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Juvenile Detention Centers

CYFD is mandated by the New Mexico Administrative Code to inspect juvenile detention centers (JDC) for the purpose of certification. All secure juvenile detention facilities must comply with State Detention Standards that govern the basic operations of juvenile detention centers. Compliance is determined during annual inspections, or more frequently when warranted.

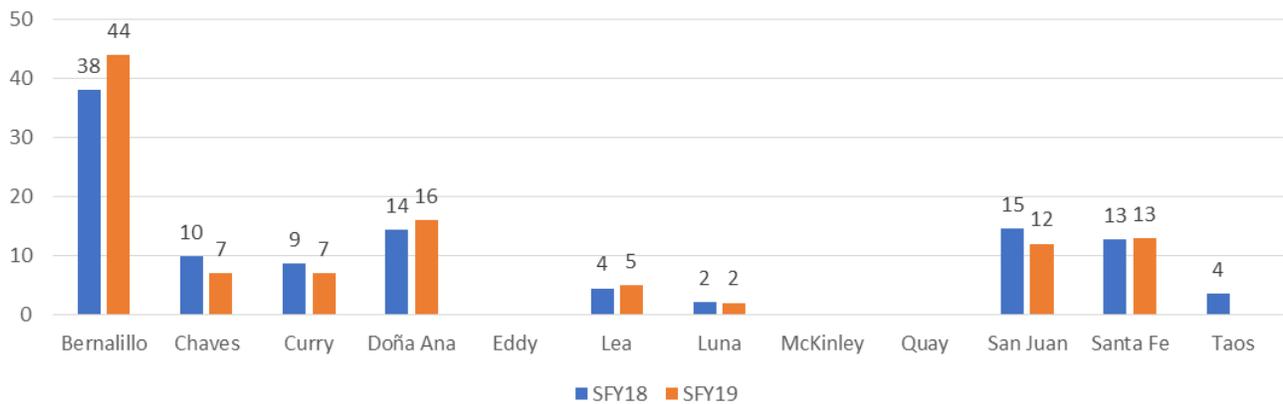
CYFD partners with administrators from New Mexico counties to maintain safe, secure and healthy conditions of confinement, and quality provision of services for juvenile in detention centers.

In state fiscal year 2019, there were eight juvenile detention centers in the State of New Mexico. All facilities house male and female clients, except for Luna County, who houses only males. Taos County closed its doors in August of 2018.

<u>Facility</u>	<u>Bed Capacity</u>	<u>Certified Annually</u>
Bernalillo County Youth Services Center	78	December
Chaves County Juvenile Detention Center	19	March
Curry County Juvenile Detention Center	16	February
Doña Ana County Juvenile Detention Center	42	August
Lea County Juvenile Detention Center	32	May
Luna County Detention Center	4	January
San Juan County Juvenile Detention Center	34	April
Santa Fe County Youth Development Program	<u>63</u>	January
	288	

While the statewide JDC bed capacity is at 288, the average daily population statewide has remained under 50 percent capacity the last two years – 37.1 percent in state fiscal year 2018 and 36.8 percent in 2019.

2018 - 2019 JDC Average Daily Population



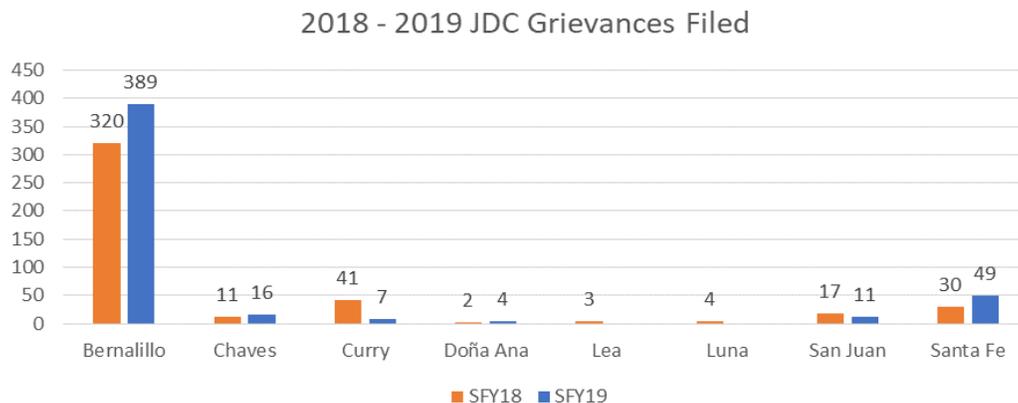
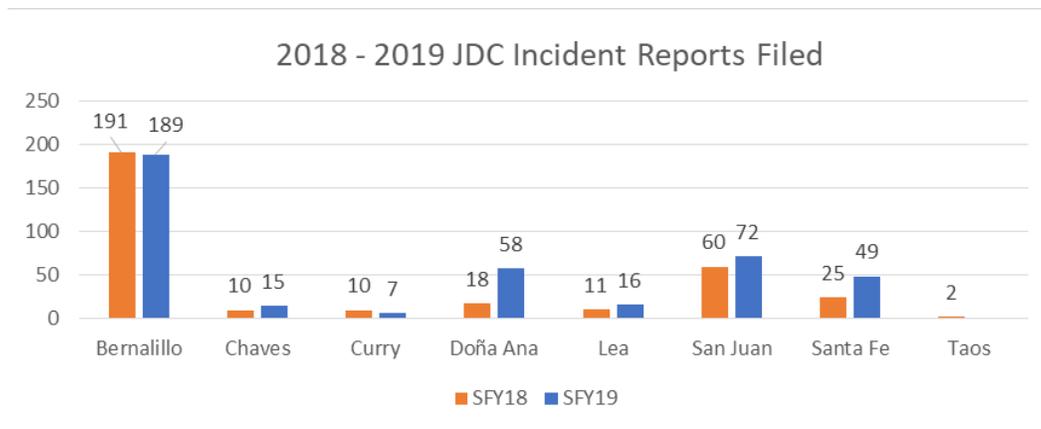
* numbers rounded to the closest whole number.

The juvenile detention facilities work hard to safeguard the rights of all juveniles in their care and custody. Juveniles and third parties, such as family members, attorneys and guardians have the opportunity to confidentially report any needs, concerns or complaints. Staff are to respond in a fair and timely manner without fear of reprisals or punishment by the juvenile engaging in the grievance process.

Any time a juvenile is placed in mechanical restraints, such as hinged handcuffs, AD belt, belly chain foot shackles, safety helmet or soft cuffs, except when used during transportation outside the secure area, are to be reported to the CYFD certification manager within twenty-four hours.

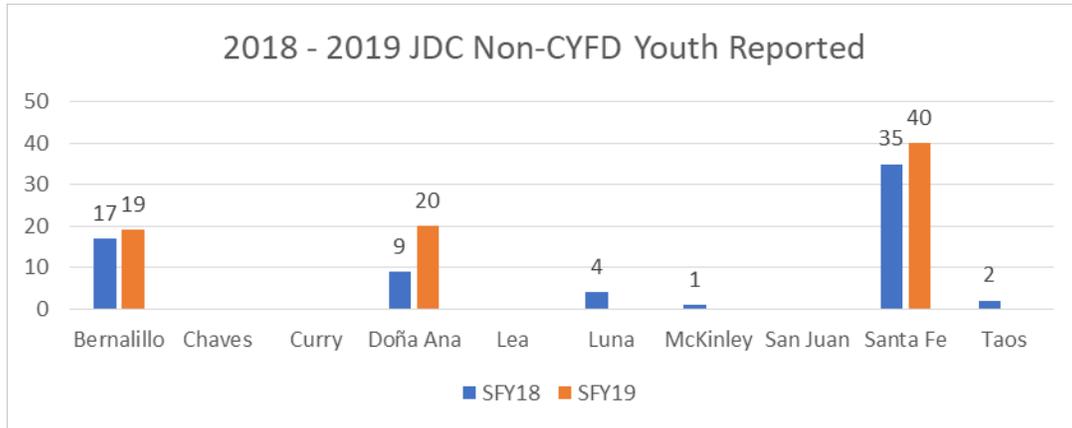
Serious incidents are also reported. These can be environmental hazards, arrest or detention or situations that require emergency services. Environmental hazards include unsafe conditions which create immediate threat to life or safety, including but not limited to fire and contagious disease requiring quarantine.

Emergency services include; unanticipated admission to a hospital, other psychiatric facility, or the provision of emergency services including, but not limited to treatment for broken bones, cuts requiring sutures, poisoning, contagious diseases requiring quarantine, burns requiring specialized medical treatment, medication under-dose or overdose requiring treatment, or incidents between residents or residents and staff resulting in physical or psychological harm or which could result in psychological harm or a confrontation between staff(s) or resident(s) that results in any restraint, use of force or behavior-management technique, or other conditions requiring specialized treatment at an urgent care center, emergency room or by EMS.



*Numbers for Incident Reports and Grievances are reported by the juvenile detention centers to the compliance monitor.

Juvenile Detention Centers often hold non-CYFD youth. These are youth that do not come through the state’s juvenile justice system, but are requested held by Bureau of Indian Affairs, federal agencies such as the US Marshall’s Office or Immigration and Customs Enforcement, or courtesy holds for other agencies while traveling through our state. CYFD requests that each detention center record these youth in the detention component of the SARA data collection system.



Juvenile Detention Alternatives Initiative (JDAI)

With a vision that all youth involved in the juvenile justice system should have opportunities to develop into healthy, productive adults, while promoting public safety, the Annie E. Casey Foundation (AECF) began to tackle juvenile justice reform efforts through the implementation of the Juvenile Detention Alternatives Initiative (JDAI) using eight core strategies. These strategies have been replicated in over 300 jurisdictions in 40 states and the District of Columbia. The eight core strategies include: data-driven decision making; objective admissions based on valid risk assessment instruments; alternatives to detention; case processing reform; special detention cases; reducing racial disparities; improving conditions of confinement; and collaborative partnerships. CYFD has embraced AECF's justice reform efforts since 2003. CYFD partnered with the New Mexico Legislature, the New Mexico Association of Counties, and the Judiciary (Statewide Leadership Team) to embed JDAI's principles in our juvenile justice system. The Memorandum of Understanding can be found in Appendix.

The Statewide Leadership Team was formalized in a four year Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) originally in 2015 with the goal of scaling up JDAI to every county in NM. In 2019 the MOU was extended through 2023. Most notable is this MOU also extended the partnership to the NM Public Education Department (NMPED). This unprecedented partnership would not be without its challenges. NMPED participation has not been fully realized yet although it is seemingly committed through their signing of the MOU. There have been significant leadership transitions in the department so the Leadership will continue to extend the invitation to Leadership Team meetings. The leadership will continue to reach out and consider them as formal partners in advancing JDAI.

The Statewide Leadership team continued to meet bi-monthly and the Coordinating Council met monthly to plan the scale activities of the Leadership. To date only one site has participated in monthly Coordinating calls (San Juan County) however the intent is that for the next reporting period quarterly meetings will be held to gather all NM local sites coordinators and board chairs.

What follows is a summary of the highlights in fiscal year 2019.

1. State Coordination

In the efforts to scale up JDAI in every NM county, the Leadership has relied on the original timeline for the on-boarding of new sites in phases over the life of the original MOU. Due to the road blocks outlined in the last reporting period, the timeline expectations were temporarily delayed. With the efforts re-energized and scaling up resuming, the Leadership Team and a System Assessment Team conducted two to three day, intensive interview processes with local stakeholders and yielded essential information which was compiled into reports and provided to their local boards. The expansion methodology used in this reporting period resulted in Districts 13 and 6 becoming the next NM JDAI sites:

District Thirteen- Cibola, Sandoval and Valencia Counties

District Six- Grant, Hidalgo and Luna Counties

The next Districts planned for system assessments are:

District Twelve- Lincoln and Otero Counties

District Five- Lea County

District Fourteen- Eddy and Chaves Counties

a. Coordination with Native American Communities

JDAI coordinated a site visit to Bernalillo County, a national JDAI model site, and for the Pueblo of Isleta (POI) - the second national Native American Site. This visit demonstrated how Bernalillo County took the strategies of JDAI and applied them to their local practices. JDAI would continue to work with POI to apply the practices in a way that would meet the needs of their community.

One of the strategies POI began to tackle initially was Objective and what would come to be known as Tribal Notification. In October 2018, JDAI began a pilot of tribal notification in partnership with Valencia County where most POI referrals occur.

A workgroup was formed and initial meetings centered on upcoming changes in leadership within the Governor's office and the importance of having a good process so that notification is not affected by changes in personnel. The workgroup was comprised of POI stakeholders and presiding Judge Michelle Brown-Yazzie; CYFD Juvenile Justice Services Deputy Director and JDAI Coordinator; Valencia County JPO Supervisor and Burns Institute Technical Advisor (TA). POI Governor Benavidez was able to join a meeting and share some history as well as his vision. The primary purpose of this group would focus on earlier notification of their youth being referred for detention and developing a process for who will get that information.

The discussions centered on looking at what cases would prompt the notification process. The process would identify who would be contacted and then would be followed up by contact via phone and email as well as a mailed hard copy. At the time the pilot began, the POI census and enrollment agency verified eligibility of youth at POI. One of the challenges was Tribal members not living on the Pueblo, so enrollment of the youth in the POI would need further discussion and the verification process would need to keep within the mandated JPO case processing deadlines.

Isleta presented some information on what types of services exists within the Pueblo and transportation issues. The work group also brought the youth voice by using mentors from the youth group. There was discussion around working with School Resource Officers with additional notification if a list could be generated. An idea of training for law enforcement to fast track a case if it is a tribal youth. Finally, a Notification sheet was crafted to meet POI needs, and was shared with other stakeholders for feedback.

b. JDAI National Training

In December of 2018, the Annie E. Casey Foundation (AECF) held a JDAI State to Scale Convening in Miami, FL. The Convening focused on the highlights of ten years of JDAI and featured a report out on lessons learned from a study report conducted throughout the year. It also provided a unique opportunity for networking with other states in a cross-state learning exchange.

The Convening took some of the greatest successes and challenges JDAI sites nationally have experienced, and provided a platform to exchange that information. There was insight into how to engage impacted communities in efforts to scale, and addressed the struggles of this in rural areas. It delivered promising practices through a "collective story harvest" model that demonstrated how to engage and educate policy makers and amplify youth voices. Additionally, NM was promoted as a standard for the revision of statewide probation agreement and how it intersected with the newest probation methodology presented and published in "Probation Transformation".

