



**Children, Youth &  
Families Department**

STATE OF NEW MEXICO

# SPECIAL PROGRAMS UNIT

State Fiscal Year 2022 Annual Report

**JJS | Special Programs Unit**

© CHILDREN, YOUTH & FAMILIES DEPARTMENT NEW MEXICO Tuesday, January 24, 2023

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## Juvenile Detention Centers

The Children, Youth, and Families Department (CYFD) is committed to ensuring compliance with State Detention Standards in juvenile detention centers (JDCs) owned and operated by New Mexico counties. Pursuant to the requirements set forth in the New Mexico Administrative Code (8.14.14 NMAC), CYFD conducts annual inspections of secure JDCs to ensure that they are operating following the established standards that govern the maintenance and operation of all JDCs including site, design, construction, equipment, care, programming, education, staffing, and medical and behavioral health care. In certain circumstances, more frequent inspections may be conducted to ensure compliance. Our department remains committed to upholding the highest standards of care for these vulnerable young individuals.

### The Juvenile Detention Center Annual Inspection Process:

The CYFD Compliance Coordinator contacts the Juvenile Detention Center (JDC) and provides the NMAC Juvenile Detention Standards Documents for the Inspection List, dates and times for onsite inspection, and detailed Agenda (as the inspection date grows closer). JDCs submit documentation to the CYFD Compliance Coordinator for review.

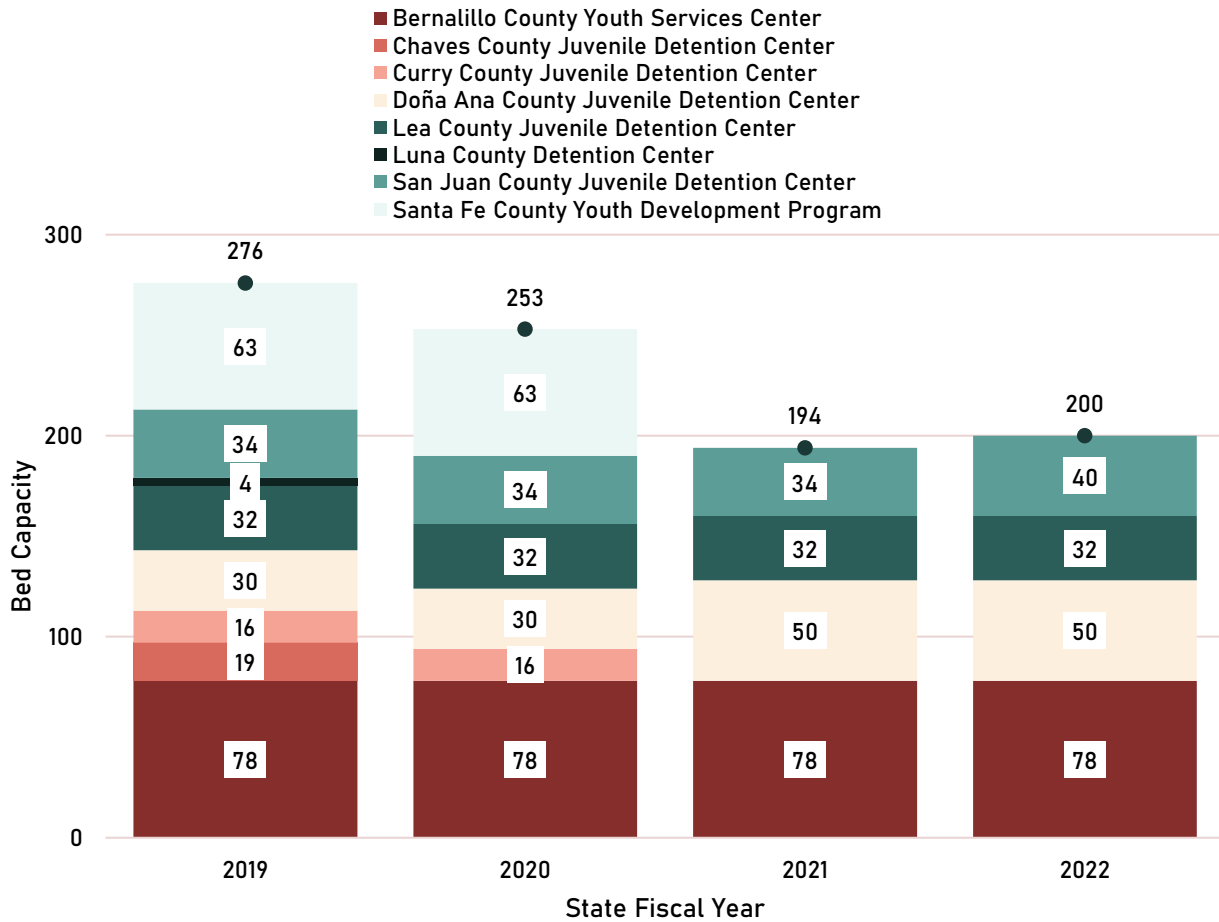
Once onsite for inspection, the CYFD Compliance Coordinator holds an opening briefing with JDC leadership to review the agenda and discuss the physical plant inspection. During this time any concerns, questions, or pressing matters are discussed, as necessary. The CYFD Compliance Coordinator completes the review of staff and client records.

The CYFD Compliance Coordinator provides an exit briefing with JDC leadership, the JPO Chief, and the Special Programs Manager. Reports are provided to JDC leadership with any corrective actions needed. JDC responds and provides documentation on corrective action solutions to address deficiencies. Reports are reviewed by the JJS Deputy Director of Field Services and the CYFD Cabinet Secretary. The CYFD Cabinet Secretary signs the report and certification; signed documents are provided to the JDC. Suspension or revocation of certification is completed by formal written notice. An appeals process is in place for JDCs when their certification is suspended or revoked.

CYFD works closely with county administrators to ensure the safety, security, and well-being of juveniles housed in JDCs and to provide them with quality services. During the state fiscal year (SFY) 2022, four JDCs are operating; each of which houses male and female juveniles.

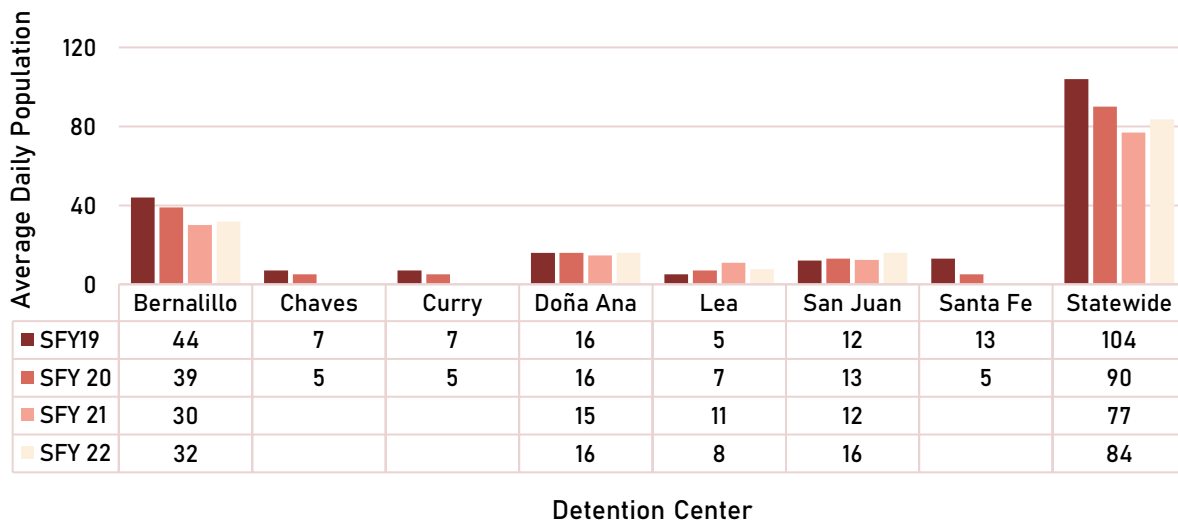
Facility	Bed Capacity	Certified Annually
Bernalillo County Youth Services Center	78	December
Doña Ana County Juvenile Detention Center	50	August
Lea County Juvenile Detention Center	32	May
San Juan County Juvenile Detention Center	40	April
Capacity:	200	

