regarding underage victims identified in Clark County for the period of 2011 through 2014;
 4. A Solutions Summit held in May 2014 that addressed treatment for victims, data collection, and community awareness;
 5. Partner organizations against trafficking; and
 6. Public awareness campaigns. (Please see [Exhibit B.](#))

Discussion ensued between Senator Hammond and AG Masto regarding possible legislation mandating data collection. Attorney General Masto stated that more information would be available when her office presents a written report in the fall of 2014 regarding the status of sex trafficking in Nevada. She verified that many youths aging out of foster care are

prime targets for sex trafficking. Attorney General Masto said the State is not collecting data regarding their treatment nor on victims not arrested through the juvenile justice system. She noted that a bill from the United States Senate mandating states to collect data on treatment for human and sex trafficking or face the possibility of losing federal funding is currently moving through Congress. Attorney General Masto stated that a lack of resources and confidentiality would be two main barriers to collecting data.

- Senator Hammond requested a definition of an “impression” regarding the billboard awareness campaign.
- Attorney General Masto explained that an “impression” is a marketing term that identifies the number of drivers that see the billboard. She offered to provide more information to the Committee.

Responding to Assemblyman Ohrenschall’s question regarding whether any of the victims identified in 2014 were also victims in 2013, Attorney General Masto offered to verify the recidivism rate of the victims with the Las Vegas Metropolitan Police Department (LVMPD).

In response to Assemblyman Ohrenschall’s question regarding whether any of the victims have qualified for financial assistance in transitioning to adulthood as provided in A.B. 350 (Chapter 57, *Statutes of Nevada 2011*), AG Masto replied she did not know.

- Chair Frierson stated his appreciation for the effectiveness and collaboration of the awareness campaigns in reaching the public. Sharing his concern for the number of victims identified by LVMPD, he wondered about the number of unidentified victims in other parts of the State.
- Attorney General Masto stated the Reno Police Department has a part-time unit that focuses on sex trafficking. She pointed out its data is different from what LVMDP collects, which makes comparison difficult.
- Chair Frierson offered the Committee’s assistance with bill draft requests.

PRESENTATION ON MISSING AND EXPLOITED CHILDREN IN NEVADA

- Victor-Hugo Schulze III, Senior Deputy AG, Children’s Advocate, Office of Advocate for Missing or Exploited Children, Office of the AG, stated that he is also the Director of the Nevada Clearinghouse for Missing and Exploited Children (NevCMEC) as authorized by NRS 432.157. He presented a *Biennial Report of the Nevada State Advocate for Missing and Exploited Children* for 2011 through 2012, which focused on the establishment, the mission and duties, current initiatives and projects, and the workload of the NevCMEC. Mr. Schulze shared that 7,500 to 8,000 children are missing annually in Nevada, with the focus of missing children in Clark County on family and nonstranger abductions. (Please see [Exhibit C.](#))

- Chair Frierson asked what percentage of missing children cases are actually parents trying to circumvent the family court system resulting in possible abductions.
- Mr. Schulze replied that some cases have custody orders and some have never been to family court. He identified a problem of people “gaming” the family court system, which has resulted in a high false reporting rate.
- Chair Frierson asked Mr. Schulze to discuss his involvement with international abduction cases.
- Mr. Schulze shared that the Office of Advocate for Missing or Exploited Children returned two children to France and one child to Sweden, resulting in relationships with the Embassy of France and the Embassy of Sweden in Washington, D.C., as well as the Embassy of the U.S. in Stockholm, Sweden. Mr. Schulze discussed the Hague Convention on the Civil Aspects of International Child Abduction, also known as the Hague Treaty, which is one remedy parents can use in international abduction cases. He mentioned that Nevada has a warrant process under NRS 432.207 that allows a child to be back in the hands of a parent within four days.

Responding to Chair Frierson’s question regarding how the Office of Advocate for Missing or Exploited Children receives its cases, Mr. Schulze shared that referrals come from foreign embassies, judges, national clearinghouses, parents, police agencies, the U.S. Department of State, and various federal agencies.

Assemblyman Ohrenschall and Mr. Schulze discussed whether there is an overlap between missing children and trafficked victims. Mr. Schulze estimated the largest overlap lies in the category of “throwaway” children—children who leave and their parents do not care. He said these children are a prime resource for pimps due to their vulnerability and a lack of resources.