To build and strengthen connections with their peers across sites, a Convening was held in Birmingham, Alabama in October 2018. Sites would understand how they can learn from and support each other as a Coordinator network, and gain skills and strategies to become more effective leaders to advance JDAI work within their own site. By the end of the Convening, coordinators developed a shared understanding of how to deepen their focus on addressing racial and ethnic inequities within their juvenile justice system.

Reducing Racial and Ethnic Disparities sessions shared strategies to effectively infuse racial and ethnic equity into JDAI work and educate stakeholders on the intersection of JDAI and RRED.

Sessions like Results-Based Facilitation helped coordinators advance collaboration and alignment among stakeholders through effective results-based facilitation of meetings. Participants learned how to move meeting participants from talk to action through specific skills, such as developing results-based agendas and designing meetings that incorporate data and action commitments. Additionally, after the release of the JDAIconnect portal, this Convening shared examples of how coordinators have used JDAIconnect to educate stakeholders and colleagues and to build connections with fellow coordinators, partners and the Foundation.

The most moving part of the Convening was the tour of the Birmingham Civil Rights Institute. It was the tour that heightened passions to reducing racial inequities. It was a silent tour and later at the convening there was thought provoking sharing and discussions on individual takeaways.

Before the Convening adjourned, a plenary session addressed a challenge that was deployed prior to the Convening – The Twenty-One Day Challenge – focused on instilling a greater understanding of racial inequities. Upon deployment of this challenge, NM CYFD fully engaged all JPOs and other units in participating statewide in viewing the videos, participating in exercises, and commenting daily. Ultimately, at the convening in Alabama, New Mexico was awarded a 15,000 check for the highest participation in the nation. The funds would be used later in fiscal year 2019 to have New Mexico’s first JDAI RRED Convening.

c. New Mexico Equitable Results Engagement

New Mexico’s first JDAI/RRED Convening, the Equitable Results Engagement (ERE), was held in the spring of 2019 and was an innovative experience in learning about the topics that were presented at the Coordinators’ Convening in Alabama and in the Racial Equity 21-Day Challenge CYFD JDAI used Results Based Facilitation (RBF) presented at the Alabama Convening to move the ERE from talk to action by focusing on meeting results and by developing an accountability framework for attendees to take action commitments back to their sites for implementation. Other ERE topics included Equity training, with a specific focus on the cultures of New Mexico.

The Convening included 160 influential leaders and stakeholders and continuum coordinators from all across NM, including the on-boarded or soon to be on-boarded scale sites – San Juan, Sandoval, Valencia, Cibola Grant, Luna, Hidalgo Eddy, Chaves, Lincoln, Otero, Lea Counties. Also invited were our Tribal site partners – Pueblo of Isleta, Navajo Nation and Sandoval LC16.

Sixty-six of the 160 participants provided feedback on their ERE experience. Respondents overwhelmingly:

- felt they gained skills that will be useful in their race equity work (95%);
- felt they strengthened commitment to deeper community engagement (97%);
- felt a better understanding of the value of individualized services (98%); and
- felt a better understanding of race equity and inclusion principles (97%).

The 66 survey respondents rated the ERE an 8.47 out of 10. This information, along with written comments will help the planning of future ERE and system improvement events.

2. Local Coordination

This period marked a huge step forward for JDAI/RRED (Reducing Racial and Ethnic Disparities in our local sites. A special request was made to OJJDP to assist in how to proceed in our efforts in then DMC (Disproportionate Minority Contact). The request resulted in OJJDP offering a training with their contract technical advisors at the Children’s Center on Law and Policy (CCLP). Because the CCLP technical advisors were JDAI advisors, Special Programs JDAI joined in leading a specialized training on JDAI/RRED in Valencia County for on-boarded local sites.

The training titled “Addressing Racial and Ethnic Disparities (RED) through Detention Reform – A Two-Day Workshop” delivered the ideal curriculum combination in achieving RED reduction at the secure detention point, through system reform. This curriculum provided fundamentals of JDAI, the purpose of secure detention, and the dangers of detention. It presented the vision, values and objectives of JDAI. It reviewed the Eight Core Strategies of JDAI and described how each strategy is applied to meet the objectives of JDAI. Furthermore, this training explored detention reform through the lens of race/ethnicity and the importance of engaging families/communities in RRED reform. The training took a deep dive into the RAI (Risk Assessment Instrument) and JDAI-provided data on automatic detentions and overrides for that discussion. Finally, the training prompted the sites in an “Action Planning Session” that provided mentoring from existing sites in NM and ultimately aided in the crafting of a framework for local reform through an action plan work plan. Sites returned home with action plans to present to their boards.

3. Statewide and Local Data

The unique JDAI data portal for interactive use of a variety of data indicators for individual counties did not get finalized. There were some confidentiality issues that came up so the design was terminated. However, with the addition of a data analyst for JJS’s Special Programs Unit, data has never been more efficient, reliable and readily available. Data has been provided through the JDAI QRS, Override reports and specialized reporting to the Leadership and sites routinely. The addition of the data analyst has raised the level of data availability to a level never seen over the last years.

Juvenile Community Corrections (JCC)

The Juvenile Community Corrections (JCC) Program, created by state statute, Section 33-9A-3 NMSA 1996, provides a collaborative, inclusive approach to planning and support with a responsive service mix for adjudicated delinquent youth. The team approach includes the client, family, contracted agency, local public schools staff, Juvenile Probation Officers and other significant persons in the client's life. The program provides participants with individualized program services based on the client's particular needs through a network of contracted JCC service providers statewide.

All adjudicated youth, who are on probation status and who are at risk of further involvement with the juvenile justice system, are eligible for JCC services. This includes Consent Decrees, regardless of the adjudicated offense (misdemeanor, felony and/or probation violation). Committed youth who are on supervised release are also eligible for JCC services. JCC may initiate services and planning while the client is in CYFD custody.

Core JCC program services provided by JCC program sites consist of:

- Life Skills
- Family Support
- Educational Support
- Facility Transitional Services
- Job Preparedness
- Case Management
- Community Service
- Innovative Service
- Transportation

JCC program sites are responsible to:

- conduct Casey Life Skills Assessments to identify the individualized needs of the clients and develop a Service Plan for those areas that have been identified in conjunction with the requirements from the Juvenile Probation Officer;
- divert adjudicated youth from incarceration;
- provide services to assist incarcerated youth transitioning back into the community;
- provide services and interventions for clients including community service and/or reasonable restitution to society and victims;
- provide individualized services for the client and family; and
- implement an integrated data system and an evaluation mechanism that measures program utilization and effectiveness.

The performance outcomes for the JCC Program and JCC clients, are as follows:

- Decreased involvement or termination of involvement with the Juvenile Justice System;
- Improved client competencies in social, living, coping and thinking skills;
- Improved academic performance;
- Improved client behavior at home and in the community;
- At least seventy five (75) percent of the clients will successfully complete the JCC Program; and
- At least seventy-five (75) percent of clients are satisfied with the JCC Program's services.

State Fiscal Year 2019 in Review

The Juvenile Community Corrections Program (JCC) was supported by 17 service providers that served 31 counties (see below chart.) Providers were in their third year of an eight (8) year contract cycle.

Juvenile Community Corrections Providers FY2019

Client Demographics

Service Provider	Counties Served
Border Area Mental Health Services	Grant, Luna & Hidalgo
Chaves County CASA	Chaves
Families and Youth, Inc.	Dona Ana, Socorro, Sierra & Catron
Future Foundations Family Center	Cibola
Guidance Center of Lea County	Lea
Human Resource Development Associates	Taos
JCH Inc, Golden Services	Eddy
Mental Health Resources, Inc.	DeBaca, Curry, Quay, Harding & Roosevelt
PB&J Family Services	Bernalillo, Sandoval & Valencia (as well as YDDC & CNYC)
Rio Arriba County	Rio Arriba
San Juan County	San Juan
Second Chance Counseling	McKinley
The Counseling Center	Lincoln & Otero
Valle del Sol	Colfax & Union
Youth Development, Inc.	Bernalillo, Sandoval, Torrance & Valencia
YouthWorks	Santa Fe, San Miguel & Mora

The JCC program served 895 youth during state fiscal year (SFY) 2019, a 7.5 percent decrease from the 968 served in SFY 2018. There were 949 clients served in SFY 2017, and 934 in SFY 2016. State fiscal year 2019 saw a decrease in the average cost per client; \$2,206 per client, down from \$2,263 per client in 2018.

Charts 1 - 3 summarize client demographics for SFY 2019, compared to 2018. Similar demographic patterns are seen between 2018 and 2019, by age (64% ages 15-17, followed by 19% ages 12-14 and 17% ages 18 – 21 in 2018), gender (80% male; 20% female in 2018) and ethnicity (73% Hispanic, 15% Caucasian, 5% Native American and 5% African American in 2018).

Chart 1: 2018 - 2019 JCC Youth Served by Age

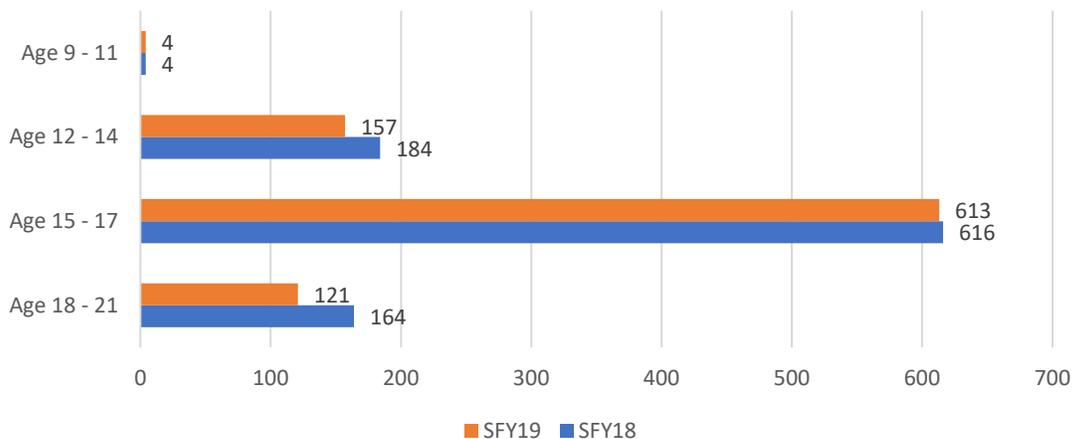


Chart 2: 2018 - 2019 JCC Youth by Ethnicity

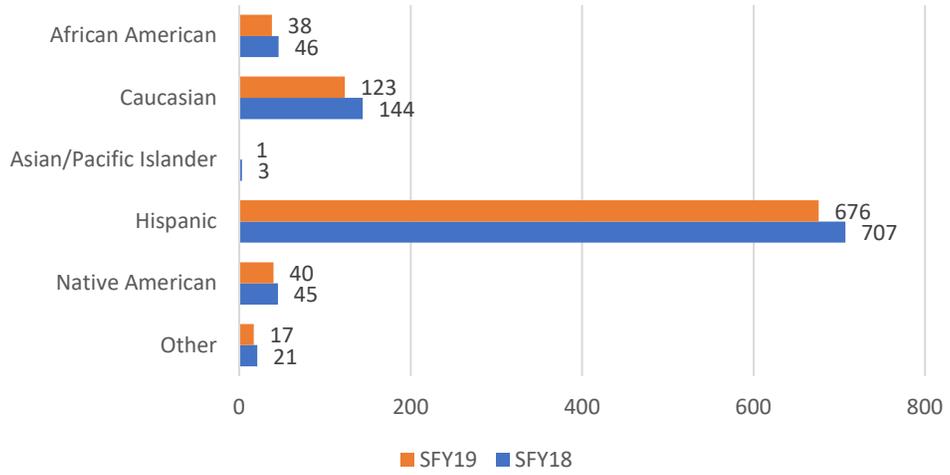


Chart 3: 2018 - 2019 JCC Youth Served by Gender

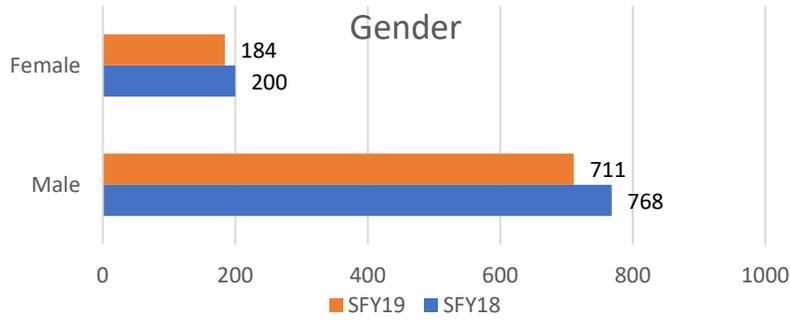


Chart 4: 2018 - 2019 JCC Youth Served by Referral Source

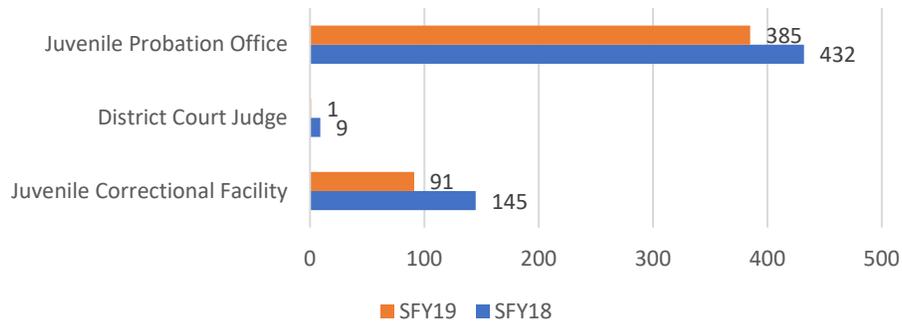
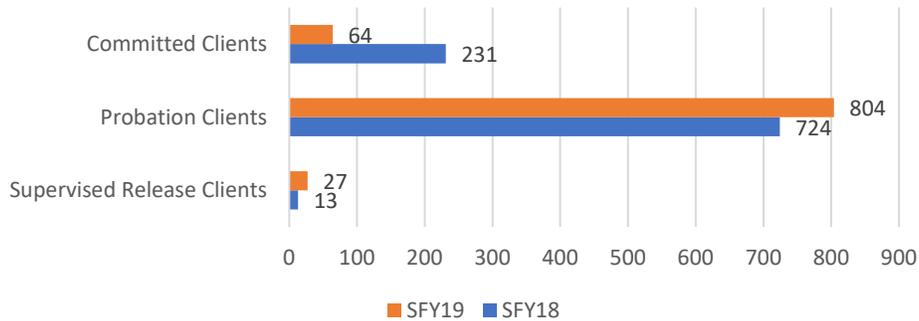


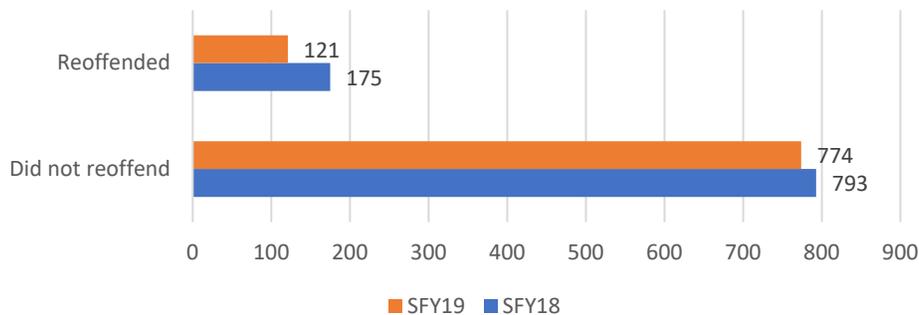
Chart 5: 2018 - 2019 JCC Youth Served by Client Status



Referrals may also come from District Attorneys, as well as public/private defense attorneys. These referrals are typically completed by the juvenile probation office on their behalf. Of the 895 youth served in state fiscal year 2019, 418 were accepted in state fiscal year 2018 and carried over into fiscal year 2019.