### County Juvenile Detention Center Bed Capacities

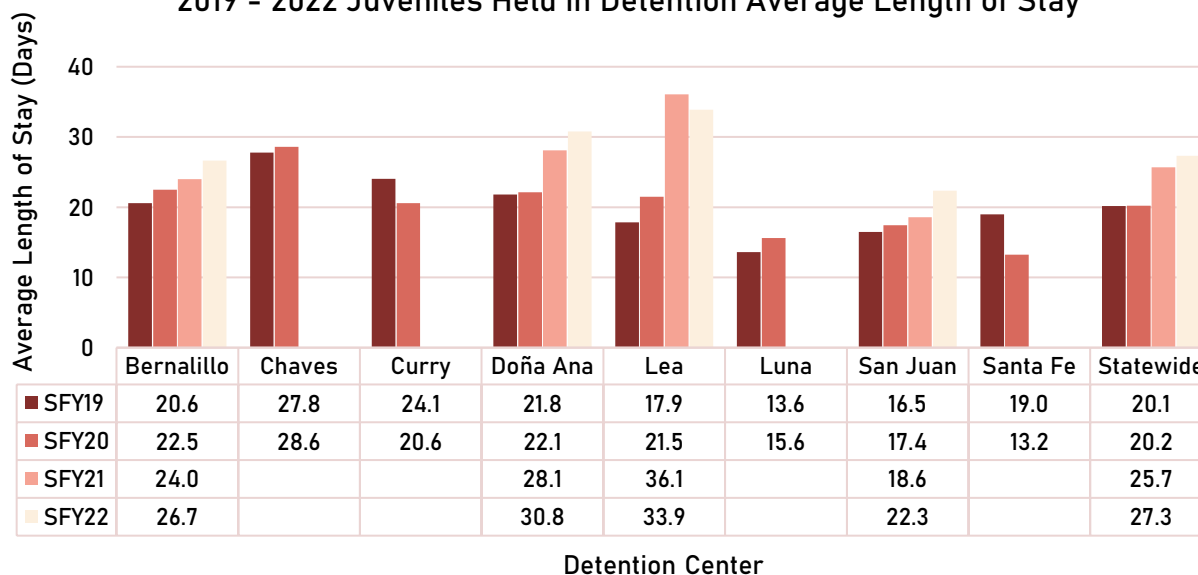


While the statewide JDC bed capacity was at 200 in SFY 2022, the average daily population statewide has remained under 50 percent capacity the last three years – 35.6% in 2020, 39.6% in 2021, and 41.8% in 2022.

### 2019 - 2022 Juveniles Held in Detention Average Daily Population



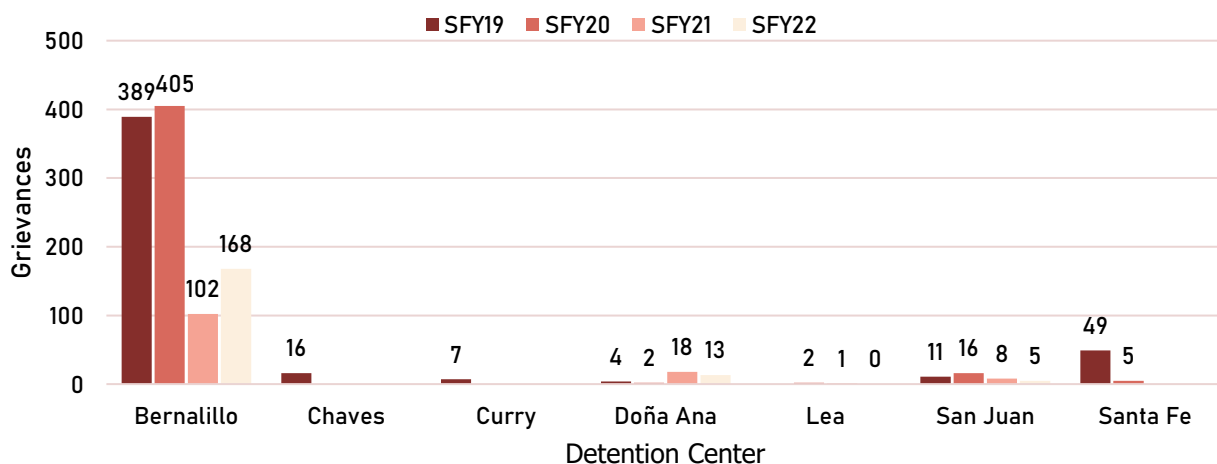
2019 - 2022 Juveniles Held in Detention Average Length of Stay



The JDCs 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.

The Bernalillo County Youth Service Center goes beyond the Detention Standard by accepting written requests through its grievance system. The facility administration encourages residents to use the grievance process for any issue, to ensure they have full access to and communication with facility administrators. Grievances can now be made electronically, providing greater access. In Bernalillo County, grievances are categorized into 15 areas, ranging from medical, dental, and mental health services to inappropriate staff or youth conduct, as well as food, safety, and programming. All grievances are addressed by staff.