PRESENTATION ON THE STATUTORY DEFINITION OF “THE BEST INTEREST OF THE CHILD”

- The Honorable Dorothy Nash Holmes, Municipal Judge, Department 3, Washoe County, stated that she is also a specialty court judge, handling treatment courts for people with co-occurring disorders, such as mental illness and addictions. She introduced Kate High, Fundraising Development Manager for Transforming Youth Recovery. Judge Holmes shared a Microsoft PowerPoint presentation regarding a drug overdose prevention program. (Please see [Exhibit D](#).) She cited statistics regarding drug abuse, noting that Nevada had 7,572 drug-related deaths statewide from 2000 through 2012. Judge Holmes identified various ways that drug overdoses can occur, and she proposed a naloxone program to reverse the effects of an overdose. She discussed the requirements of such a program, how naloxone works, its costs, and usage in other states. Judge Holmes said that NRS 41.500, also known as

the Good Samaritan Law, would need amending if the State were to adopt the naloxone program.

Continuing her presentation, Judge Holmes focused on how substance abuse affects families and that family court judges need to know this information. She proposed amending subsection 4(f) of NRS 125.480 to read that the mental and physical health of the parents include the abuse of alcohol, prescription medications, and other legal or illegal substances and that the court may require independent corroboration of an allegation that a parent is habitually or continually using controlled substances or illegal drugs. Judge Holmes pointed out her concerns with Chapter 432B of NRS, “Protection of Children from Abuse and Neglect.” She strongly suggested that legislative language providing for intervention when a parent or guardian is abusing drugs or alcohol is necessary in order to protect children.

- Kate High, previously identified, shared that she is a mother and a recovering alcoholic and drug addict who has been in recovery for 29 years. She stated that drug addiction and alcoholism are diseases over which no one has control. Ms. High explained that treatment and programs do work, but they take time, and until parents avail themselves of treatment, the children suffer. She expressed her support for Judge Holmes’ proposals to help protect the children.
- Chair Frierson commented that federal policy dictates to some extent what the State Legislature can do to protect abused and neglected children.
- Judge Holmes expressed that she offered her discussion of NRS Chapter 432 out of fear, not criticism. She urged the Committee to look at stronger legislative language regarding treatment; Judge Holmes suggested current language is too loose and tentative. She strongly encouraged the State to do more to help Nevada’s children, stating that 90 percent of addicts do not believe they are addicted.
- Assemblyman Hambrick remarked that he would follow Judge Holmes’ concerns closely during the 2015 Legislative Session.

PRESENTATION BY THE SUPREME COURT OF NEVADA’S COMMISSION ON STATEWIDE JUVENILE JUSTICE REFORM

- Stephanie Heying, Court Services Analyst, Court Services, Judicial Programs and Services, Administrative Office of the Courts, Supreme Court of Nevada, shared a Microsoft PowerPoint presentation highlighting the work of the subcommittees of the Supreme Court of Nevada’s Commission on Statewide Juvenile Justice Reform. (Please see [Exhibit E](#).) She submitted copies of: (1) a draft juvenile delinquency competency statute ([Exhibit E-1](#)); (2) unanimously approved amendments to NRS 392.910 and 392.466 ([Exhibit E-2](#)); (3) a Juvenile Justice Data Dictionary ([Exhibit E-3](#)); and (4) a report titled *Juvenile Justice Data Collection in Nevada* ([Exhibit E-4](#)). Ms. Heying noted the 7 steps on page 11 of the report that the Juvenile

Justice Programs Office, Division of Child and Family Services (DCFS), Department of Health and Human Services (DHHS), must go through to create data reports. She concluded her presentation sharing the Commission's opinion that the State continue to identify and implement juvenile justice reforms in order to reduce the number of youths that come in contact with the juvenile justice system and provide the best services and programming for those youths and their families.

Assemblyman Ohrenschall and Ms. Heying discussed when the Red Rock Academy would be ready to house juvenile offenders who are in the process of certification. Ms. Heying replied she did not have a timeline for the facility, but additional information would be provided at the June 27, 2014, meeting scheduled for the Legislative Committee on Child Welfare and Juvenile Justice's Task Force to Study Juvenile Justice Issues.