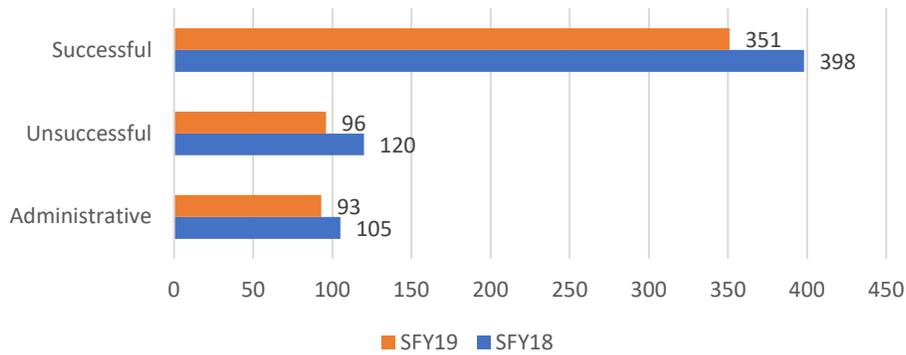
Recidivism of JCC youth is measured by a re-offense within the actual period of participation in the program. JCC providers in the past would provide six and twelve month updates after client discharge, but this practice has since been discontinued. Upon discharge, the youth and service provider are no longer required to have a relationship, which posed numerous reporting challenges for the service provider, including the youth not responding.

Chart 6: 2018 - 2019 Recidivism of JCC Youth Served



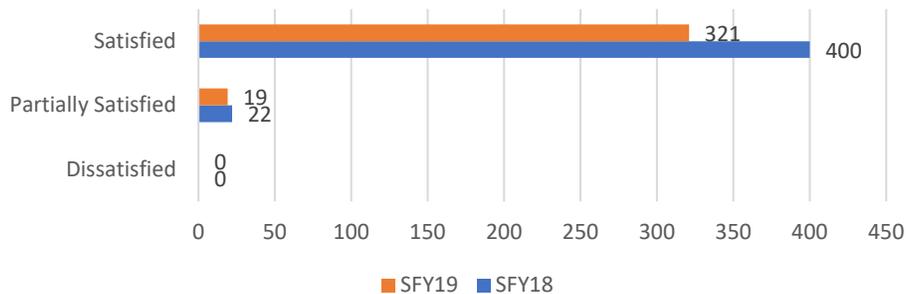
Planning for successful discharge for JCC begins at intake, a best practice. As the JCC Case Manager works on the youth's Service Plan, a tentative discharge date shall be documented within the Service Plan. At the end of JCC programming a Discharge Summary Form is completed by the JCC program with a copy submitted to Juvenile Probation. The JCC Case Manager and Juvenile Probation Office agree upon, based on set criteria, the type of discharge of: Successful, Unsuccessful or Administrative. Discharge data does not match total number of youth served in a fiscal year because of carryover youth from last fiscal year, while others will complete their service plans in the coming fiscal year.

Chart 7: 2018 - 2019 JCC Youth Discharge Status



CYFD is committed in tracking the quality of services that are provided to our youth and their families. JCC’s goal is to have each youth discharged complete a Youth Satisfaction Survey and have it recorded in EPICS (CYFD’s tracking and billing system for JCC). Some youth will not complete a satisfaction survey until completion in state fiscal year 2017, while others were discharged prior to completing the survey.

Chart 8: 2018 - 2019 JCC Youth Satisfaction Survey



Every JCC client is to receive the Casey Life Skills (CLS) assessment. This assessment helps youth and service providers identify the behaviors and competencies the client will need in order to achieve their long term goals. CLS is a way to build a youth’s personal checklist of skills and strengths. It shows what a youth already knows and what is possible to learn to help them in the future.

Examples of the life skills CLS helps youth to self-evaluate include:

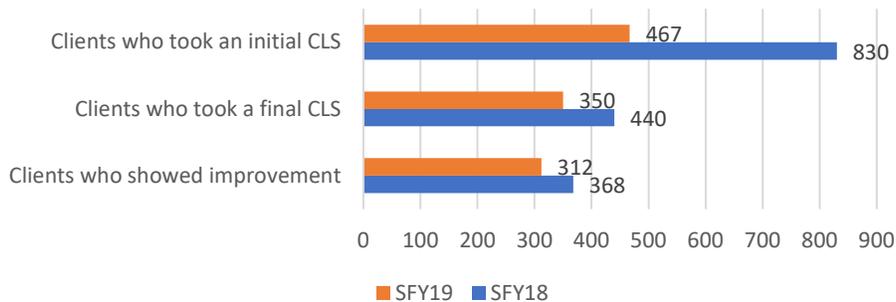
- Maintaining healthy relationships
- Work and study habits
- Planning and setting goals
- Using community resources
- Daily living activities
- Budgeting and paying bills
- Computer literacy
- Permanent connections to caring adults

The CLS assessment is administered online, with results immediately available. JCC service providers use these results, along with input from the client, family and Juvenile Probation, to craft a customized service plan.

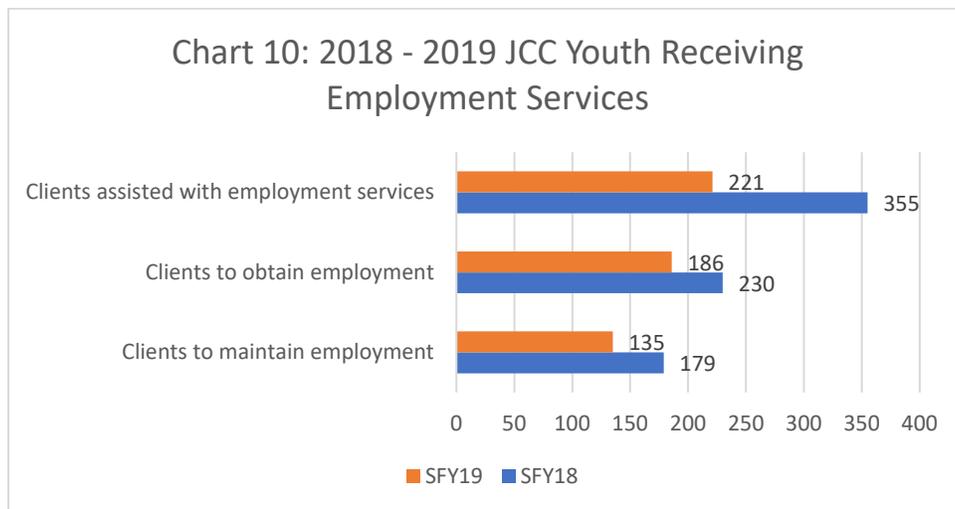
A CLS assessment is also administered at the completion of JCC services to evaluate improvements in the core competencies.

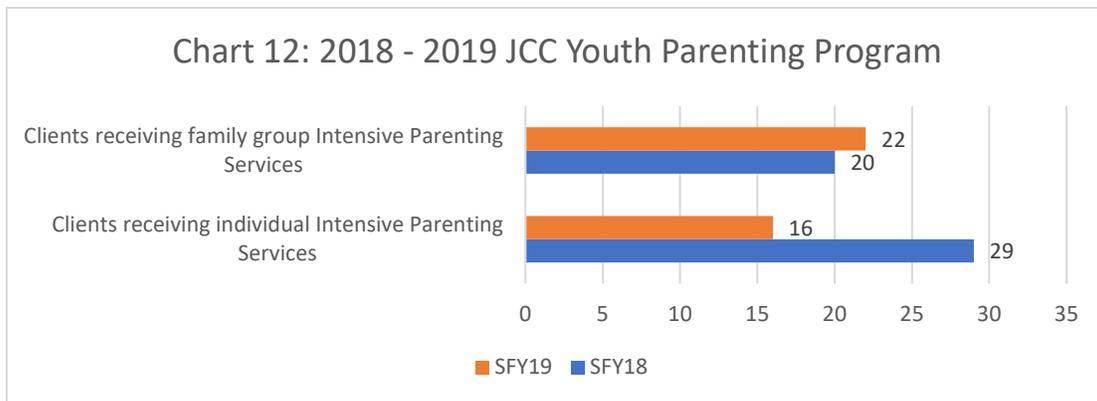
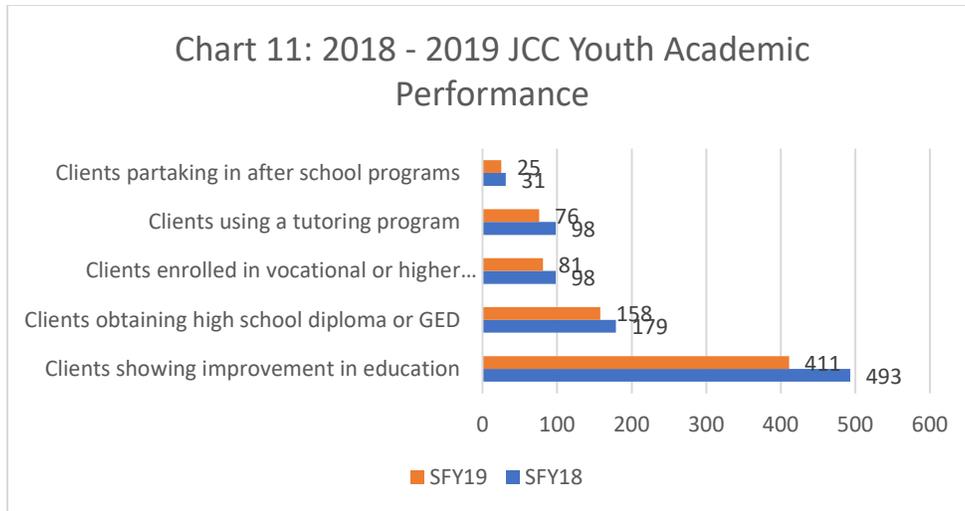
The ultimate goal is that each youth referred to JCC receives an initial CLS assessment and service plan. There are some instances when youth may not cooperate or may have an early discharge before a CLS assessment and service plan can be completed. The final CLS assessment may not be completed when a youth is uncooperative, discharged unsuccessfully, or discharged from Juvenile Probation prior to completion.

Chart 9: 2018 - 2019 JCC Youth Casey Life Skills Assessment



Of the 895 youth served in state fiscal year 2019, 221 received employment services. In comparison, in state fiscal year 2018, 355 of the 968 youth served received employment services. The number of youth served, the number of youth obtaining employment, and the number of youth all decreased.





Innovative Facility Services

The PB&J Family Services Intensive Parenting Program: PB&J Family Services conducts evidenced-based parenting classes, teaches safety planning, coordinates and supervises family visitation, provides early intervention, and provides opportunities for young parents residing at Youth Diagnostic and Development Center (YDDC) or Camino Nuevo Youth Center (CNYC) to develop and maintain healthy bonds and attachments with their children during commitment.

The PB&J Family Services Teen Life Skills Group: Teen life Skill Groups are evidenced based utilizing the Nurturing Parenting Curriculum. Each unit at YDDC and CNYC participates in the Teen Life Group once a week. Youth on supervised release from the facility continue with JCC until their agreement is satisfied

JCC Provider Feedback Regarding CYFD JCC Programming

Provider identified needs they face providing JCC services	Provider identified barriers to successfully run their JCC program
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increase parental support and programming with JCC youth. • Increase innovative community service projects. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Declined referrals • Limited resources in community • Limited/poor communication between systems of care

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increase community building exercises. • Increase community resources and partnerships. • Increase evidenced based life skill curricula • Local Selection Panel training • Increase training opportunities • Increase consistent client participation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Strained communication with Juvenile Probation office • Long driving distances serving rural and frontier areas • Consistent client program attendance • Minimal parental JCC participation • Lack of transportation • Unexpected staff changeover • Timely case processing
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CYFD Outcomes:

Decreased involvement or termination of involvement with the Juvenile Justice System?	Yes , 774 clients did not re-offend while participating in the Juvenile Community Corrections Program.
Improved client competencies in social, living, coping and thinking skills?	Yes , 89% of JCC Clients who completed the final Casey Assessment at the end of programming made improvements in the following core competencies: Permanency, Daily Living, Self-Care, Relationships and Communication, Work and Study Life, Career and Education Planning and Looking Forward.
Improved academic performance?	Yes , 411 clients improved their educational level and 158 clients obtained their High School or GED Diplomas.
Improved client behavior at home and in the community?	Yes , 774 clients did not re-offend while participating in the Juvenile Community Corrections Program.
At least seventy -five percent of the clients will successfully complete the JCC Program?	No , (351) 65% of JCC clients successfully completed the JCC Program, (96) 17.5% of the clients unsuccessfully discharged and (93) 17.5% of the clients administratively discharged.
At least seventy- five percent of clients are satisfied with the JCC Program services?	Yes , 95% of the clients surveyed were completely satisfied with the JCC Program.