2019 - 2022 Juvenile Detention Center Grievances Filed

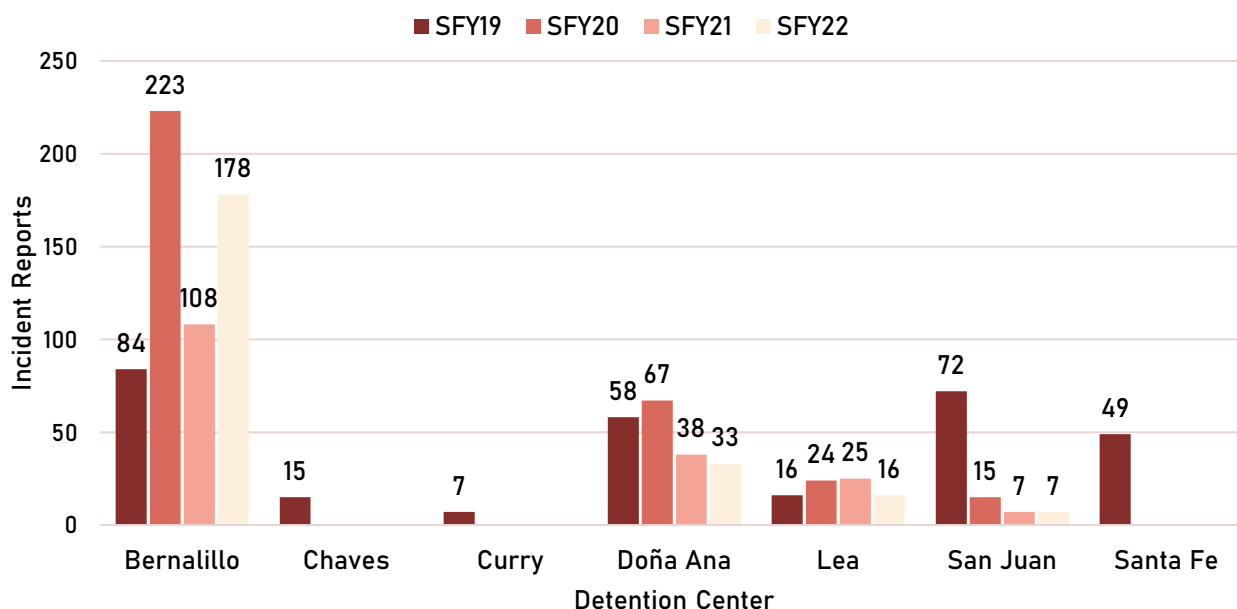


If a juvenile is ever restrained with mechanical devices like handcuffs, AD belt, belly chain foot shackles, safety helmet, or soft cuffs, it must be reported to the CYFD Compliance Coordinator within twenty-four business hours, unless the restraints are used during transportation outside of the secure area.

Serious incidents must also be reported, including environmental hazards, arrests or detention, and emergencies requiring medical attention or hospitalization. Environmental hazards include unsafe conditions that create immediate threats to life or safety, including but not limited to fire and contagious diseases requiring quarantine. In cases of emergency, it may be necessary to admit youth to a hospital or psychiatric facility. Emergency services can also include treatment for broken bones, cuts that require sutures, poisoning, contagious diseases that require quarantine, burns that need specialized medical attention, medication under-dose or overdose that requires treatment, or incidents that result in physical or psychological harm to residents or staff. Additionally, confrontations between staff or residents that result in restraint, the use of force, or behavior-management techniques may also require specialized treatment at an urgent care center, emergency room, or EMS.

Bernalillo County staff are encouraged to use incident reports to share information and document serious incidents, as there has been a trend of longer detention periods for county and out-of-county youth with greater needs, resulting in higher levels of reported serious incidents despite overall detention center closures.

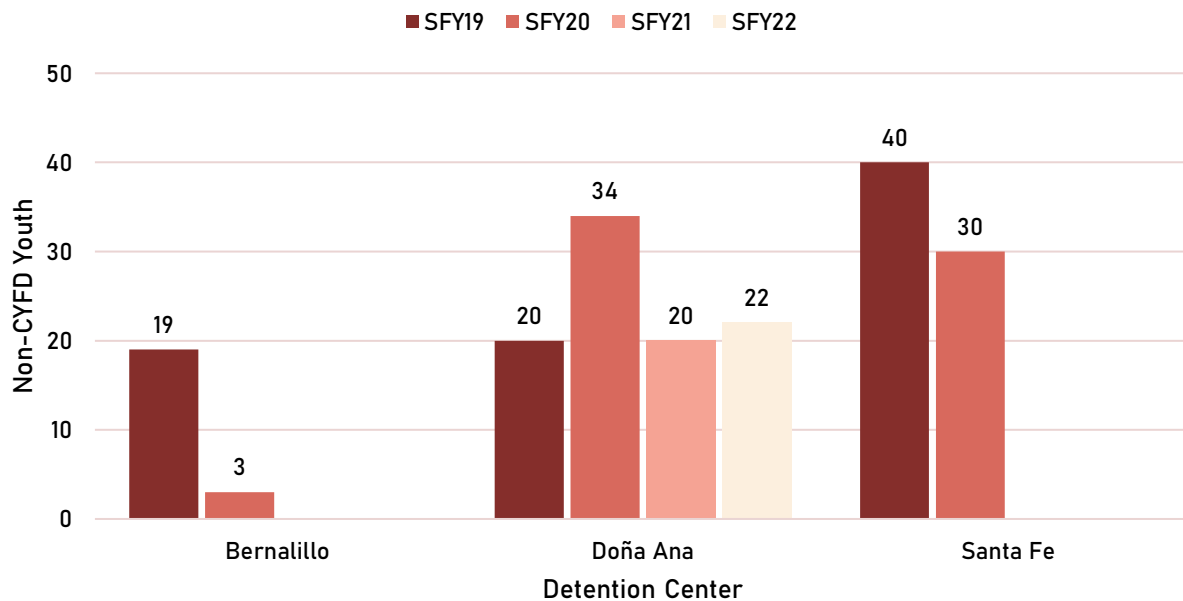
2019 - 2022 Juvenile Detention Center Incident Reports Filed



JDCs also may hold non-CYFD youth. These are youth that do not come through the state’s juvenile justice system but are requested to be held by the Bureau of Indian Affairs, federal agencies such as the U.S. Marshall’s Office, or courtesy holds for other agencies while traveling through our state. CYFD requests that each detention center records these youth in the Screening, Admissions & Releases Application (SARA) data collection system.



2019 - 2022 Juvenile Detention Center Non-CYFD Youth Reported



## Juvenile Justice System Improvement

### Juvenile Detention Alternatives Initiative (JDAI)

In SFY 2022, JDAI/system improvement has continued to evolve. Although previous priorities have not been forgotten or considered less important, the JDAI approach to youth justice has expanded in significant ways:

- Expanding Beyond Detention- the full continuum of youth justice, from prevention to probation to the deepest end of the system.
- Leading With Race- Racial equity is now the driving goal for all JDAI work in youth justice.
- Well-being/Harm Reduction- protecting young people from harm and connecting them to the good things they need to grow and thrive.
- Redefining Collaboration to Require Community Partnership- redefined collaboration to include and center the young people, families, and communities who are most impacted by the system.
- Transform Probation- a relationship-based, time-limited intervention focused on positive behavior change and long-term success for young people with serious and repeat arrest histories.

Many national juvenile justice organizations have endorsed reforming systems that operate punitively, with a focus on transforming probation. Recent reports and training have reinforced the importance of this approach. For example, in the 2022 report "The Essential Need for Partnering with Youth and Families to Fundamentally Transform Juvenile Probation" from Georgetown University, it is emphasized that to combat disproportionalities and disparities and improve outcomes for youth, families, and communities, juvenile probation needs to be transformed from a mechanism to control, surveil, and punish youth to a support system that promotes positive youth development, advances racial equity and fairness, and meets the holistic needs of youth and families. Partnering with and empowering youth and families is essential to this approach.

In 2022 the [Center for Juvenile Justice Reform](#) (CJJR), with support from the Annie E. Casey Foundation, posted a [Transforming Juvenile Probation Certificate Program](#). This training is designed to help probation leadership, judges, attorneys, and other stakeholders transform youth probation in their jurisdictions. The program will focus on transforming probation culture and practices, covering the following topics:

- Applying a fairness and equity framework.
- Youth, family, and community partnership and empowerment.
- Diversion and disposition decisions.
- The role of the probation officer.
- Leading transformational change.

In "Transforming Juvenile Probation: A Vision for Getting It Right," the Annie E. Casey Foundation presents its plan for modernizing juvenile probation based on 25 years of experience with JDAI and five years of research with practitioners, youth, families, and pilot probation transformation sites. The plan focuses on reducing probation caseloads by diverting more cases from formal court processing and transforming probation into an effective intervention for the smaller population of youth who will remain on supervision caseloads. The Foundation hopes to encourage local action, research, innovation, and learning to improve the entire juvenile justice system.