PRESENTATION ON THE COURT APPOINTED SPECIAL ADVOCATES PROGRAM

- Shelia Parks, Program Administrator, Court Appointed Special Advocates Program (CASA), and Franz J. Braun, Site Manager, National Council of Juvenile and Family Court Judges, CASA volunteer, and Vice Chair, Washoe County CASA Foundation, jointly provided a Microsoft PowerPoint presentation, which highlighted the following related to CASA:
 - How Guardian Ad Litem (GAL)/CASA programs began;
 - The beginning of volunteer court programs;
 - The mission of CASA;
 - Laws pertaining to GAL/CASA programs;
 - Statistics showing why CASA programs are needed around the nation and in Nevada; and
 - CASA locations in Nevada. (Please see [Exhibit F.](#))

Ms. Parks provided the following information for the eight local CASA programs in Nevada: (1) starting date; (2) jurisdiction represented; (3) number of children in foster care in the jurisdiction; (4) number of children served by CASA volunteers; (5) number of staff; (6) number of volunteers; (7) funding structure; and (8) program structure. She noted the director of each individual program submitted the information. Ms. Parks shared that the programs in Clark, Douglas, and Washoe Counties are court- or county-funded; the other five are nonprofit programs and receive funding from other sources.

Continuing the presentation, Ms. Parks discussed CASA volunteers, focusing on who can become a volunteer; the role of a volunteer; the requirements to become a volunteer; and how they make a difference in children's lives.

Chair Frierson and Ms. Parks discussed the difference between a CASA volunteer and an attorney appointed to represent a child. Ms. Parks said the Children's Attorneys Project of the Legal Aid Center of Southern Nevada provides legal representation to the courts for

what a child wants while CASA represents a child's best interests, even if it is not what the child desires.

- In conclusion, Mr. Franz explained that permanency for children might result in adoption, guardianship, independent living, or reunification. He shared how CASA volunteers can provide lifelong, permanent connections and support for children. Mr. Franz discussed CASA volunteers' roles in identifying permanent connections when youths exit foster care; shared real examples of how CASA volunteers have changed children's lives; and identified ways CASA programs could improve.
- Responding to Chair Frierson's question regarding whether any states compensate CASA volunteers, Ms. Parks replied that all of North Dakota's GALs are paid attorneys.

OVERVIEW OF THE NEVADA OPERATIONS OF MULTI-AUTOMATED DATA SYSTEM REPLACEMENT AND FEASIBILITY STUDY

- Louise Bush, Chief, Child Support Enforcement (CSE) Program, Division of Welfare and Supportive Services (DWSS), DHHS, introduced Cynthia Fisher, Field Operations Manager, CSE Program, DWSS, DHHS. They shared a Microsoft PowerPoint presentation regarding the CSE Program, which is a partnership of the federal, state, tribal and local governments, and others to promote parental responsibility so that children receive support from both parents when they live in separate households. (Please see [Exhibit G](#).) They highlighted the following:
 - Why the program started and its evolution;
 - The core mission to locate parents, establish paternity, and establish orders to collect support;
 - The program intake process and child support program functions; and
 - Performance measures and trends from 2006 through 2013.

Discussion ensued regarding the performance measures related to paternity establishment. Chair Frierson asked whether the numbers over 100 percent include those parents discounted as parents. Ms. Fisher replied the rate demonstrates the number of paternities established for children born out of wedlock. She explained that the starting number every year is the number of cases from the prior year that included children in the caseload born out of wedlock. Ms. Fisher noted that caseloads continue to change; there might be fewer children in the caseload, but paternity has been established. She said this practice is not exclusion, but rather statistics.

Responding to Senator Hammond's request for verification that in 2012, the CSE Program had 100 percent of the paternity cases reunited, Ms. Fisher confirmed that was correct.

- Continuing the presentation, Ms. Bush explained that each state must operate a single, statewide automated data processing and information retrieval system that meets federal

requirements, security requirements, and is capable of required data exchanges. She discussed the purpose, need, and functionality of the CSE program. Ms. Bush added that state and tribal CSE programs must follow specific policies and procedures to receive federal funding approval in order to plan, design, develop, implement, and operate automated child support systems.

Ms. Bush discussed the benefits of modernizing child support systems. She provided a list of states undergoing system replacement projects and incremental system projects, as well as those states with planning phase projects. Ms. Bush explained whether a state is creating a new system or modifying an existing one, an Advance Planning Document (APD) must be prepared in order to receive federal funding for system acquisition and operating costs. She added that states must also conduct a thorough feasibility study to acquire a new or replacement system. Ms. Bush provided information regarding the status of Nevada's feasibility study. She said a needs assessment conclusion identified that the obsolete code base of the mainframe system is inadequate to support Nevada's caseload. Ms. Bush also supplied information regarding the system limitations of the CSE program and reasons why it needs modernization.