Juvenile Justice Advisory Committee (JJAC)

Plan for Compliance with the Core Requirements of the OJJDP Act

The Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention's (OJJDP) Formula Grants Program supports state and local efforts that seek to prevent at-risk youth from entering the juvenile justice system or to provide services for first-time and non-serious offenders that maximize their chances of leading productive, successful lives. The program also provides funds to enhance the effectiveness of the juvenile justice system.

To receive funding, states must commit to achieve and maintain compliance with the four core requirements of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (JJDP) Act: deinstitutionalization of status offenders, separation of juveniles from adults in secure facilities, removal of juveniles from adult jails and lockups, and reduction of disproportionate minority contact within the juvenile justice system. Compliance activities are reported to JJAC on a quarterly basis and reported to OJJDP annually.

1. *Deinstitutionalization of Status Offenders*

No minor accused of an act, which would not be criminal if committed by an adult, may be securely detained in a jail, lockup or juvenile detention center. Examples of status offenses are truancy, running away, underage drinking, ungovernable and non-offenders (those youth who come under the jurisdiction of the juvenile court because they are abused, neglected or dependent). In the most recent report to OJJDP, for 2019, the New Mexico Compliance Monitor reported that there were no violations of detaining youth for status offenses, same as the previous year. If a violation occurs, the facility's staff are reminded of the requirements, may receive additional training and notified of corrective actions.

2. *Separation of Juveniles from Adults in Secure Facilities*

In the event that an adult and juvenile offender are incarcerated at the same time in the same jail or lockup, they must be separated so that they cannot see or hear one another. In 2019, there were no violations reported to OJJDP, the same as reported for 2018.

3. *Removal of Juveniles from Adult Jails and Lockups*

Juveniles accused of committing acts that would be criminal for adults are not to be securely detained in adult jails or lockups. A rule of reason is applied, allowing alleged delinquents to be detained for up to six hours for the purpose of investigation and identification. The clock starts the moment a juvenile is placed into a locked setting. This includes any locked room, or when a juvenile is cuffed to a stationary object. At the end of six hours, the juvenile must be released or transferred to a juvenile detention center. In 2019, there were no violations reported to OJJDP, down from two the previous reporting period.

Monitoring of the Core Requirements

CYFD is the state agency responsible for administering the Formula Grants Program and for monitoring compliance with the Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act (JJDP). For state fiscal year 2019, CYFD's system to monitor compliance with the core requirements of the JJDP Act included one part-time contractual compliance monitor, the CYFD Detention Certification Office, the CYFD Quality Assurance Unit and the CYFD Licensing and Certification Unit.

The contractual compliance monitor was responsible for inspecting annually at least one-third of the approximately two hundred and twenty-seven (227) adult lockups/jails/detention centers currently identified in our monitoring universe (up from 221 facilities identified the previous year). The compliance

monitor was also responsible for reviewing all admission logs from adult facilities to make sure all fields of information were fully completed and following up with facilities when there was missing information or when potential violations were detected. At the end of state fiscal year 2019, compliance monitoring responsibilities were shifted to the Detention Compliance Coordinator. The federal 2019 compliance data was compiled by the Detention Compliance Coordinator, and it was found only 32% of required jails, lockups and holding cells submitted logs. This has impacted receiving the federal fiscal year Title II Formula grant from OJJDP. In 2020, CYFD has worked to get adult facility administrators submitting their monthly admissions log, and to come back into compliance with this 85% reporting requirement.

The CYFD Detention Compliance Coordinator is responsible for inspecting and certifying all eight county juvenile detention facilities in New Mexico. The CYFD Quality Assurance Team inspects the three juvenile correctional facilities and CYFD's Licensing and Certification Unit certifies and inspects sixty group homes and residential treatment centers. The annual inspections conducted by CYFD units are to monitor for compliance with the standards and/or licensure set for each type of facility. It is the responsibility of all agencies and departments to assist the state in maintaining compliance to assure the safe and appropriate holding of juveniles, and to retain these funds for juvenile justice programming.

4. FY19 DMC Statewide Data Analysis and Goals

Disproportionate Minority Contact (DMC) refers to the fact that minority youth are overrepresented at various decision points in the juvenile justice system. DMC is part of the Title II funding allocation from the Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (OJJDP). All states must submit a plan to address DMC in their system to be in compliance with this portion of Title II.

CYFD collects data at arrest, referral to the District Attorney, diversion, detention, petition filed, finding of delinquency, probation placement, youth committed to long term facilities, and youth bound over to adult court. The CYFD DMC Coordinator then breaks all this data down for each county by race/ethnicity to calculate the Relative Rate Index (RRI), which is a numerical value representing the degree of disparity that exists at that decision point relative to white youth. For example, a RRI at arrest of 1.85 for Black youth would mean that Black youth are arrested at 1.85 times the rate of White youth when population is taken into account. Or, put another way, for every 10 White youth arrested, almost 19 Black youth are arrested. This is the first step in addressing DMC, which is identifying which racial/ethnic groups are the most impacted.

The following is the juvenile justice data for New Mexico:

Data Entry Section

AREA REPORTED

State : New Mexico
Statewide All Referrals

Reporting Period

July 1, 2018 to June 30, 2019

	Total Youth	White	Black or African-American	Hispanic or Latino	Asian	Native Hawaiian or other Pacific Islanders	American Indian or Alaska Native	Other/ Mixed	All Minorities
1. Population at risk (age 10 through 17)	223,085	56,277	4,868	134,274	3,297		24,369		166,808
2. Juvenile Arrests	10,325	1,960	313	7,113	23	11	708	197	8,365
3. Refer to Juvenile Court	4,600	800	170	3,209	13	2	307	99	3,800
4. Cases Diverted	5,721	1,160	143	3,901	10	9	401	97	4,561
5. Cases Involving Secure Detention	1,668	280	63	1,164	7		115	39	1,388
6. Cases Petitioned (Charge Filed)	2,884	503	100	2,041	6	1	168	65	2,381
7. Cases Resulting in Delinquent Findings	1,618	274	55	1,156	5	1	94	33	1,344
8. Cases resulting in Probation Placement	1,416	241	45	1,011	5	1	80	33	1,175
9. Cases Resulting in Confinement in Secure Juvenile Correctional Facilities	119	16	6	90			7		103
10. Cases Transferred to Adult Court	0								0

Meets 1% rule for group to be assessed?

Yes Yes Yes Yes No Yes No

release date: March, 2011

5. DATA SOURCES & NOTES

Item 1. Population:

Item 3. Referral: FACTS Extract - JPO Decisions (refer

Item 5. Detention: SARA Extract - Statewide Detention

Item 7. Delinquent: FACTS Extract - Formal

Item 9. Confinement: FACTS Extract - Formal

Item 2. Arrest: FACTS Extract - Referrals.

Item 4. Diversion: FACTS Extract - JPO Decisions (Handle

Item 6. Petitioned: FACTS Extract - Formal Dispositions

Item 8. Probation: FACTS Extract - Formal Dispositions

Item 10. Transferred: FACTS Extract - Formal Dispositions

This is the raw data for all youth aged 10-17 in New Mexico. Population estimates are taken from OJJDP “Easy Access to Juvenile Populations”, while the data is obtained from CYFD’s Family Automated Client Tracking System (FACTS) or the Statewide Screening, Admission and Release (SARA) database. It is important to note that the population data is not updated until generally around October, and is therefore always a “year behind”. Generally speaking, there is roughly a .1% to .5% population shift in any given population from year to year. The data in decision points two through nine are the latest, and will be updated when the updated population estimates and FY20 data is received.

This data gives us the following Relative Rate Indices:

Relative Rate Index Compared with :	White							
	White	Black or African-American	Hispanic or Latino	Asian	Native Hawaiian or other Pacific Islanders	American Indian or Alaska Native	Other/Mixed	All Minorities
2. Juvenile Arrests	1.00	1.85	1.52	0.20	*	0.83	*	1.44
3. Refer to Juvenile Court	1.00	1.33	1.11	**	*	1.06	*	1.11
4. Cases Diverted	1.00	0.58	0.84	**	*	0.90	*	0.83
5. Cases Involving Secure Detention	1.00	1.06	1.04	**	*	1.07	*	1.04
6. Cases Petitioned	1.00	0.94	1.01	**	*	0.87	*	1.00
7. Cases Resulting in Delinquent Findings	1.00	1.01	1.04	**	*	1.03	*	1.04
8. Cases resulting in Probation Placement	1.00	0.93	0.99	**	*	0.97	*	0.99
9. Cases Resulting in Confinement in Secure	1.00	1.87	1.33	**	*	1.28	*	1.31
10. Cases Transferred to Adult Court	**	**	**	**	*	**	*	**
Group meets 1% threshold?	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	No	
Key:								
Statistically significant results:			Bold font					
Results that are not statistically significant			Regular font					
Group is less than 1% of the youth population			*					
Insufficient number of cases for analysis			**					
Missing data for some element of calculation			---					

The first thing to notice in this table is that the numbers in red mean that the figure is statistically significant, meaning that it could not have happened by random chance. Numbers not in red, although they may be higher in some cases, may have happened due to random chance. This generally occurs when there are enough cases to calculate an RRI, but not enough to guarantee statistical significance.

The data here states that Black youth in New Mexico remain the most overrepresented racial category across all decision points, with a statistically significant arrest rate of 1.85, which means that Black youth are arrested at 1.85 times the rate of White youth statewide in New Mexico. It is also noteworthy that Black youth are diverted less than any other racial category, with a diversion RRI of .58, meaning that they are diverted at roughly half the rate of White youth. With Black youth being arrested at almost double the rate, and diverted at almost half the rate, this is the combination of the racial group and decision points that bear the highest disparities. It is also important to note that the RRI's at these decision points are not changing and remain consistently the highest disparity of any racial group. Although the RRI at Confinement for Black youth is also troubling at 1.87, it is important to note that this is due to 16 overall cases, which may be an anomaly but does bear investigation as this decision point is also fairly consistently high for Black youth.

The following chart shows what it would take to achieve statistical parity (an RRI of 1.0) for each decision point and each racial category:

What Would it Take?								
Assuming all else remained constant, what changes in volume for minority youth required to achieve statistical parity with								White
Note: results are only displayed if the corresponding RRI value is statistically significant		Black or African-American	Hispanic or Latino	Asian	Native Hawaiian or other Pacific Islanders	American Indian or Alaska Native	Other/Mixed	All Minorities
	White							
2. Juvenile Arrests		-143	-2436	92	-11	141	-197	-2555
3. Refer to Juvenile Court		-42	-306	-4	3	-18	-19	-386
4. Cases Diverted		104	752	9	-6	44	47	949
5. Cases Involving Secure Detention		-3	-41	-2	1	-8	-4	-58
6. Cases Petitioned		7	-23	2		25	-3	8
7. Cases Resulting in Delinquent Findings			-44	-2		-2	2	-47
8. Cases resulting in Probation Placement		3	6	-1		3	-4	7
9. Cases Resulting in Confinement in Secure Juvenile Correctional Facilities		-3	-22			-1	2	-24
10. Cases Transferred to Adult Court								

release date: March, 2011

This table shows that to achieve statistical parity for Black youth would mean arresting 143 fewer Black youth statewide, and diverting 104 more Black youth statewide. It also shows that New Mexico would need to incarcerate 3 less Black youth to achieve parity at the Confinement decision point, which would explain the lack of statistical significance discussed above.

NM CYFD collects the above data and RRI for the entire state and for each of the counties, with the exception of Harding County. Harding County is a frontier county in New Mexico, and all referrals are referred to Quay County, thus the data for Harding are typically included in Quay County. Due to the nature of the referrals received, which may include delinquent offenses, status offenses, and probation violations, CYFD uses a method that separates referrals by those categories, as well as for cumulative number of referrals. CYFD reports only the cumulative referrals for the purpose of tracking the RRI; however the RRI is calculated for each of those categories separately for internal decision making.

It is important to note that this is the identification stage of race equity work, defining which decision point and which racial/ethnic group have the highest disproportionate number of youth being processed compared to white youth. This allows NM CYFD to target interventions specifically on one decision point and one race/ethnic group for further analysis to determine causal factors. However, Black youth remain the racial minority group with the highest disparity, and have consistently been so despite continued identification and systemic improvement efforts.

On May 14 to May 16, 2019 NM CYFD held the first ever statewide Equitable Results Engagement (ERE) convening in Ruidoso, NM. The ERE was designed to introduce participants to race equity work, give a history of racial injustice in New Mexico, and to provide the skills necessary to hold a results based meeting to address racial equity in their community. There were 160 participants from over 13 counties that attended the trainings, and then developed further action steps and technical assistance requirements to move race equity forward. NM CYFD is also working on the issue of tribal notification, and has convened a panel of tribal experts from various tribal entities in New Mexico (there are 33 tribes in New Mexico) and is developing policy language designed to begin the already mandatory tribal notification process to as early in the criminal justice system as possible. It is currently statutorily required to notify tribes when an out of home placement is being sought (which is typically too late for

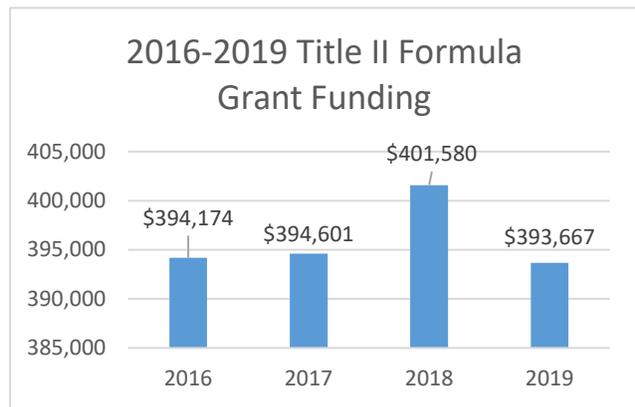
tribes to intervene or offer services) to requiring notification as soon as CYFD becomes aware of tribal affiliation, which is typically at the first meeting with the family.