## NM Statewide JDAI/System Improvement

As the pandemic diminishes, the goal of system improvement efforts is to not return to pre-pandemic levels of detention populations. During the pandemic, there were historic low levels of detention populations without any rise in crime so the challenge will be holding on to that pattern. According to the JDAI Detention Population Survey- New Mexico, the detention population in March 2022 has decreased by fifty-three percent since March 2020.

**Race Equity-** New Mexico received a grant for technical assistance to further race equity efforts, including coaching on implementing strategies that advance equitable practices and policies. Although plans for a virtual statewide conference on race equity were postponed due to the pandemic, system improvement continues to work with tribal partners, update the Risk Assessment Instrument, and assess strengths and challenge areas in local juvenile justice processes.

**RAI Validation-** System improvement has been implemented in New Mexico for 21 years. One of the tools created to aid in this effort is the Risk Assessment Instrument (RAI), which is an objective screening tool used to determine appropriate placement in a juvenile detention center. The RAI's effectiveness in predicting court absences and risks to public safety is currently being evaluated through a validation process. Although there have been some setbacks, this process is ongoing, the results will be reported in the next reporting period. It's important to note that there are several steps involved in this process, including reliability testing, updating the offense table, and quality assurance in screening.

**Tribal Partnerships-** In the past year, the state's system improvement efforts have resulted in the creation of early tribal notification legislation and collaboration with tribal partners in developing CYFD policy and procedure. Training on this legislation and procedure was provided to every county office in September. The state's system improvement team has recently partnered with the Office of Tribal Affairs (OTA) to further strengthen these tribal partnerships.

**System Assessments-** Another tool used in the state's system improvement efforts is the System Assessment. This tool encourages communities and systems to work together to assess local juvenile justice processes and identify areas for improvement. During this period, a system improvement assessment was completed in District Seven. These assessments involve cooperation between community members, probation offices, and multiple system agencies. Unfortunately, due to the pandemic, many of these efforts have been halted, but they will resume once it's safe to do so. Please refer to the table below for a list of completed and upcoming assessments.

Completed Assessments		Upcoming Assessments	
District/Site	County(ies)	District/Site	County(ies)
2	Bernalillo	1	Santa Fe, Rio Arriba, Los Alamos
6	Grant, Luna, Hidalgo	3	Dona Ana
11	San Juan	4	Mora, San Miquel, Guadalupe
12	Lincoln, Otero	5	Lea
13	Sandoval, Valencia, Cibola	8	Taos, Colfax, Union
7	Socorro, Sierra, Torrance	9	Curry, Roosevelt
		10	Quay, DeBaca, Harding
		14	Chavez, Eddy

***The Leadership Team***- During this period, the Statewide JDAI/System Improvement Leadership Team held regular meetings. Leaders from across New Mexico including the Supreme Court, CYFD, the Association of Counties, and the Public Education Department came together to work towards improving the system. They also formalized their partnership through an MOU. Additionally, the team invited the Albuquerque Justice for Youth Community Collaborative to present a new type of collaboration to the Leadership. This collaboration, funded by the Annie E. Casey Foundation, is a community-system collaboration and gives the community a voice in youth justice. This presents an opportunity for statewide leadership to align their efforts in system improvement with the community.

## Juvenile Community Corrections

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 clients with 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

## State Fiscal Year 2022 in Review

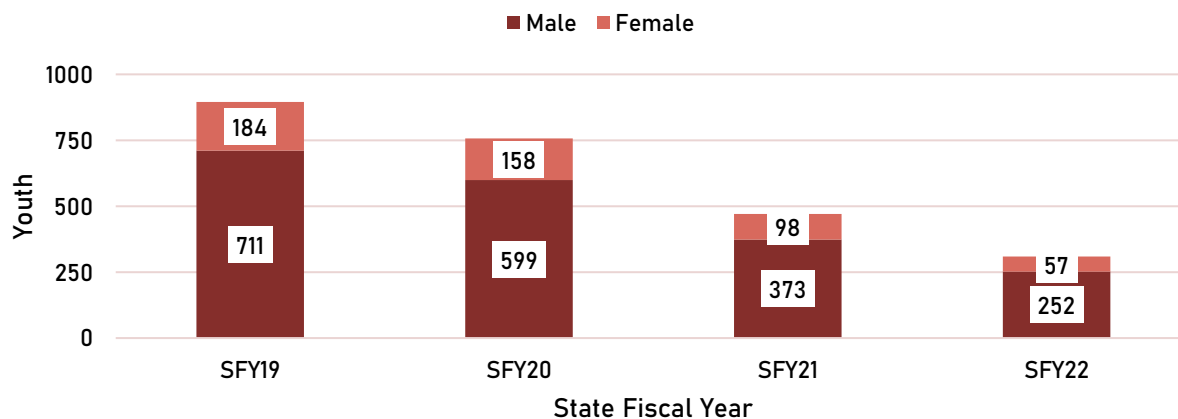
During SFY 2022, the JCC Program was supported by 13 service providers that served 24 counties. Providers were in their eighth year of an eight (8) year contract cycle.

Service Provider	Counties Served
Border Area Mental Health Services	Grant, Luna & Hidalgo
Chaves County CASA	Chaves
Catholic Charities of Gallup	Cibola
Carlsbad Lifehouse	Eddy
Desert View	McKinley & San Juan
Families and Youth, Inc.	Dona Ana, Socorro, Sierra & Catron
Guidance Center of Lea County	Lea
Human Resource Development Associates	Taos, Colfax & Union
PB&J Family Services	Bernalillo, Sandoval & Valencia (as well as YDDC & CNYC)
Rio Arriba County	Rio Arriba
The Counseling Center	Lincoln & Otero
Youth Development Inc.	Bernalillo, Sandoval, Torrance & Valencia
YouthWorks	Santa Fe

**Client Demographics** - The JCC program served 309 youth during SFY 2022, a 34% decrease from the 471 served in SFY 2021. Services were dramatically impacted in SFY 2021 and 2022 by the coronavirus pandemic.

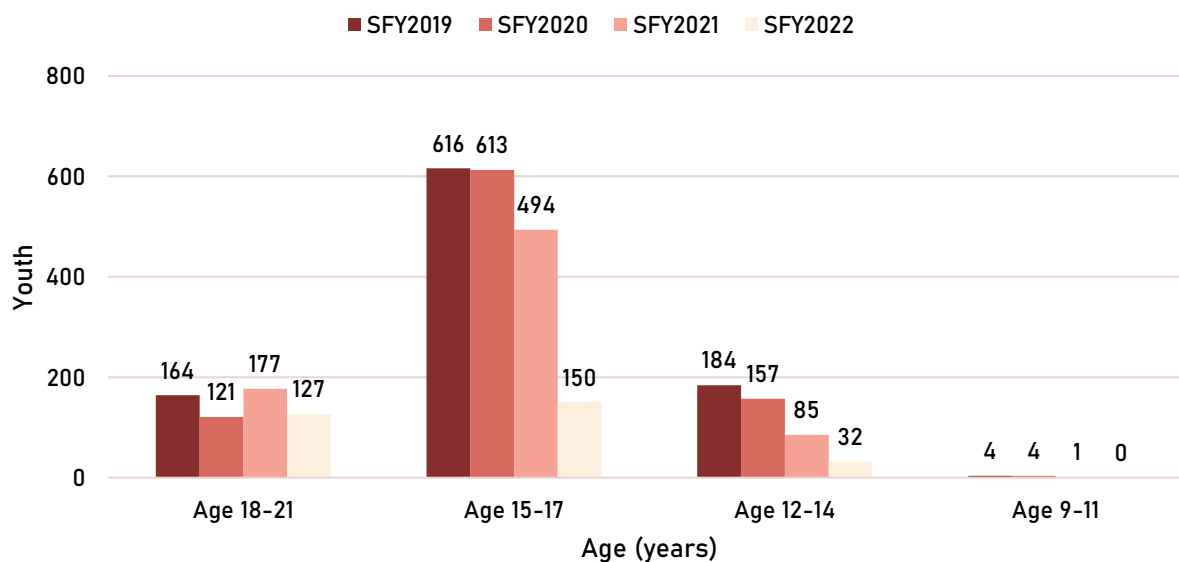
The following charts summarize client demographics for SFY 2022, compared to the previous three years. Similar demographic patterns are seen between SFY 2019 and 2022:

2019 - 2022 JCC Youth Served by Gender



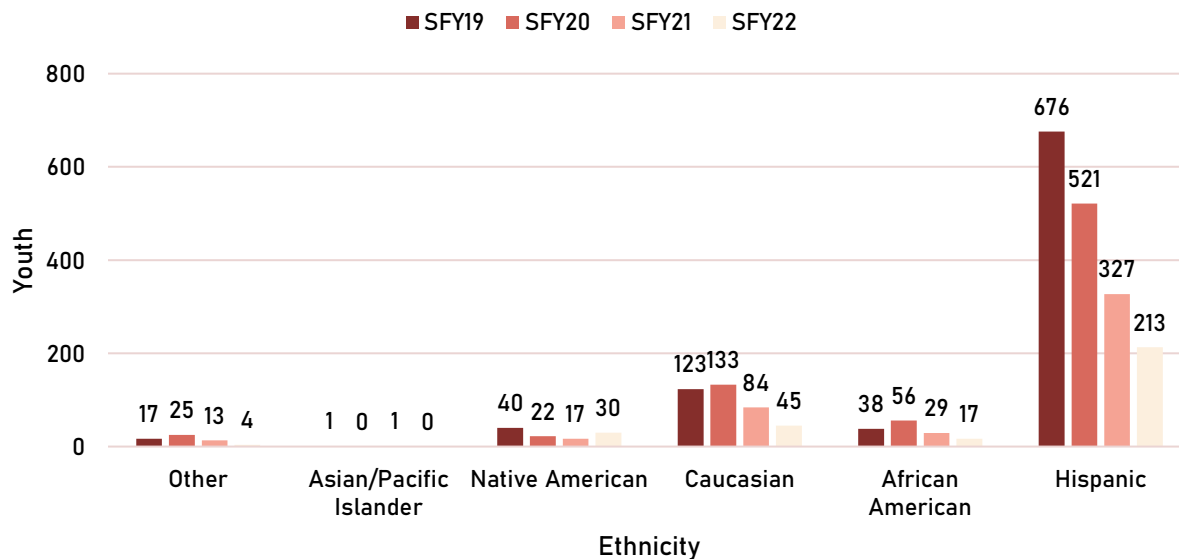
gender (81% male; 19% female in 2022)

2019 -2022 JCC Youth Served by Age



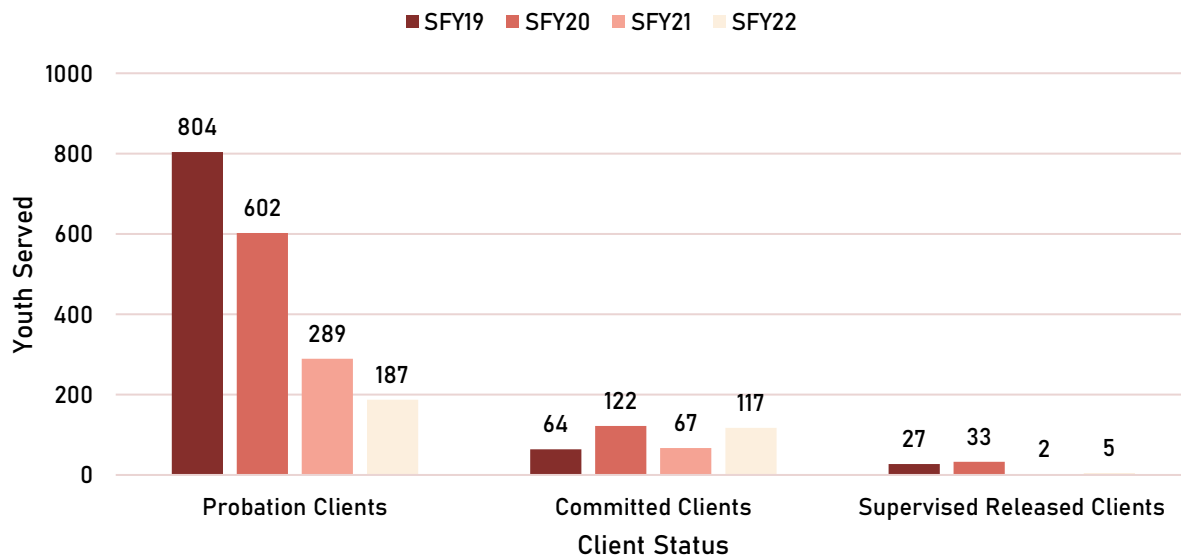
by age (49% ages 15-17, followed by 41% ages 18 - 21, and ages 10% ages 12- 16 in 2021 and 2022)

2019 - 2022 JCC Youth Served by Ethnicity



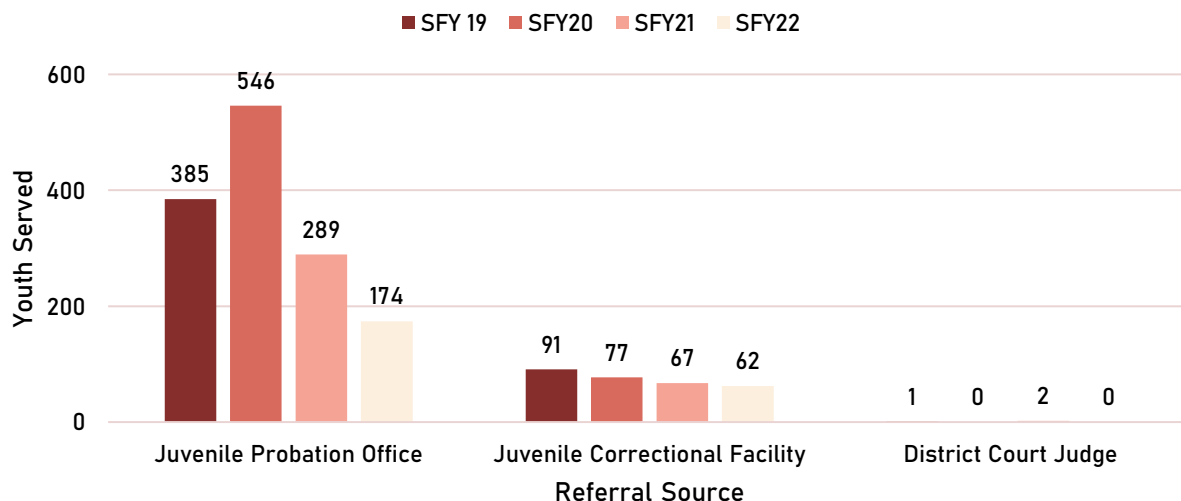
Ethnicity (69% Hispanic, 18% Caucasian, 3% Native American, and 7% African American in 2022)

### 2019 - 2022 JCC Youth Served by Client Status



Clients served in SFY 2022 were 61% probation clients, followed by 38% committed clients, and 2% supervised release clients.