Concluding her presentation, Ms. Bush explained that in order to implement modernization of the system, CSE must complete the following: (1) secure funding; (2) submit implementation of the APD; (3) publish a request for proposal; and (4) select vendors.

In response to Chair Frierson's inquiry regarding where Nevada ranks nationally in child support collections, Ms. Bush stated the State ranks 34, which indicates improvement.

Chair Frierson and Ms. Fisher discussed the process CSE uses regarding delinquent payments. She explained that before enforcement actions are possible, a person must accumulate a certain amount of debt. Ms. Fisher added that case managers consider circumstances and work closely with attorneys and various programs so that an enforcement action, such as revoking a driver's license, does not prohibit a parent from working in order to make child support payments.

Discussion ensued between Assemblyman Ohrenschall and Ms. Bush regarding the types of collections. Ms. Bush verified that electronic wage garnishment is the most efficient method of receiving payment. She added that CSE could only process what it receives; electronic payments might go "undispersed" if numbers associated with the payment transmittal are misidentified.

- Assemblyman Hambrick expressed his astonishment regarding the State's outdated data processing system. He suggested changes could occur in the 2015 Session.

PRESENTATION ON “REHOMING” ADOPTED CHILDREN

- Lisa Ruiz-Lee, Director, Clark County Department of Family Services, shared a Microsoft PowerPoint presentation regarding the “rehoming” of adopted children. She explained it is the practice of placing children with nonrelative strangers outside the purview of the courts or public child welfare agencies. Ms. Ruiz-Lee discussed the investigative series called “The Child Exchange,” published in September 2013 by the Reuters news agency, which examined the online network created by parents unable to meet the complex emotional and behavioral needs of their adopted children. (Please see [Exhibit H](#).)
- Brigid Duffy, Chief Deputy District Attorney, Juvenile Division, Office of the Clark County District Attorney, discussed in detail statutory changes found in Colorado, Florida, Ohio, and Wisconsin law to prevent the rehoming of adopted children ([Exhibit H](#)).
- Chair Frierson asked whether parents in Wisconsin are still considered a relative if their parental rights are terminated.
- Ms. Duffy replied she was not aware of Wisconsin’s definition of “relative.”
- Jill Marano, Deputy Administrator, Family Programs, DCFS, DHHS, discussed a memorandum released at the end of May 2014 by the Administration for Children and Families, U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, regarding rehoming. She also discussed NRS 127.310, which addresses unlawful placement or advertising to place children for adoption. Ms. Marano stated that NRS does not address the rehoming of children and presented recommendations for amending NRS 432B and Chapter 127 of NRS, “Adoption of Children and Adults,” to make them consistent with other jurisdictions nationwide. She shared online examples of attempts to rehome adopted children, including one from Nevada found on Craig’s List ([Exhibit H](#)).

Discussion ensued regarding rehoming in Nevada. Senator Hammond stated his willingness to support legislation to prevent rehoming in Nevada. Chair Frierson suggested that rehoming probably happens more frequently in Nevada than what is known. Senator Hammond suggested there should be a mechanism in place for eradicating and prosecuting the practice of rehoming adopted children.

- Assemblyman Ohrenschall asked for clarification of the difference between rehoming versus abandonment.
- Ms. Duffy explained that allegations of abandonment could be generated when parents fail to appear for their children’s hearings in delinquency court. She said many parents from delinquency court assume their children will receive agency help if they abandon them. Ms. Duffy added that any proposed legislation must clearly define “rehoming.”

- Chair Frierson acknowledged there is a difference between frustrated parents and those trying to rehome their children because they have developed behavioral issues.
- Responding to Chair Frierson's previous question regarding the definition of a relative, Ms. Duffy stated when relatives adopt children in foster care, the State does not always know if they are returning the children to their biological parents. She emphasized that "relative" should be clearly defined in any proposed legislation dealing with "rehoming," since in Nevada, if a parent's rights are terminated, that parent is no longer a legal relative.

OVERVIEW OF THE NEVADA PARTNERSHIP FOR HOMELESS YOUTH

- Arash Ghafoori, Executive Director, Nevada Partnership for Homeless Youth (NPHY), shared a Microsoft PowerPoint presentation titled, "Combating Youth Homelessness in Southern Nevada," which included a short video illustrating real life success stories. (The video may be viewed at: http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=grSxIltwy_g&sns=em.) He pointed out that Nevada ranks fifth in the nation for prevalence of unaccompanied homeless youth and has the highest rate of unaccompanied homeless youth living unsheltered. Mr. Ghafoori identified reasons why homelessness occurs in youths. (Please see [Exhibit I](#).)
- Chair Frierson questioned the status of the 8,400 homeless youths enrolled in the Clark County School District.
- Mr. Ghafoori replied these kids could be homeless living with their families, "couch-surfing," or living on the streets.