System assessments were also conducted in judicial districts 6 and 13, with the recommendation that each district form a race equity committee to begin the process of system improvement and racial equity. Because neither district had an existing committee focused solely on racial equity, the necessary first step to addressing this critical issue will be to have the appropriate people at the table and ensure that communities and ethnicities that are being impacted are present during the discussion.

Funding

Federal

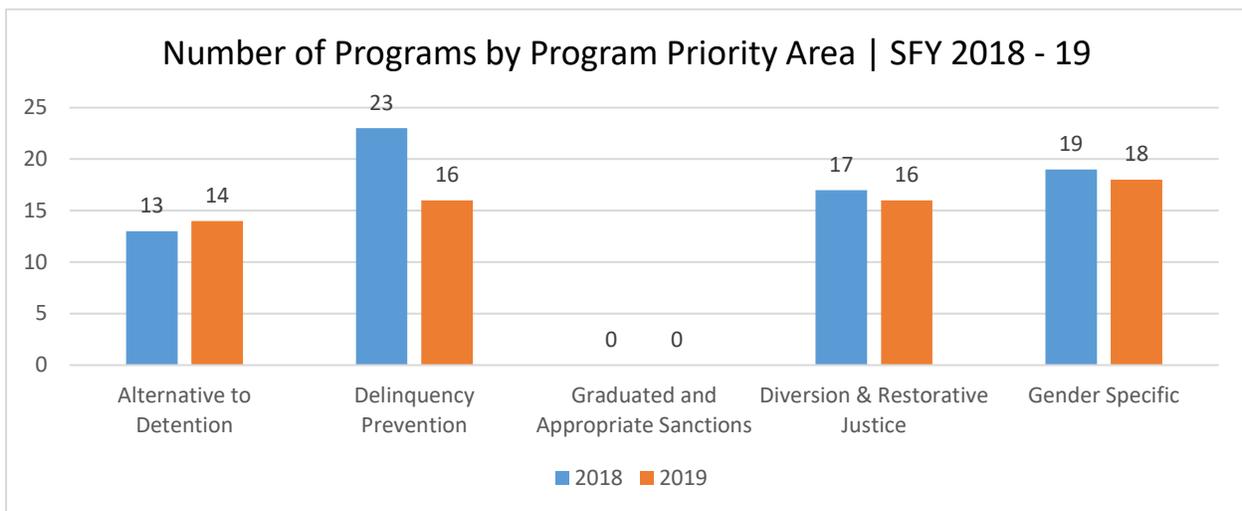
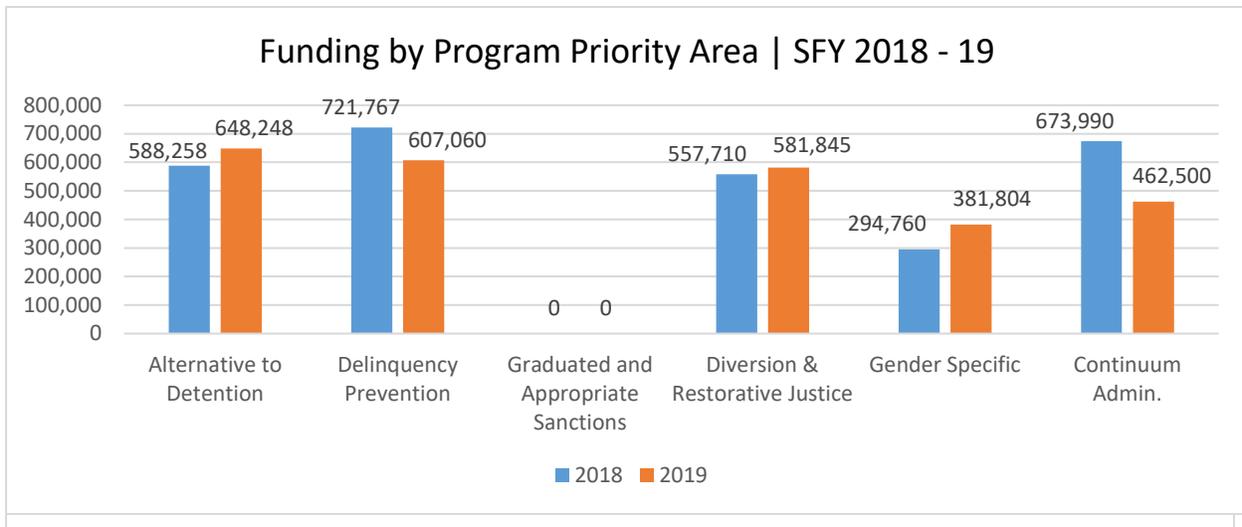
New Mexico receives federal Title II State Formula Grants Program funding, which supports state efforts to comply with the core requirements. In fiscal year 2019, \$393,667 was awarded New Mexico from the Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (OJJDP). The full award amount was reduced by \$7,913 because the State of New Mexico was found out of compliance with Prison Rape Elimination Act (PREA) requirements. A separate PREA grant was provided that CYFD used to address PREA audits at their reintegration centers.



State

The Juvenile Continuum Act was enacted in 2007 Section 9-2A-14.1 NMSA 1978 and was initially funded in the amount of \$1,000,000. In state fiscal year 2019 JJAC received \$2,765,000 supporting services in 21 continuum sites that serve 23 counties. The funds are overseen by the Governor-appointed Juvenile Justice Advisory Committee (JJAC), and administered by CYFD Juvenile Justice Field Services' Grants Management Unit staff.

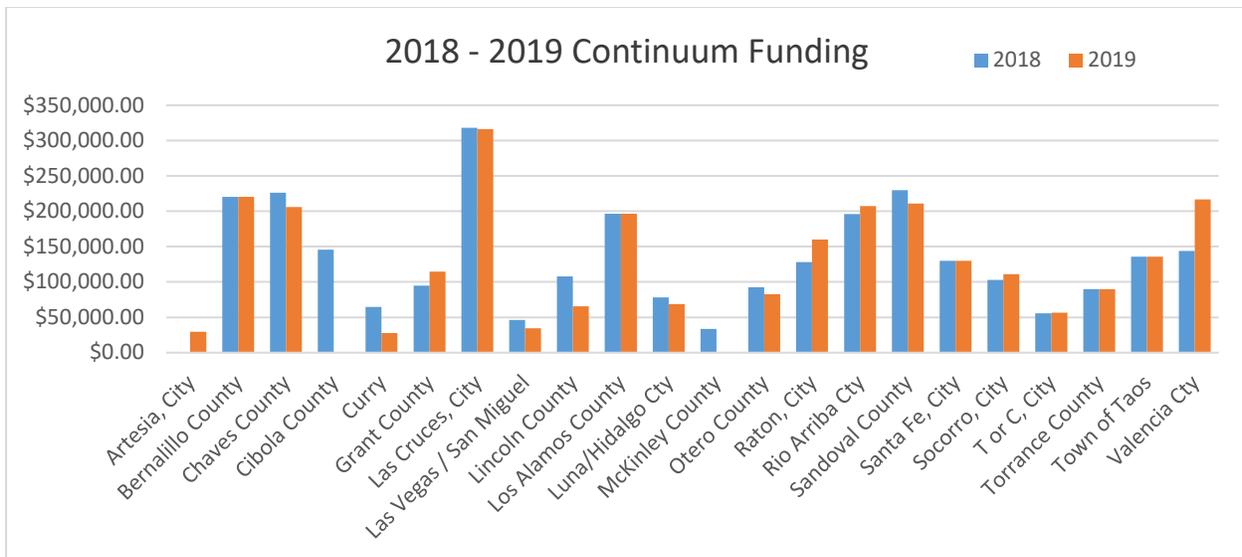
In state Fiscal Year 2019, JJAC completed its second year of its Three-Year Plan cycle with OJJDP. Local Continuums applied for funding in the different priority areas based on what they identified as their local needs and service gaps in their application. See Appendix E for the detailed breakdown of funding by specific Continuum programs. The following offers a view of funding provided to Continuums by priority areas in 2019 under this new Plan, as well as the breakdown of the 64 programs funded by priority area.



Total funds awarded to local continuums of care in state fiscal year 2019 was \$2,681,493, using a combination of federal and state juvenile justice awards. Each continuum is required to provide a forty percent (40%) local match to the funds they are awarded. The local match requirement state fiscal year 2019 funding cycle was \$1,072,179, for a grand total of \$3,753,672 in cash and in-kind allocated for local at-risk youth services across the State of New Mexico.

Of the allocation, \$2,357,895 was expended, \$1,517,800 match credited, for a total value of \$3,875,695 in services provided during state fiscal year 2019. A total of \$323,598 was returned to the state of New Mexico unspent.

The following chart offers local continuum funding for state fiscal years 2018 and 2019.

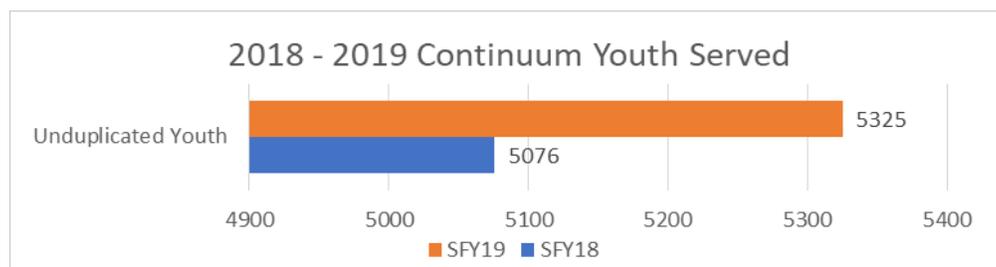


Youth Served

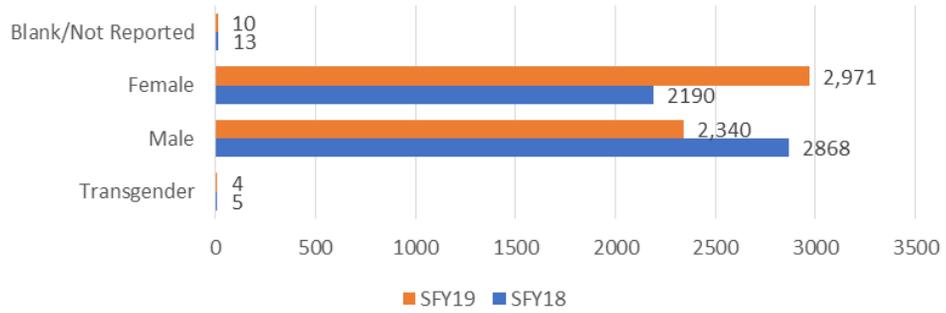
For state fiscal year 2019, funds were allocated to 20 continuum sites that served 22 of New Mexico’s 33 counties. This supported a service network of 63 programs/agencies that were able to offer alternatives to detention, delinquency prevention, diversion/restorative justice, and gender specific programming. Through this programming, 3,966 unique youth were served – a decrease from 5,076 unique youth served in state fiscal year 2018.

Of the 22 counties currently served, 16 are designated by the National Center for Health Statistics (NCHS) as “frontier” or “rural” communities. Identifying sufficient resources to effectively support expansion efforts to other counties currently without continuums of care and not receiving funding will remain a priority of JJAC.

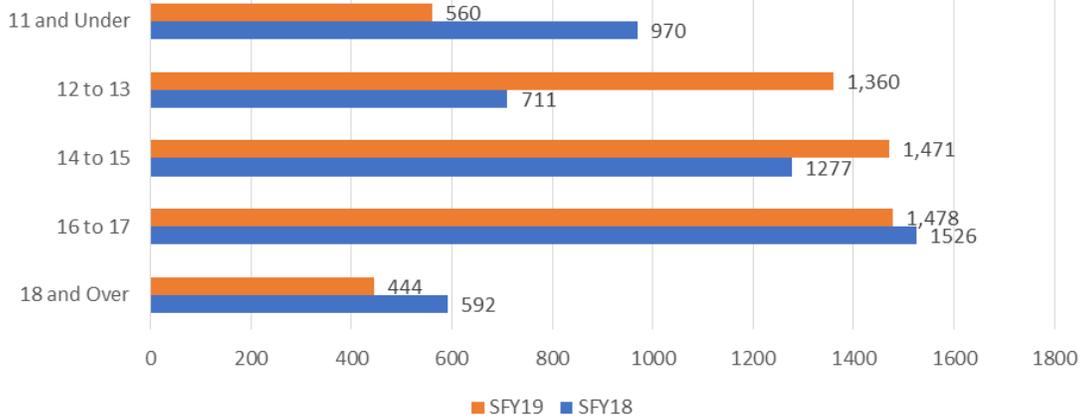
The number of youth served, as well as demographic breakdowns are provided in the following charts:



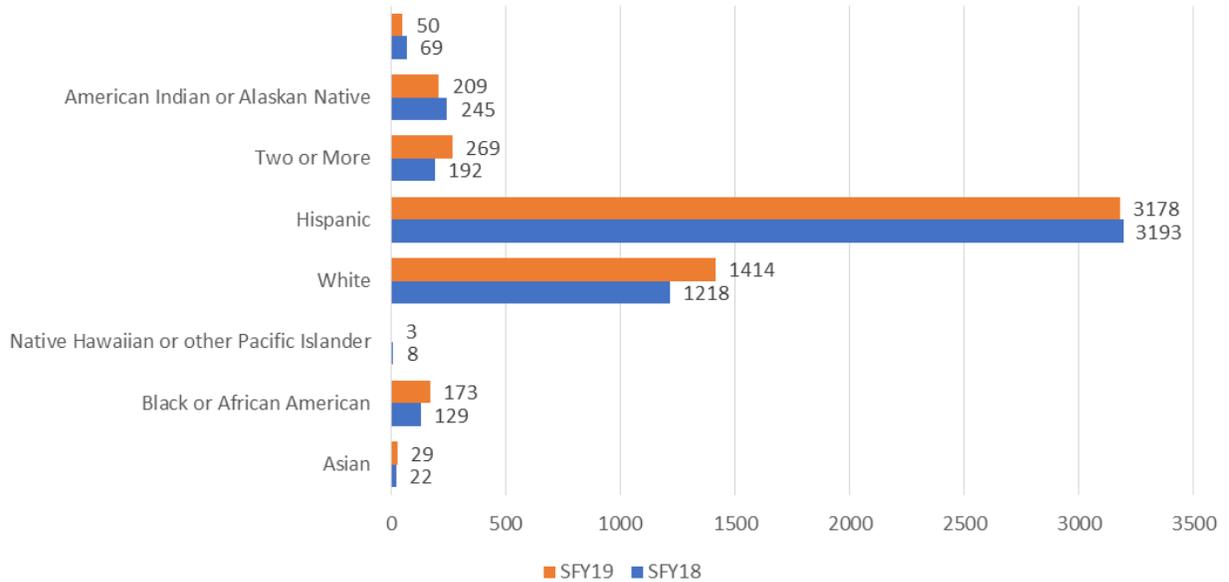
2018 - 2019 Continuum Youth Served by Gender