### 2019 - 2022 JCC Youth Served by Referral Source



There were 73 youth in SFY 2021 who carried over receiving services in 2022. Of the new JCC clients in 2021, 174 (74%) were referred by the juvenile probation office, while 62 (26%) were referred by a juvenile correctional facility and 0 (0%) by a District Court Judge. Note, that referrals may also come from the district attorney, as well as public/private defense attorneys. These referrals are typically completed by the juvenile probation office on their behalf.

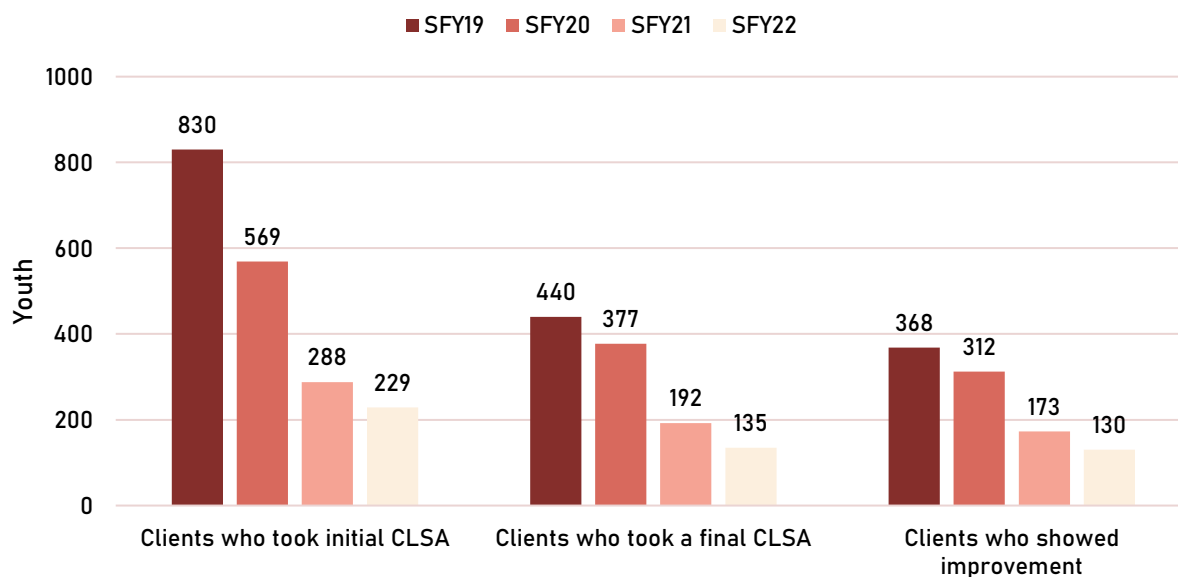


**Program Services** – JCC providers have utilized evidence-based program services. Every JCC client is expected to receive the Casey Life Skills Assessment (CLSA). In SFY 2022, 74% of clients received the initial CLSA. The assessment assists youth and service providers in identifying the behaviors and competencies the client will need to achieve long-term goals. The CLSA is a way to build a youth’s personal checklist of skills and strengths. The CLSA displays what a youth already knows and what youth can focus on to learn life skills. The CLSA 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.

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

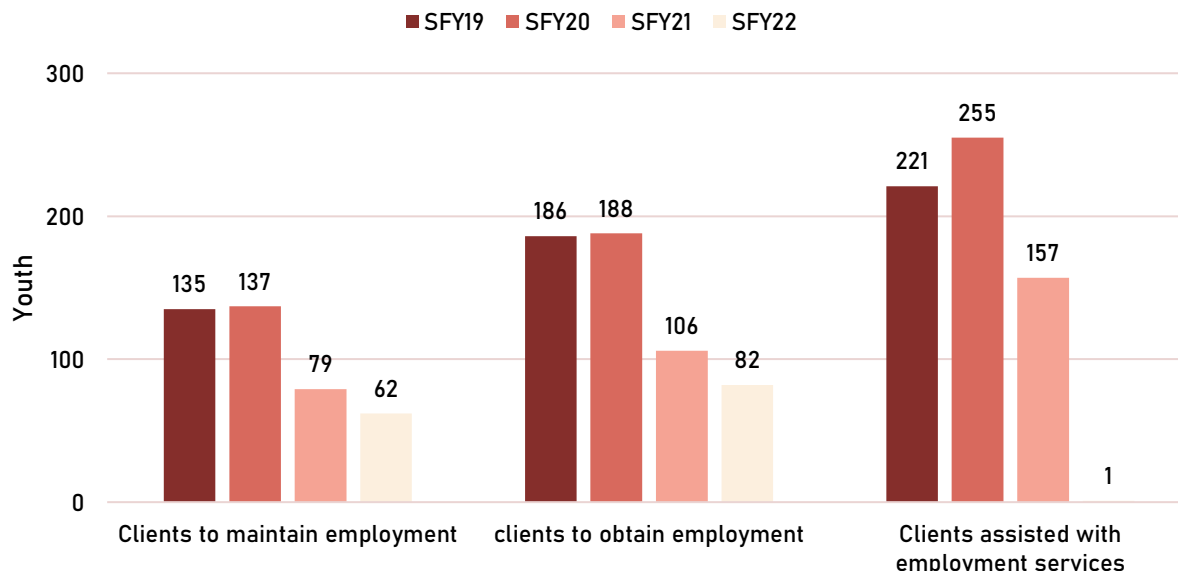
- ✦ Maintaining healthy relationships
- ✦ Work and study habits
- ✦ Planning and setting goals
- ✦ Using community resources
- ✦ Daily living activities
- ✦ Budgeting and paying bills
- ✦ Computer literacy
- ✦ Permanent connections to caring adults

2019 - 2022 JCC Youth Casey Life Skill Assessment



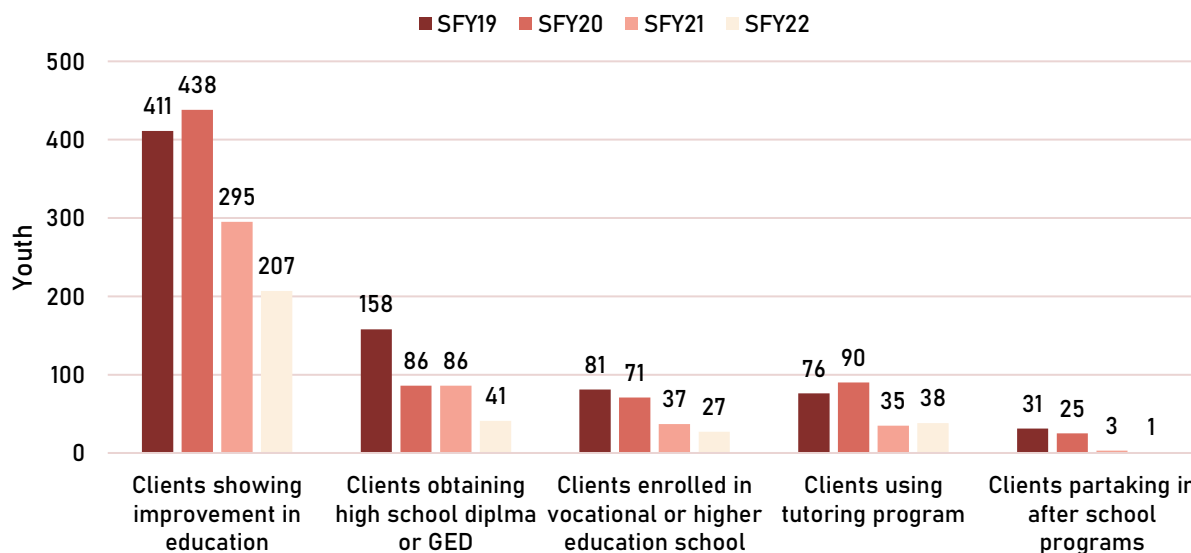
A CLSA is also administered at the completion of JCC services to evaluate improvements in the core competencies. In SFY 2022, 135 clients with an initial CLSA, or 59%, also completed a final CLSA. (Note, there are instances when youth may not cooperate or may have an early discharge before a CLSA, and service plan can be completed. The final CLSA is usually not completed when a youth is uncooperative, is unsuccessfully discharged, or has an abrupt discharge from juvenile probation without adequate notification to the JCC provider). The rate of improvement for clients who received a final CLSA in SFY 2022 was 96% (130/135) as a result of JCC program involvement.