Continuing, Mr. Ghafoori discussed the serious consequences of youth homelessness. He presented an overview of the comprehensive services that NPHY offers. Mr. Ghafoori commented that NPHY is the only government-designated, right-to-shelter agency in Clark County, an important distinction that allows it to serve abuse, neglected, and abandoned unaccompanied minors. He explained that all of NPHY's programs serve homeless youths aged 12 through 21 who reside in southern Nevada. Mr. Ghafoori discussed NPHY's outreach services, focusing on the William Fry drop-in center, Project Safe Place, and its Independent Living Program. He stated that NPHY's unique comprehensive approach moves youths from the streets through a continuum of services to meet their needs and out of homelessness. He announced that construction has begun on expanding NPHY's drop-in center to over 4,500 square feet, making it one of the most comprehensive drop-in centers in the country. Mr. Ghafoori emphasized the need for Nevada to be proactive regarding youth homelessness. He stressed the importance of combating youth homelessness before these youths become victims of sex trafficking or incarcerated.

Mr. Ghafoori presented additional information regarding the following NPHY programs: (1) outreach and advocacy; (2) safe place and mobile crisis intervention; (3) immediate intervention and long-term independence; (4) family reunification services; and (5) transitional housing. (Please see [Exhibit I-1](#).) He also shared a list of vital statistics regarding youth homelessness in southern Nevada. (Please see [Exhibit I-2](#).)

- Chair Frierson acknowledged that NPHY is a phenomenal program and encouraged continued dialogue with Mr. Ghafoori.

PUBLIC COMMENT

- Denise Tanata Ashby, J.D., Executive Director, Children's Advocacy Alliance (CAA), presented the following legislative recommendations for consideration by the Committee:
 1. Commission a study on child welfare funding in Nevada;
 2. Improve interviewing standards for child victims of sexual abuse;
 3. Require smoke-free foster homes to protect Nevada's vulnerable children from secondhand smoke;
 4. Ensure consistent custody rulings between child welfare and family court cases;
 5. Mandate law enforcement to contact Child Protective Services, DCFS, DHHS, when responding to domestic violence calls when children are present or there is evidence that a child or children reside in the home;
 6. Oppose the requirement under the Adam Walsh Child Protection and Safety Act of 2006. (Please see [Exhibit J](#).)

Ms. Ashby noted the recommendations were developed from the relationships the CAA has with private and public community partners, calls received from the public, and a review of trends and best practices around the country.

- Chair Frierson encouraged members of the Committee to reach out to Ms. Ashby with any questions they may have.
- Jessica Vigil, private citizen and former foster youth, Las Vegas, Nevada, testified that she entered foster care in 2002 and had the same CASA worker the entire time until she aged out of foster care in 2005. Ms. Vigil said she was separated from her siblings, and the only time she could see them was when her CASA worker could arrange for them to be together. She expressed her deep gratitude for CASA and the many other agencies discussed today that helped her while she was in foster care.

- Chair Frierson announced that the Committee's next meeting and work session is scheduled for July 18, 2014. He said a solicitation of recommendations would be issued in order to prepare for the upcoming work session.
- Subsequent to the meeting, information requested by Senator Hammond and Assemblyman Ohrenschall was provided by AG Mastro. (Please see [Exhibit K.](#))

ADJOURNMENT

There being no further business to come before the Committee, the meeting was adjourned at 12:47 p.m.

Respectfully submitted,

Janet Coons
Senior Research Secretary

Patrick Guinan
Principal Research Analyst

APPROVED BY:

Assemblyman Jason M. Frierson, Chair

Date: _____

LIST OF EXHIBITS

[Exhibit A](#) is the “Meeting Notice and Agenda” provided by Patrick Guinan, Principal Research Analyst, Research Division, Legislative Counsel Bureau.

[Exhibit B](#) is a Microsoft PowerPoint presentation dated June 20, 2014, titled “Human Trafficking,” presented by Catherine Cortez Masto, Attorney General (AG), Office of the AG.