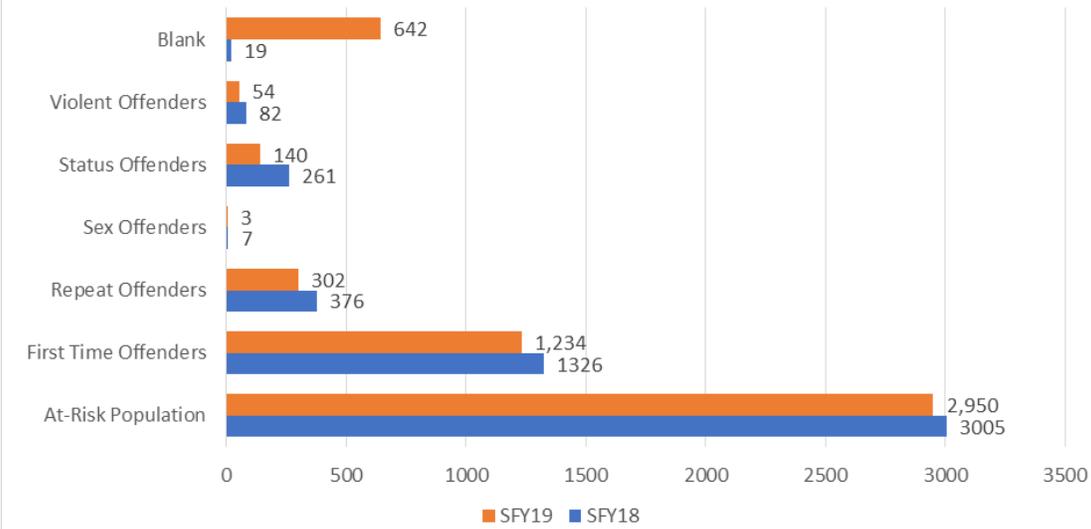
2018 - 2019 Continuum Youth Served by Age



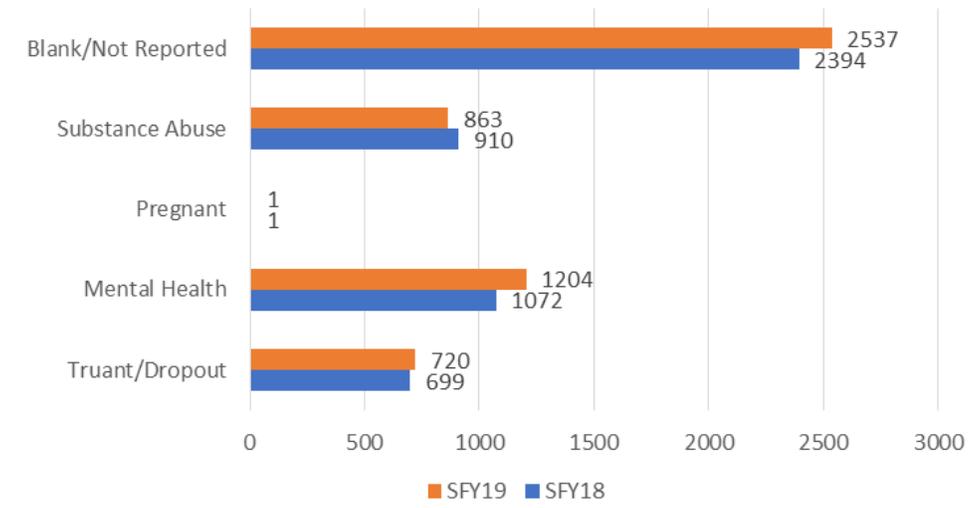
2018 - 2019 Continuum Youth Served by Race/Ethnicity



2018 - 2019 Continuum Youth Served by Population Served



2018-2019 Continuum Youth Served by Additional Factors



JJAC Composition

The JJDP Act requires that the State Advisory Committee (JJAC) have a minimum of fifteen members and no more than thirty-three. The Title II Formula Grant allows for up to five percent of our funding (approximately \$20,000) to be used for JJAC expenses. Members are paid a stipend, plus mileage, to attend quarterly board meetings, as well as subcommittee meetings.

Committee Members

The JJAC is appointed by the Governor of New Mexico. The appointment process involves an initial online application, a full background application, background investigation, telephone and in person interviews with the Governor's staff and then final approval by the Governor.

For state fiscal year 2019, the JJAC had fifteen members and was chaired by Doug Mitchell of Albuquerque, NM and co-chaired by Shelly Currier of Roswell, NM (See Appendix A). During state fiscal year 2019, the Board met four times. There was no JJAC membership turnover during this year.

Youth Participation

The JJDP Act requires that at least one-fifth of JJAC members must be under the age of twenty-four when appointed (they are referred to as Youth Members). Additionally, JJAC must have at least three members who have been or are currently under the jurisdiction of the juvenile justice system. New Mexico met these requirements in state fiscal year 2019. Youth board members provide valuable and unique insight to the board activities.

Appendix A

Current Juvenile Justice Advisory Committee Membership for State Fiscal Year 2019

	Name/Email	Represents	Full Time Government	Youth Member	Date of Appointment	Residence
1	Douglas Mitchell, Chair dmjdai@aol.com	B, G			6/2012	Albuquerque
2	Shelly Currier, Vice-Chair shellycwings@gmail.com	D, H			4/2014	Roswell
3	Helen Cheromiah chair_oh_my_yah@yahoo.com	B, G	X		12/2011	Roswell
4	Alma Cortez ^ cortezannelies@yahoo.com	G			12/2011	Las Cruces
5	Sasha Pellerin ^ sasharpellerin@yahoo.com	E			12/2006	Albuquerque
6	Honorable Angie Schneider aladakis@nmcourts.gov	A, B, H	X		12/2011	Ruidoso
7	Anthony Ortiz ^ tlonmsc@unm.edu	C			4/2014	Santa Fe
8	Craig Sparks csparks@bermco.gov	B, H	X		4/2014	Corrales
9	Tina Harris ^ baby_skittles12@yahoo.com	E, F		X	5/2016	Clovis
10	Honorable Roshanna Toya roshannak.toya@gmail.com	B			5/2016	Pueblo of Isleta
11	Annelies Cortez cortezannelies@yahoo.com	E		X	5/2016	Las Cruces
12	Honorable Alan Kirk alan.kirk@lacnm.us	A, B	X		11/2016	Los Alamos
13	Oscar Solis ^^ oscarsolis42908@gmail.com	D, H			11/2016	Albuquerque
14	Nathanual Tarbox tarbox1nate@gmail.com	E, F		X	4/2017	Raton
15	Oscar Gonzales oscarg9616@gmail.com	E		X	8/2017	Taos

- A: Locally elected official representing general purpose local government (full and part-time)
 B: Representative of law enforcement and juvenile justice agencies
 C: Representative of public agencies concerned with delinquency prevention or treatment
 D: Representative of private nonprofit organizations
 E: Volunteers who work with juvenile justice
 F: Youth workers involved with programs that are alternatives to confinement, including organized recreation activities
 G: Persons with special experience and competence in addressing problems related to school violence and vandalism and alternatives to suspension and expulsion
 H: Persons with special experience and competence in addressing problems related to learning disabilities, emotional difficulties, child abuse and neglect, and youth violence

Appendix B

JDAI Memorandum of Understanding

**MEMORANDUM OF UNDERSTANDING
BETWEEN AND AMONG
THE NEW MEXICO CHILDREN, YOUTH AND FAMILIES DEPARTMENT, THE
NEW MEXICO ASSOCIATION OF COUNTIES,
AND THE NEW MEXICO SUPREME COURT
TO ESTABLISH THE JUVENILE DETENTION ALTERNATIVES INITIATIVE (JDAI)
STATEWIDE LEADERSHIP TEAM**

THIS MEMORANDUM OF UNDERSTANDING (“MOU”) is made by and between the New Mexico Children, Youth and Families Department (CYFD), the New Mexico Association of Counties (NMAC), and the New Mexico Supreme Court (NMSC).

RECITALS

WHEREAS, in 2003, the New Mexico Children, Youth and Families Department (CYFD) joined the Annie E. Casey Foundation (AECF) juvenile justice reform effort known as the Juvenile Detention Alternatives Initiative (JDAI);

WHEREAS, JDAI is designed to improve the efficiency and effectiveness of juvenile justice systems without sacrificing public safety;

WHEREAS, through implementation of JDAI, communities:

- decrease the number of youth who are unnecessarily or inappropriately detained;
- reduce the number of youth who fail to appear in court or re-offend pending adjudication;
- redirect public funds spent on incarceration towards alternative programs that hold youth accountable; and
- reduce the disproportionate representation of minority youth in the juvenile justice system;

WHEREAS, over the course of the last twelve years work to embed JDAI principles in our juvenile justice system has experienced much success, including codification of a statewide risk assessment instrument in the New Mexico Children’s Code, implementation of a fast track processing system for minor offenses, and the selection of Bernalillo County as a national model site;

WHEREAS, the parties to this MOU desire to improve public safety, support youth success, and reduce the number of justice involved youth in all of our communities, and believe these goals can be accomplished by implementing JDAI principles, strategies and processes in all 33 New Mexico counties; and

WHEREAS, representatives from CYFD, the NMSC, and NMAC have convened a Statewide Leadership Team to develop a work plan for expanding JDAI to rural and frontier as well as urban communities statewide, and wish to clarify each partner’s roles and responsibilities, secure commitment to develop and monitor the work plan; and secure each partner’s commitment to

engage and support local collaborative/continuum sites in their efforts to utilize JDAI principles to guide community reform efforts.

NOW, THEREFORE, IT IS AGREED as follows:

I. PARTNERS

The Statewide Leadership Team Partners (Leadership Team) to this MOU are:

Children, Youth and Families Department (CYFD)
New Mexico Association of Counties (NMAC)
New Mexico Supreme Court (NMSC)

II. PURPOSE

The purpose of this MOU is to:

- Clarify the roles and responsibilities of each of the Leadership Team partners;
- Secure each partner's commitment to the development and monitoring of a plan to implement JDAI's core principles and strategies statewide;
- Secure each partner's commitment to engaging and providing support to local collaborative/continuum sites in their efforts to utilize, with fidelity, the JDAI core strategies to guide reform efforts in their local communities.

III. OBJECTIVES OF THE STATEWIDE LEADERSHIP TEAM

The Statewide Leadership Team Partners (Leadership Team) will:

- Assist in the development and monitoring of a work plan that:
 - Includes clearly defined goals, objectives, and action steps to guide the local collaborative/continuum site, in all 33 New Mexico Counties, in the practical implementation of the JDAI processes and core strategies;
 - Includes an education and training component for individual stakeholder groups as well as cross-training for the Leadership Team as appropriate;
 - Aligns with the Juvenile Justice Advisory Committee's (JJAC) Strategic Plan and the Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (OJJDP) Compliance Requirements;
 - Acknowledges that there are limited resources at the State level to support the work plan so implementation must occur in phases, technical assistance must be properly coordinated, and data needs prioritized.
- Develop a clear methodology for local collaborative/continuum sites to assess their readiness to undertake juvenile justice reform efforts. This methodology may include a system assessment, a detention utilization study, the creation of a local collaborative, the presentation of assessment and data findings, and the development of a local work plan;
- Meet at least quarterly to review progress and further strengthen the agreement;
- Develop clear and consistent messaging around JDAI;

- Suggest changes to practices, policies and procedures, regulations, or state law as necessary.

IV. RESPONSIBILITIES OF LEADERSHIP TEAM PARTNERS

CYFD will:

- Fully participate in and chair the Leadership Team;
- Retain a State JDAI Coordinator to assist local collaborative/continuum sites with JDAI coordination/implementation and technical assistance needs;
- Engage and assist in training/education of District JPO staff regarding JDAI processes and core strategies and how they positively impact public safety;
- Support/host JDAI Fundamentals Training to CYFD and Leadership Team leaders;
- Serve as the liaison between the JJAC, the local collaborative/continuum sites, the Leadership Team, and the Annie E. Casey Foundation (AECF);
- Require that the JJAC continuum sites provide annual updates on their respective progress and activities related to the implementation and adherence to the JDAI core strategies;
- Collect, analyze, and disseminate quarterly (as feasible), relevant data to stakeholders and the Leadership Team for use in decision making;
- Produce required reports across multiple sites;
- Assist in the development of applicable tools, criteria, and templates to be used during local collaborative/continuum site assessment and implementation;
- Coordinate travel logistics for selected JDAI delegation members to attend meetings convened by the AECF;
- Retain a Detention Compliance Coordinator to provide annual inspections regarding the maintenance and operation of all juvenile detention facilities; the Detention Compliance Coordinator will also participate in JDAI self-inspections as applicable;
- Assist in the planning and coordination of potential Model Site visits, JDAI trainings and meetings.

NMAC will:

- Fully participate in the Leadership Team;
- Engage and assist in training/education for county leadership regarding JDAI processes and core strategies and how they positively impact public safety;
- Support/host JDAI fundamentals trainings for county staff including law enforcement;
- Facilitate collaboration amongst local stakeholders;
- Disseminate data and reports to counties through articles in quarterly newsletters and conference presentations;
- Provide lobbying support for JDAI funding or other legislative initiatives;
- Support the implementation of JDAI standards and assessments in county juvenile detention facilities to improve conditions of confinement;
- Promote the accurate data entry of Juvenile Detention Center's admissions, transfers and releases in the Screening, Admissions and Releases Application (SARA) system;

- Encourage counties to track juvenile detention costs and to reinvest the savings into community programming/services.

The NMSC will:

- Fully participate in the Leadership Team;
- Engage and assist in training local district court judges regarding the importance of JDAI and the Judiciary's role in juvenile justice reform;
- Engage and assist in training/education for District Attorneys and Public Defenders regarding JDAI processes and core strategies and how they positively impact public safety;
- Work with local district court judges and court staff to examine and evaluate juvenile cases processes and procedures to ensure consistency and compliance with JDAI;
- Provide relevant and accessible data to include petitions filed and failure to appear rates from the Judiciary's statewide case management system to the Leadership Team.