### 2019 - 2022 Youth Receiving Employment Services



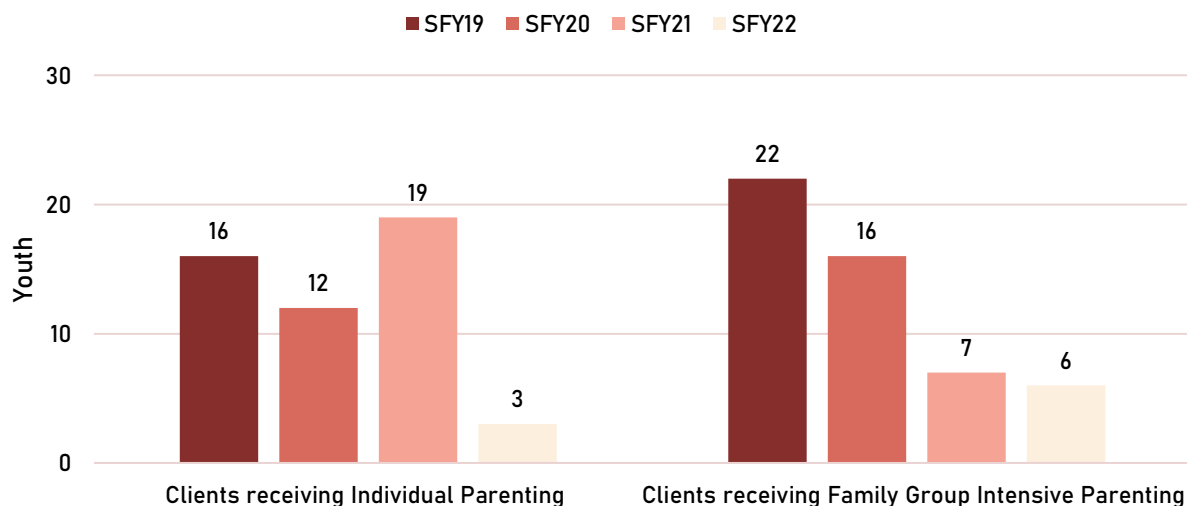
Of the 309 youth served in SFY 2022, 117 received employment services. A total of 82 clients (or 70% of those receiving employment services) obtained employment.

### 2019 - 2022 JCC Youth Academic Performance



In SFY 2022, 207 clients showed improvement in education, 41 clients received their high school diploma or GED, 27 clients were enrolled in vocational or higher education, 38 clients used a tutoring program, and 1 client participated in after school program.

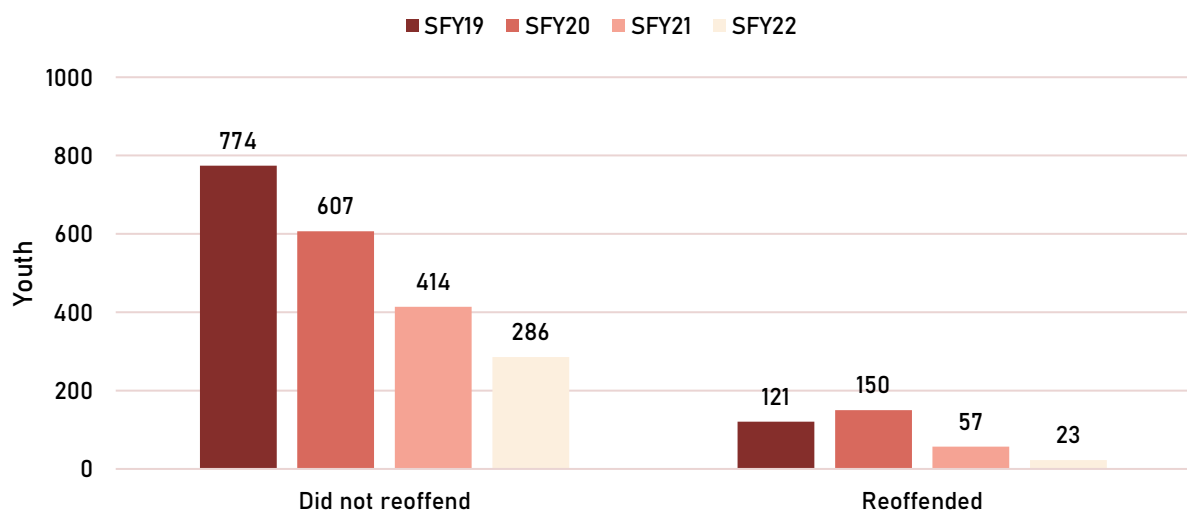
### 2019 - 2022 JCC Youth Parenting Program



Innovative services are an important component of the JCC program. JCC service providers may propose services outside of the identified core services not available in their communities to meet the special needs of JCC clients. One such program is the Parenting Program at the Youth Diagnostic and Development Center (YDDC) and Camino Nuevo Youth Center (CNYC) facilities. Peanut Butter & Jelly Family Services (PB&J) conducts parenting classes, conducts safety planning, coordinates and supervises family visitation, provides early intervention, and provides opportunities for young parents detained at these two facilities to develop and maintain healthy bonds and attachments with their children during confinement. In SFY 2022, nine clients participated in the Parenting Program, while twenty-six clients participated in SFY 2021.