[Exhibit C](#) is the *Biennial Report of the Nevada State Advocate for Missing and Exploited Children*, dated January 31, 2013, submitted by Victor-Hugo Schulze III, Senior Deputy AG, Children’s Advocate, Office of Advocate for Missing or Exploited Children, Office of the AG.

[Exhibit D](#) is a Microsoft PowerPoint presentation dated June 20, 2014 regarding an overdose prevention program furnished by The Honorable Dorothy Nash Holmes, Municipal Judge, Department 3, Washoe County, and Stacie Mathewson, Founder, The Stacie Mathewson Foundation and “Transforming Youth Recovery.”

[Exhibit E](#) is a Microsoft PowerPoint presentation titled “Nevada Supreme Court Commission on Statewide Juvenile Justice Reform,” by Associate Justice Nancy M. Saitta and Associate Justice James W. Hardesty, Supreme Court of Nevada, presented by Stephanie Heying, Court Services Analyst, Court Services, Judicial Programs and Services, Administrative Office of the Courts (AOC), Supreme Court of Nevada.

[Exhibit E-1](#) is a document titled “Draft Juvenile Delinquency Competency (Statute),” furnished by Stephanie Heying, Court Services Analyst, Court Services, Judicial Programs and Services, AOC, Supreme Court of Nevada.

[Exhibit E-2](#) is suggested amendments to *Nevada Revised Statutes* (NRS) 392.910 and NRS 392.466 submitted by Stephanie Heying, Court Services Analyst, Court Services, Judicial Programs and Services, AOC, Supreme Court of Nevada.

[Exhibit E-3](#) is a report titled *Juvenile Justice Data Dictionary*, submitted by the Nevada Supreme Court Commission on Statewide Juvenile Justice Reform, dated April 2014, presented by Stephanie Heying, Court Services Analyst, Court Services, Judicial Programs and Services, AOC, Supreme Court of Nevada.

[Exhibit E-4](#) is a report titled *Juvenile Justice Data Collection in Nevada*, submitted by the Standardized Data Collection for Juvenile Justice Subcommittee, a Subcommittee of the Nevada Supreme Court Commission on Statewide Juvenile Justice Reform, dated April 2014, furnished by Stephanie Heying, Court Services Analyst, Court Services, Judicial Programs and Services, AOC, Supreme Court of Nevada.

[Exhibit F](#) is a Microsoft PowerPoint presentation dated June 20, 2014, titled “What is CASA and Why Do We Need Court Appointed Special Advocates?” presented by Shelia Parks, Program Administrator, Court Appointed Special Advocates Program (CASA), and Franz J. Braun, Site Manager, National Council of Juvenile and Family Court Judges, CASA volunteer, and Vice Chair, Washoe County CASA Foundation.

[Exhibit G](#) is a Microsoft PowerPoint presentation dated June 20, 2014, titled “Child Support Enforcement,” offered by Louise Bush, Chief, Child Support Enforcement Program, Division of Welfare and Supportive Services, Department of Health and Human Services.

[Exhibit H](#) is a Microsoft PowerPoint presentation dated June 20, 2014, regarding the rehoming of adopted children, furnished by Lisa Ruiz-Lee, Director, Clark County Department of Family Services.

[Exhibit I](#) is a Microsoft PowerPoint presentation dated June 20, 2014, titled “Combating Youth Homelessness in Southern Nevada,” submitted by Arash Ghafoori, Executive Director, Nevada Partnership for Homeless Youth (NPHY).

[Exhibit I-1](#) is a document outlining the programs of the NPHY, furnished by Arash Ghafoori, Executive Director, NPHY.

[Exhibit I-2](#) is a document titled “Youth Homelessness in Southern Nevada: Vital Statistics,” presented by Arash Ghafoori, Executive Director, NPHY.

[Exhibit J](#) is a document dated June 20, 2014, regarding the Children’s Advocacy Alliance (CAA), submitted by Denise Tanata Ashby, J.D., Executive Director, CAA.

[Exhibit K](#) is a list of follow-up questions and answers pertaining to testimony presented during the June 20, 2014, meeting of the Legislative Committee on Child Welfare and Juvenile Justice, submitted by Catherine Cortez Masto, AG, Office of the AG.

This set of “Summary Minutes and Action Report” is supplied as an informational service. Exhibits in electronic format may not be complete. Copies of the complete exhibits and other materials distributed at the meeting are on file in the Research Library of the Legislative Counsel Bureau, Carson City, Nevada. You may contact the Library online at www.leg.state.nv.us/lcb/research/library/feedbackmail.cfm or telephone: 775/684-6827.