V. PERIOD OF AGREEMENT

This Memorandum will become effective upon the date of signing by all parties and will be effective for a period of four (4) years.

VI. MODIFICATION

Modifications to this MOU must be submitted in writing at least thirty (30) days in advance and approved by all agencies represented herein.

VII. TERMINATION

The members agree that any member may terminate this MOU for any reason upon thirty (30) day written notice to the other parties

VIII. SUCCESSOR OFFICIAL

The successor officials of the member agencies are hereby bound to the terms and conditions set forth in this MOU.

CYFD, NMAC and NMSC have, through their duly authorized representatives, entered into this MOU. The parties, having read and understood the foregoing terms of this agreement, do by their respective signatures dated below hereby agree to the terms thereof.

Children, Youth and Families Department:

Title/Name

4-30-15

Date

New Mexico Association of Counties:

Paul Gami, President
Title/Name

May 28, 2015
Date

New Mexico Supreme Court:

Barbara J. Vigil
Title/Name

May 26, 2015
Date

Appendix C: - Compliance Monitoring Report

New Mexico Compliance Data Collection – 2019 Detailed Report

Metric	Value
STATE PROFILE	
STATE JUVENILE POPULATION DATA	
Age at which original juvenile court jurisdiction ends (upper age at which a person is still classified as a juvenile).	17
Total population, at and below the age at which original juvenile court jurisdiction ends.	499292
Total population under the age of 18.	499292
FEDERAL DEFINITIONS	
During the State's monitoring effort, were Federal definitions (under the Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act or its implementing regulations) used?	Yes
FACILITY SUB-TYPE - SECURE DETENTION or CORRECTION FACILITIES	
Number of Juvenile Detention Facilities (facility sub-type).	8
Number of Juvenile Detention Facilities (facility sub-type) that reported data.	8
Percent of Juvenile Detention Facilities (facility sub-type) that reported data.	100%
Number of Juvenile Detention Facilities (facility sub-type) that received onsite inspections.	8
Percent of Juvenile Detention Facilities (facility sub-type) that received onsite inspections.	100%
Number of Juvenile Correctional Facilities (facility sub-type).	4
Number of Juvenile Correctional Facilities (facility sub-type) that reported data.	4
Percent of Juvenile Correctional Facilities (facility sub-type) that reported data.	100%
Number of Juvenile Correctional Facilities (facility sub-type) that received onsite inspections.	4
Percent of Juvenile Correctional Facilities (facility sub-type) that received onsite inspections.	100%
Number of Adult Jails (facility sub-type).	28
Number of Adult Jails (facility sub-type) that reported data.	7
Percent of Adult Jails (facility sub-type) that reported data.	25%
Number of Adult Jails (facility sub-type) that received onsite inspections.	7
Percent of Adult Jails (facility sub-type) that received onsite inspections.	25%
Number of Adult Lockups (facility sub-type).	152

Metric	Value
Number of Adult Lockups (facility sub-type) that reported data.	42
Percent of Adult Lockups (facility sub-type) that reported data.	28%
Number of Adult Lockups (facility sub-type) that received onsite inspections.	18
Percent of Adult Lockups (facility sub-type) that received onsite inspections.	12%
Number of Prisons (facility sub-type).	10
Number of Prisons (facility sub-type) that received onsite inspections.	0
Percent of Prisons (facility sub-type) that received onsite inspections.	0%
Number of other secure residential facilities (facility sub-type) used for the placement of individuals accused or adjudicated/convicted of a criminal offense.	0
Number of other secure residential facilities (facility sub-type) used for the placement of individuals accused or adjudicated/convicted of a criminal offense that received onsite inspections.	0
Percent of other secure residential facilities (facility sub-type) used for the placement of individuals accused or adjudicated/convicted of a criminal offense that received onsite inspections.	0%
Total number of facility sub-types (Note: this sum excludes prisons and other secure residential facilities).	192
Total number of facility sub-types that reported data (Note: this sum excludes prisons and other secure residential facilities).	61
Percent of facility sub-types that reported data.	32%
Total number of facility sub-types that received onsite inspections (Note: this sum excludes prisons and other secure residential facilities).	37
Percent of facility sub-types that received onsite inspections.	19%
FACILITY SUB-TYPE - INSTITUTIONS	
Number of Juvenile Detention Facilities (institution sub-type).	8
Number of Juvenile Detention Facilities (institution sub-type) that received onsite inspections.	8
Percent of Juvenile Detention Facilities (institution sub-type) that received onsite inspections.	100%
Number of Juvenile Correctional Facilities (institution sub-type).	4
Number of Juvenile Correctional Facilities (institution sub-type) that received onsite inspections.	4
Percent of Juvenile Correctional Facilities (institution sub-type) that received onsite inspections.	100%
Number of Adult Jails (institution sub-type).	28

Metric	Value
Number of Adult Jails (institution sub-type) that received onsite inspections.	7
Percent of Adult Jails (institution sub-type) that received onsite inspections.	25%
Number of Adult Lockups (institution sub-type).	152
Number of Adult Lockups (institution sub-type) that received onsite inspections.	18
Percent of Adult Lockups (institution sub-type) that received onsite inspections.	12%
Number of Prisons (institution sub-type).	10
Number of Prisons (institution sub-type) that received onsite inspections.	0
Percent of Prisons (institution sub-type) that received onsite inspections.	0%
Number of Court Holding facilities (institution sub-type).	29
Number of Court Holding facilities (institution sub-type) that received onsite inspections.	2
Percent of Court Holding facilities (institution sub-type) that received onsite inspections.	7%
Number of other secure residential facilities (institution sub-type) used for the placement of individuals accused or adjudicated/convicted of a criminal offense.	0
Number of other secure residential facilities (institution sub-type) used for the placement of individuals accused or adjudicated/convicted of a criminal offense that received onsite inspections.	0
Percent of other secure residential facilities (institution sub-type) used for the placement of individuals accused or adjudicated/convicted of a criminal offense that received onsite inspections.	0%
Total number of institution sub-types.	231
Total number of institution sub-types that received onsite inspections.	39
Percent of institution sub-types that received onsite inspections.	17%
FACILITY SUB-TYPE - ADULT JAIL or LOCKUP	
Number of Adult Jails (adult jail or lockup sub-type).	28
Number of Adult Jails (adult jail or lockup sub-type) that reported data.	7
Percent of Adult Jails (adult jail or lockup sub-type) that reported data.	25%
Number of Adult Jails (adult jail or lockup sub-type) that received onsite inspections.	7
Percent of Adult Jails (adult jail or lockup sub-type) that received onsite inspections.	25%
Number of Adult Lockups (adult jail or lockup sub-type).	152
Number of Adult Lockups (adult jail or lockup sub-type) that reported data..	42
Percent of Adult Lockups (adult jail or lockup sub-type) that reported data..	28%

Metric	Value
Number of Adult Lockups (adult jail or lockup sub-type) that received onsite inspections.	18
Percent of Adult Lockups (adult jail or lockup sub-type) that received onsite inspections.	12%
Total number of Adult Jails and Lockups (adult jail or lockup sub-type).	180
Total number of Adult Jails and Lockups (adult jail or lockup sub-type) that reported data..	49
Percent of Adult Jails and Lockups (adult jail or lockup sub-type) that reported data.	27%
Total number of Adult Jails and Lockups (adult jail or lockup sub-type) that received onsite inspections.	25
Percent of Adult Jails and Lockups (adult jail or lockup sub-type) that received onsite inspections.	14%
FACILITY SUB-TYPE - COLLOCATED	
Number of secure Juvenile Detention or Correctional Facilities that are Collocated with an Adult Jail or Lockup.	4
Number of secure Juvenile Detention or Correctional Facilities that are Collocated with an Adult Jail or Lockup that received onsite inspections.	4
Percent of secure Juvenile Detention or Correctional Facilities that are Collocated with an Adult Jail or Lockup that received onsite inspections.	100%
SUMMARY OF FACILITIES REQUIRED TO REPORT COMPLIANCE DATA - 85% RULE	
Cumulative percent of facilities reporting data that are required to report compliance data (85% rule).	32%
DEINSTITUTIONALIZATION OF STATUS OFFENDERS (DSO)	
STATUS OFFENDERS AND NON-OFFENDERS PLACED IN SECURE DETENTION OR CORRECTIONAL FACILITIES	
Number of accused status offenders who were placed in secure detention or secure correctional facilities (both juvenile and adult facility types). Include status offender Valid Court Order violators (where applicable) and out of state runaways. Do not include juveniles held in violation of the Youth Handgun Safety Act or similar state law.	0
Number of adjudicated status offenders who were placed in secure detention or secure correctional facilities (both juvenile and adult facility types). Include status offender Valid Court Order violators (where applicable) and out of state runaways. Do not include juveniles held in violation of the Youth Handgun Safety Act or similar state law.	0

Metric	Value
Number of accused and adjudicated status offenders who were placed in secure juvenile detention or secure juvenile correctional facilities who were charged with or committed a violation of a valid court order. (Note: This is a statutory exception to the total number of instances of non-compliance with DSO.)	0
Number of accused and adjudicated status offenders who were placed in secure juvenile detention or secure juvenile correctional facilities in accordance with the Interstate Compact on Juveniles as enacted by the State. (Note: This is a statutory exception to the total number of instances of non-compliance with DSO.)	0
Calculated total number of status offenders placed in secure detention or secure correctional facilities that do not meet one of the statutory exceptions and therefore result in instances of non-compliance with DSO.	0
Number of non-offenders who are aliens or who were alleged to be dependent, neglected, or abused, who were placed in secure detention or secure correctional facilities.	0
Calculated total number of DSO violations.	0
DSO SUMMARY	
Calculated total number of DSO violations adjusting for non-reporting facilities.	0.00
RATE of non-compliance with DSO per 100,000 juvenile population.	0.00
RATE of non-compliance with DSO per 100,000 juvenile population, adjusting for non-reporting facilities.	0.00
SEPARATION	
POLICY IMPACTING SEPARATION	
Does the state have a policy in effect that requires individuals who work with both juveniles and adult inmates to have been trained and certified to work with juveniles?	Yes
SIGHT and SOUND SEPARATION in SECURE JUVENILE DETENTION or CORRECTIONAL FACILITIES	
Number of juveniles alleged to be or found to be delinquent detained or confined in secure juvenile detention and secure juvenile correctional facilities who were not sight and sound separated from adult inmates, including inmate trustees.	0
Number of juvenile status offenders and juvenile non-offenders who were aliens or alleged to be dependent, neglected, abused, detained or confined in secure juvenile detention and secure juvenile correctional facilities who were not sight and sound separated from adult inmates, including inmate trustees.	0

Metric	Value
TOTAL number of juveniles alleged to be or found to be delinquent, juvenile status offenders, and juvenile non-offenders who are aliens or alleged to be dependent, neglected, abused, detained or confined in secure juvenile detention and secure juvenile correctional facilities who were not sight and sound separated from adult inmates, including inmate trustees.	0
SIGHT and SOUND SEPARATION in ADULT JAILS, ADULT LOCKUPS, or PRISONS	
Number of juveniles alleged to be or found to be delinquent, detained or confined in jails or lockups for adults or adult prisons who were not sight and sound separated from adult inmates.	0
Number of juvenile status offenders and juvenile non-offenders who are aliens or alleged to be dependent, neglected, or abused, detained or confined in jails or lockups for adults or adult prisons, without sight and sound separation from adult inmates.	0
TOTAL number of juveniles alleged to be or found to be delinquent, juvenile status offenders, and juvenile non-offenders who are aliens or alleged to be dependent, neglected, or abused, who were detained or confined in jails or lockups for adults or adult prisons without sight and sound separation.	0
SIGHT and SOUND SEPARATION in COURT HOLDING FACILITIES	
Number of juveniles alleged to be or found to be delinquent, detained or confined in court holding facilities who were not sight and sound separated from adult inmates.	0
Number of juvenile status offenders and juvenile non-offenders who are aliens or alleged to be dependent, neglected, or abused detained or confined in court holding facilities who were not sight and sound separated from adult inmates.	0
TOTAL number of juveniles alleged to be or found to be delinquent, juvenile status offenders, and juvenile non-offenders who are aliens or alleged to be dependent, neglected, or abused detained or confined in court holding facilities who were not sight and sound separated from adult inmates.	0
SIGHT and SOUND SEPARATION SUMMARY	
TOTAL number of juveniles alleged to be or found to be delinquent, juvenile status offenders, and juvenile non-offenders who are aliens or alleged to be dependent, neglected, or abused, not sight and sound separated from adult inmates in Secure Juvenile Detention Facilities, Secure Juvenile Correctional Facilities, Adult Jails, Adult Lockups, Prisons, and Court Holding Facilities.	0
RATE of non-compliance with separation per 100,000 juveniles at and below the age at which original juvenile court jurisdiction ends.	0.00
JAIL REMOVAL	
POLICY IMPACTING JAIL REMOVAL	

Metric	Value
Is there a state policy in effect requiring individuals who work with both adult inmates and juveniles to be trained and certified to work with juveniles?	Yes
FACILITIES IN WHICH JUVENILES WERE DETAINED OR CONFINED	
Number of Adult Jails and Adult Lockups in which juveniles were detained or confined that meet rural exception criteria (pursuant to Section 223(a)(13)(B)(ii)(I) of the JJDP Act) and for which approval has been granted by OJJDP.	0
JUVENILES DETAINED WITHIN SIGHT OR SOUND CONTACT OF ADULT INMATES	
Number of juveniles accused of delinquent offenses detained or confined in Adult Jails or Adult Lockups 6 hours or less for processing or release, awaiting transfer to a juvenile facility, or prior to/following a court appearance, but who had contact with adult inmates (pursuant to Section 223(a)(13)(A) of the JJDP Act).	0
JUVENILES ACCUSED OF DELINQUENT OFFENSES OR ADJUDICATED DELINQUENT	
Number of juveniles accused of delinquent offenses detained or confined in Adult Jails and Adult Lockups in excess of 6 hours, and not pursuant to a valid use of the rural, travel conditions or safety exceptions, as detailed in Section 223(a)(13)(B) of the JJDP Act.	0
Number of juveniles accused of delinquent offenses detained or confined in Adult Jails and Adult Lockups, for 6 hours or less for purposes other than processing or release, while awaiting transfer to a juvenile facility, or periods during which such juveniles are making court appearances (pursuant to Section 223(a)(13)(A) of the JJDP Act).	0
Number of juveniles accused of delinquent offenses who were detained or confined in excess of 6 hours but less than 48 hours (not including weekends and legal holidays) awaiting an initial court appearance in an Adult Jail or Adult Lockup approved by OJJDP for use of the rural exception, provided that during this time there was no contact with adult inmates (pursuant to Section 223(a)(13)(B)(ii)(I) of the JJDP Act) (Note: This is a statutory exception to the total number of instances of non-compliance with jail removal.)	0
Number of juveniles accused of delinquent offenses who were detained or confined in excess of 48 hours but less than 96 hours (not including weekends and legal holidays) awaiting an initial court appearance in an Adult Jail or Adult Lockup due to conditions of distance to be traveled or the lack of highway, road, or transportation, provided that during this time there was no contact with adult inmates (pursuant to Section 223(a)(13)(B)(ii)(II) of the JJDP Act) (Note: This is a statutory exception to the total number of instances of non-compliance with jail removal.)	0

Metric	Value
Number of juveniles accused of delinquent offenses awaiting an initial court appearance in an Adult Jail or Adult Lockup where conditions of safety existed (e.g., severe adverse, life-threatening weather conditions that do not allow for reasonably safe travel) and who were detained or confined for in excess of 6 hours but not more than 24 hours after the time that such conditions allowed for reasonably safe travel, provided that during this time there was no contact with adult inmates (pursuant to Section 223(a)((13)(B)(ii)(III) of the JJDP Act) (Note: This is a statutory exception to the total number of instances of non-compliance with jail removal.)	0
Number of juveniles adjudicated of delinquent offenses who were detained or confined in Adult Jails and Adult Lockups for any length of time.	0
JUVENILE STATUS AND NONOFFENDERS	
Number of accused or adjudicated status offenders detained or confined for any length of time in Adult Jails or Adult Lockups.	0
Number of juvenile non-offenders detained or confined for any length of time in Adult Jails or Adult Lockups.	0
JAIL REMOVAL SUMMARY	
Total instances of non-compliance with the Jail removal requirement as a result of juveniles detained or confined in Adult Jails and Adult Lockups.	0.00
Total instances in which the state used the rural, travel conditions, or conditions of safety exceptions to detain or confine juveniles in Adult Jails and Adult Lockups in excess of 6 hours.	0
Total instances of non-compliance with the Jail removal requirement as a result of juveniles detained or confined in Adult Jails and Adult Lockups adjusting for non-reporting facilities.	0.00
Rate of non-compliance with jail removal per 100,000 juvenile population at and below the age at which original juvenile court jurisdiction ends.	0.00
Rate of non-compliance with jail removal per 100,000 juvenile population at and below the age at which original juvenile court jurisdiction ends, adjusting for non-reporting facilities.	0.00

Appendix D – DMC Three Year Comparisons

Statewide Data	Total Youth			White			Black or African-			Hispanic or Latino			Asian		
	FY17	FY18	FY19	FY17	FY18	FY19	FY17	FY18	FY19	FY17	FY18	FY19	FY17	FY18	FY19
1. Population at risk (age 10 - 17)	223,929	223,085	223,085	57,233	56,277	56,277	4,819	4,868	4,868	134,119	134,274	134,274	3,269	3,297	3,297
2. Juvenile Arrests	11,419	11,070	10,325	2,176	2,201	1,960	342	329	313	7,869	7,528	7,113	17	28	23
3. Refer to Juvenile Court	5,348	5,020	4,600	969	904	800	185	178	170	3,803	3,553	3,209	8	13	13
4. Cases Diverted	6,029	6,034	5,721	1,199	1,296	1,160	154	151	143	4,059	3,968	3,901	9	15	10
5. Cases Involving Secure Detention	2,313	1,915	1,668	372	320	280	76	67	63	1,637	1,353	1,164	6	1	7
6. Cases Petitioned (Charge Filed)	3,583	3,337	2,884	625	584	503	130	132	100	2,544	2,370	2,041	5	9	6
7. Cases Resulting in Delinquent Findings	1,945	1,882	1,618	340	324	274	71	67	55	1,383	1,360	1,156	4	7	5
8. Cases resulting in Probation Placement	1,677	1,661	1,416	296	294	241	58	51	45	1,194	1,197	1,011	4	7	5
9. Cases Resulting in Confinement in Secure Juvenile Correctional Facilities	175	134	119	23	19	16	9	9	6	129	101	90			
10. Cases Transferred to Adult Court	0	0	0												
Meets 1% rule for group to be analyzed separately?				Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes

Statewide Data	Total Youth			Native Hawaiian or			American Indian or			Other/Mixed			All Minorities		
	FY17	FY18	FY19	FY17	FY18	FY19	FY17	FY18	FY19	FY17	FY18	FY19	FY17	FY18	FY19
1. Population at risk (age 10 - 17)	223,929	223,085	223,085				24,489	24,369	24,369				166,808	0	166,808
2. Juvenile Arrests	11,419	11,070	10,325	10	9	11	805	730	708	200	245	197	8,869	0	8,365
3. Refer to Juvenile Court	5,348	5,020	4,600	2	2	2	279	274	307	102	96	99	4,116	0	3,800
4. Cases Diverted	6,029	6,034	5,721	8	7	9	506	454	401	94	143	97	4,738	0	4,561
5. Cases Involving Secure Detention	2,313	1,915	1,668				186	136	115	36	38	39	1,595	0	1,388
6. Cases Petitioned (Charge Filed)	3,583	3,337	2,884	1		1	208	175	168	70	67	65	2,753	0	2,381
7. Cases Resulting in Delinquent Findings	1,945	1,882	1,618	1		1	113	91	94	33	33	33	1,558	0	1,344
8. Cases resulting in Probation Placement	1,677	1,661	1,416	1		1	98	81	80	26	31	33	1,367	0	1,175
9. Cases Resulting in Confinement in Secure Juvenile Correctional Facilities	175	134	119				8	3	7	6	2		115	0	103
10. Cases Transferred to Adult Court	0	0	0										0	0	0
Meets 1% rule for group to be analyzed separately?				No	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	No			

Statewide Relative Rate Index	Black or African-American			Hispanic or Latino			Asian			Native Hawaiian or other		
	FY17	FY18	FY19	FY17	FY18	FY19	FY17	FY18	FY19	FY17	FY18	FY19
2. Juvenile Arrests	1.87	1.73	1.85	1.54	1.43	1.52	0.14	0.22	0.20	*	*	*
3. Refer to Juvenile Court	1.21	1.32	1.33	1.09	1.15	1.11	**	**	**	*	*	*
4. Cases Diverted	0.67	0.59	0.58	0.86	0.78	0.84	**	**	**	*	*	*
5. Cases Involving Secure Detention	1.07	1.06	1.06	1.12	1.08	1.04	**	**	**	*	*	*
6. Cases Petitioned (Charge Filed)	1.09	1.15	0.94	1.04	1.03	1.01	**	**	**	*	*	*
7. Cases Resulting in Delinquent Findings	1.00	0.91	1.01	1.00	1.03	1.04	**	**	**	*	*	*
8. Cases resulting in Probation Placement	0.94	0.84	0.93	0.99	0.97	0.99	**	**	**	*	*	*
9. Cases Resulting in Confinement in Secure Juvenile Correctional Facilities	1.87	2.29	1.87	1.38	1.27	1.33	**	**	**	*	*	*
10. Cases Transferred to Adult Court	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	*	*	*
Meets 1% rule for group to be analyzed separately?	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	No

Statewide Relative Rate Index	American Indian or Alaska			Other/Mixed			All Minorities		
	FY17	FY18	FY19	FY17	FY18	FY19	FY17	FY18	FY19
2. Juvenile Arrests	0.86	0.77	0.83	*	*	*	1.46	1.36	1.44
3. Refer to Juvenile Court	0.78	0.91	1.06	*	*	*	1.06	1.13	1.11
4. Cases Diverted	1.47	1.16	0.90	*	*	*	0.89	0.80	0.83
5. Cases Involving Secure Detention	1.74	1.40	1.07	*	*	*	1.15	1.09	1.04
6. Cases Petitioned (Charge Filed)	1.16	0.99	0.87	*	*	*	1.05	1.04	1.00
7. Cases Resulting in Delinquent Findings	1.00	0.94	1.03	*	*	*	1.00	1.02	1.04
8. Cases resulting in Probation Placement	1.00	0.98	0.97	*	*	*	0.99	0.97	0.99
9. Cases Resulting in Confinement in Secure Juvenile Correctional Facilities	1.05	**	1.28	*	*	*	1.40	1.26	1.31
10. Cases Transferred to Adult Court	**	**	**	*	*	*	**	**	**
Meets 1% rule for group to be analyzed separately?	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	No			

Appendix E

SFY 2019 Juvenile Continuum Grants Funding by Program

Continuum	Program Area	TOTALS	Alternative to Detention	Delinquency Prevention	Graduated & Appropriate Sanctions	Diversion & Restorative Justice	Gender Specific	Continuum (Admin)
Artesia	Continuum Gender-Specific						\$ 21,654	\$ 7,790
	Totals	\$ 29,444						
Bernalillo	Continuum Alternatives to Violence Reception and Assessment Center		\$ 68,000			\$ 43,550		\$ 600
	South Valley Reporting Center		\$ 51,000					
	Youth Services Center Case Manager		\$ 6,200					
	Community Custody Program		\$ 51,200					
	Totals	\$ 220,550						
Chaves	Continuum Building Assets Program		\$ 70,650					\$ 27,096
	Why Try Middle School Program		\$ 5,100					
	Gender Specific Programming						\$ 16,500	
	Youth Advocacy		\$ 49,200					
	Alternative Education		\$ 37,500					
Totals	\$ 206,046							
Curry	Continuum The Council for Boys and Young Men						\$ 9,000	\$ 6,757
	Girls Circle						\$ 9,000	
	Life Skills Training			\$ 2,880				
Totals	\$ 27,637							
Grant	Continuum Restorative Justice					\$ 31,700		\$ 20,803
	Strengthening Families Program					\$ 28,300		
	Day Reporting / Learning Lab		\$ 34,000					
	Totals	\$ 114,803						
Las Cruces	Continuum JCP 1					\$ 20,265		\$ 952
	JCP 2					\$ 108,925		
	JCP 3					\$ 29,920		
	JARC					\$ 156,165		
	Totals	\$ 316,227						
Lincoln	Continuum Juvenile Citation Program					\$ 18,400		\$ 23,921
	Girls Circle						\$ 7,200	
	Boys Council						\$ 7,200	
	Restorative Justice					\$ 8,750		
Totals	\$ 65,471							
Los Alamos	Continuum Youth and Family Resource Advocate		\$ 112,950					\$ 42,814
	Truancy Intervention Liaison		\$ 19,300					
	Gender Specific Program						\$ 21,600	
Totals	\$ 196,664							
Luna - Hidalgo	Continuum Gender-Specific Strengthening Family						\$ 19,500	\$ 23,964
	Totals	\$ 68,664				\$ 25,200		
Otero	Continuum Girls Circle						\$ 10,800	\$ 38,722
	Boys Council						\$ 13,200	
	Restorative Justice					\$ 11,250		
	Community Alternative Placement Program		\$ 8,600					
Totals	\$ 82,572							
Raton (Colfax - Union)	Continuum Girls Circle						\$ 65,550	\$ 35,800
	Boys Council						\$ 43,950	
	Restorative Justice					\$ 15,000		
	Totals	\$ 160,300						

Appendix E

SFY 2019 Juvenile Continuum Grants Funding by Program

Continuum	Program Area	TOTALS	Alternative to Detention	Delinquency Prevention	Graduated & Appropriate Sanctions	Diversion & Restorative Justice	Gender Specific	Continuum (Admin)
Rio Arriba	Continuum							\$ 33,772
	Boys and Young Men Council						\$ 48,600	
	Intensive Community Monitoring		\$ 44,434					
	Girls Circle						\$ 49,950	
	Day Reporting		\$ 30,600					
	Totals	\$ 207,356						
San Miguel	Continuum							\$ 7,580
	Assessment, Referral & Case Management		13600					
	Gender-Specific						\$ 5,400	
	Violence Prevention & Substance Abuse Prevention			\$ 3,600				
	Restorative Justice					\$ 4,500		
	Totals	\$ 34,680						
Sandoval	Continuum							\$ 32,980
	Reception and Assessment Center		\$ 105,000					
	Rio Rancho Learning Lab			\$ 36,400				
	Bernalillo Learning Lab			\$ 36,400				
	Totals	\$ 210,780						
Santa Fe	Continuum							\$ 753
	Intensive Community Monitoring		\$ 14,200					
	Education Wraparound Services					\$ 48,160		
	Education Re-Engagement			\$ 67,000				
	Totals	\$ 130,113						
Socorro	Continuum							\$ 34,752
	Socorro County Teen Diversion/Truancy Program			\$ 30,350				
	Teen Multi-Purpose Center			\$ 45,950				
	Totals	\$ 111,052						
Taos	Continuum							\$ 33,964
	Learning Lab			\$ 35,000				
	Girls Circle						\$ 14,400	
	Boys Council						\$ 7,500	
	GRIP			\$ 30,000				
	Intensive Community Monitoring		\$ 15,000					
	Totals	\$ 135,864						
T or C (Sierra Co)	Continuum							\$ 8,324
	Case Management and Mentoring			\$ 39,980				
	Sierra County Diversion Program					\$ 8,360		
	Totals	\$ 56,664						
Torrance	Continuum							\$ 33,900
	RAC		\$ 45,000					
	Gender-Specific						\$ 10,800	
	Totals	\$ 89,700						
Valencia	Continuum							\$ 47,256
	Reception Assessment Center		\$ 146,250					
	After School Diversion Program					\$ 23,400		
	Totals	\$ 216,906						
Total Number of Programs		64	14	16	0	16	18	
Total Funding by Program Priority Area		\$ 2,681,493	\$ 648,284	\$ 607,060	\$ -	\$ 581,845	\$ 381,804	\$ 462,500
% of Funds by Program Priority Area		100.0%	24.2%	22.6%	0.0%	21.7%	14.2%	17.2%