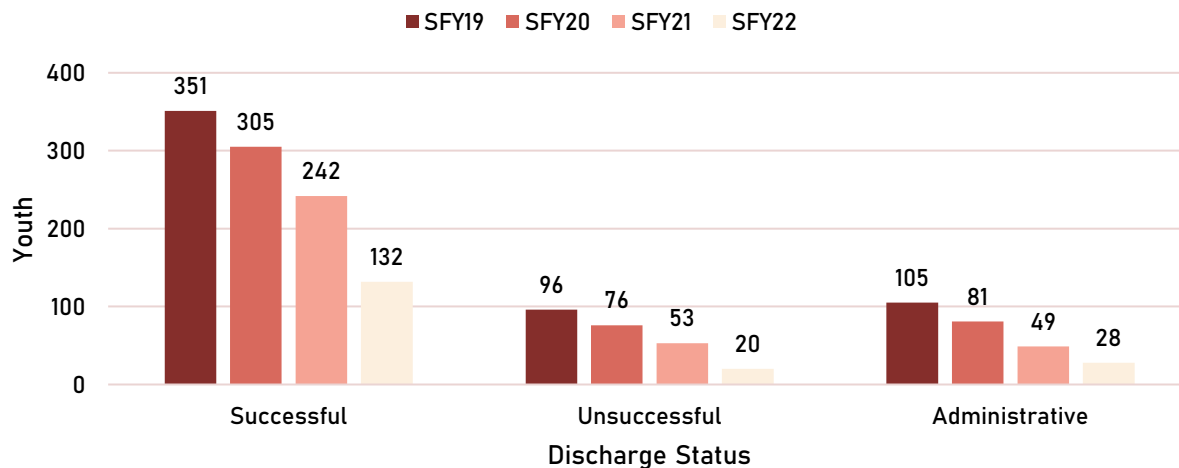
**Re-Offenses, Discharges, and Satisfaction** – In SFY 2022, there were a total of 23 clients (7%) who re-offended during their participation in the JCC program, while 286 (93%) did not re-offend while participating in the program.

### 2019 - 2022 Recidivism of JCC Youth Served



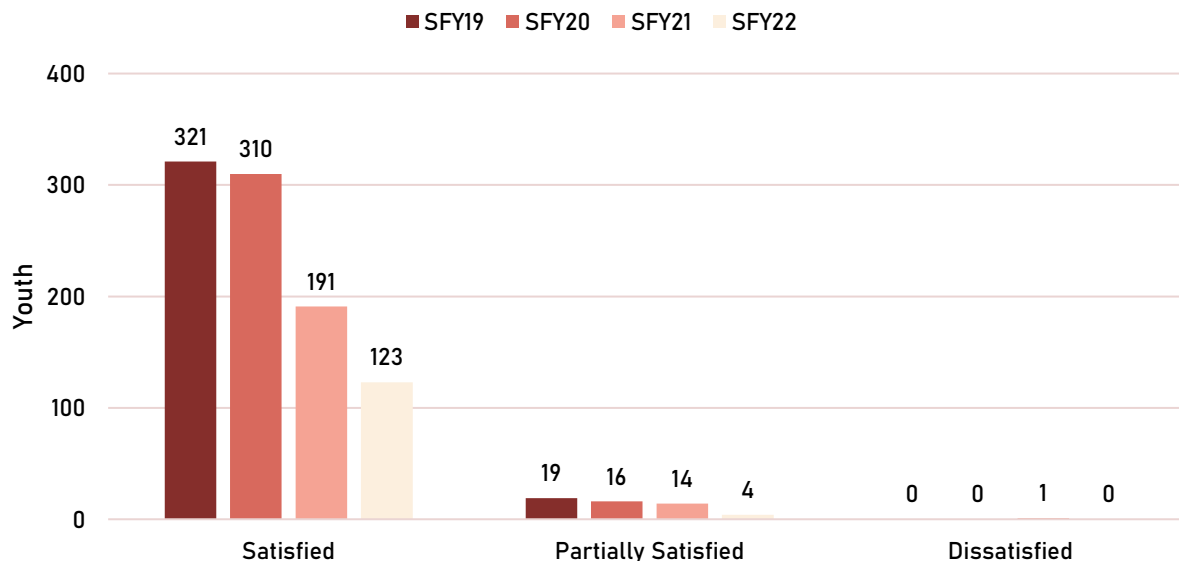
The JCC Program does not require follow-ups to capture actual recidivism rates. JCC providers in the past would provide 6-month and 12-month follow-ups after discharge to capture their recidivism data and this practice has since been discontinued because of reporting challenges and youth moving or not responding to follow-up.

### 2019 - 2022 JCC Youth Discharge Status



Planning for successful discharge for JCC begins at intake as a best practice. As the JCC case manager works on the youth's Service Plan, a tentative discharge date is documented. 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 officer agree upon the type of discharge – Successful, Unsuccessful, or Administrative, based on set criteria. Discharge data does not match the total number of youths served in a fiscal year because of carryover youth from the last fiscal year. Successful discharges decreased in SFY 2022, as well as administrative discharges and unsuccessful discharges.

### 2019 - 2022 JCC Youth Satisfaction Survey



CYFD is committed to tracking the quality of services that are provided to our youth and their families. Youth Satisfaction Surveys are conducted for each youth discharged and recorded in CYFD's tracking and billing system. In SFY 2022, 127 clients completed satisfaction surveys, of which 123 were satisfied, 4 were partially satisfied, and zero reported being dissatisfied.

***CYFD Performance Outcomes for JCC Clients*** – The Table below provides a summary of how CYFD performance measures were met by the JCC program.

Performance Measure	Outcome
Decreased involvement or termination of involvement with the Juvenile Justice System?	Yes, 286 clients did not re-offend while participating in the JCC Program.
Improved client competencies in social, living, coping, and thinking skills?	Yes, 96% 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, 207 clients improved their educational level, 41 clients obtained their High School or GED Diplomas, and 27 enrolled in vocational or higher education.
Improved client behavior at home and in the community?	Yes, 93% (286 clients) did not re-offend while participating in the JCC Program.
At least seventy-five percent (75%) of clients will successfully complete the JCC Program?	No, (132) 73% of JCC clients successfully completed the JCC Program, (20) 11% of the clients were unsuccessfully discharged and (28) 9% of the clients were administratively discharged.
At least seventy-five percent of clients are satisfied with the JCC Program services?	Yes, 97% of the clients surveyed were satisfied with the JCC Program.

***JCC Financial Information*** – During SFY 2022, \$2,300,000 in funding was provided to the 13 JCC providers. Expenses totaled \$899,636 and \$1,400,364 was reverted to the JCC account. SFY 2022 saw an increase in the average cost per client; \$2,911 per client, an increase from \$2,430 per client.

## Mentoring

CYFD is committed to supporting a network of quality youth mentoring providers and effective approaches that provide a consistent, positive influence in the lives of young people who would benefit from mentoring support, connecting the young person to personal growth and development, and social and economic opportunities. During SFY 2022, 9 providers support programs in 26 counties for at-risk youth eligible for mentoring services.

SFY 2020-23 1-on-1 Mentoring Providers	Annual Funding	Counties Served
Big Brothers Big Sisters of the Mountain Region	\$675,000	Rio Arriba, Taos, Colfax, McKinley, Santa Fe, Los Alamos, San Miguel, Mora, Grant, Dona Ana, Luna
Big Brothers Big Sisters of Southeastern NM	\$173,600	Curry, Roosevelt, Chaves, Eddy
Big Brothers Big Sisters of Central NM	\$1,170,000	San Juan, Sandoval, Bernalillo, Torrance, Valencia, Cibola, Socorro, Otero
Youth Development, Inc.	\$72,000	Sandoval, Bernalillo, Valencia, Torrance
SFY 2020-23 Group Mentoring Providers	Counties Served	
New Mexico Alliance of Boys & Girls Clubs	\$396,000	San Juan, Rio Arriba, McKinley, Sandoval, Santa Fe, Bernalillo, Lincoln, Chaves, Eddy, Otero, Dona Ana
National Indian Youth Leadership Development Program	\$67,200	McKinley County; Navajo Nation
Appletree	\$43,200	Sierra
Youth Development, Inc.	\$47,250	Bernalillo County
Capacity Builders	\$54,720	San Juan County; Navajo Nation
<b>Total Youth Mentoring Funds</b>	<b>\$2,698,970</b>	

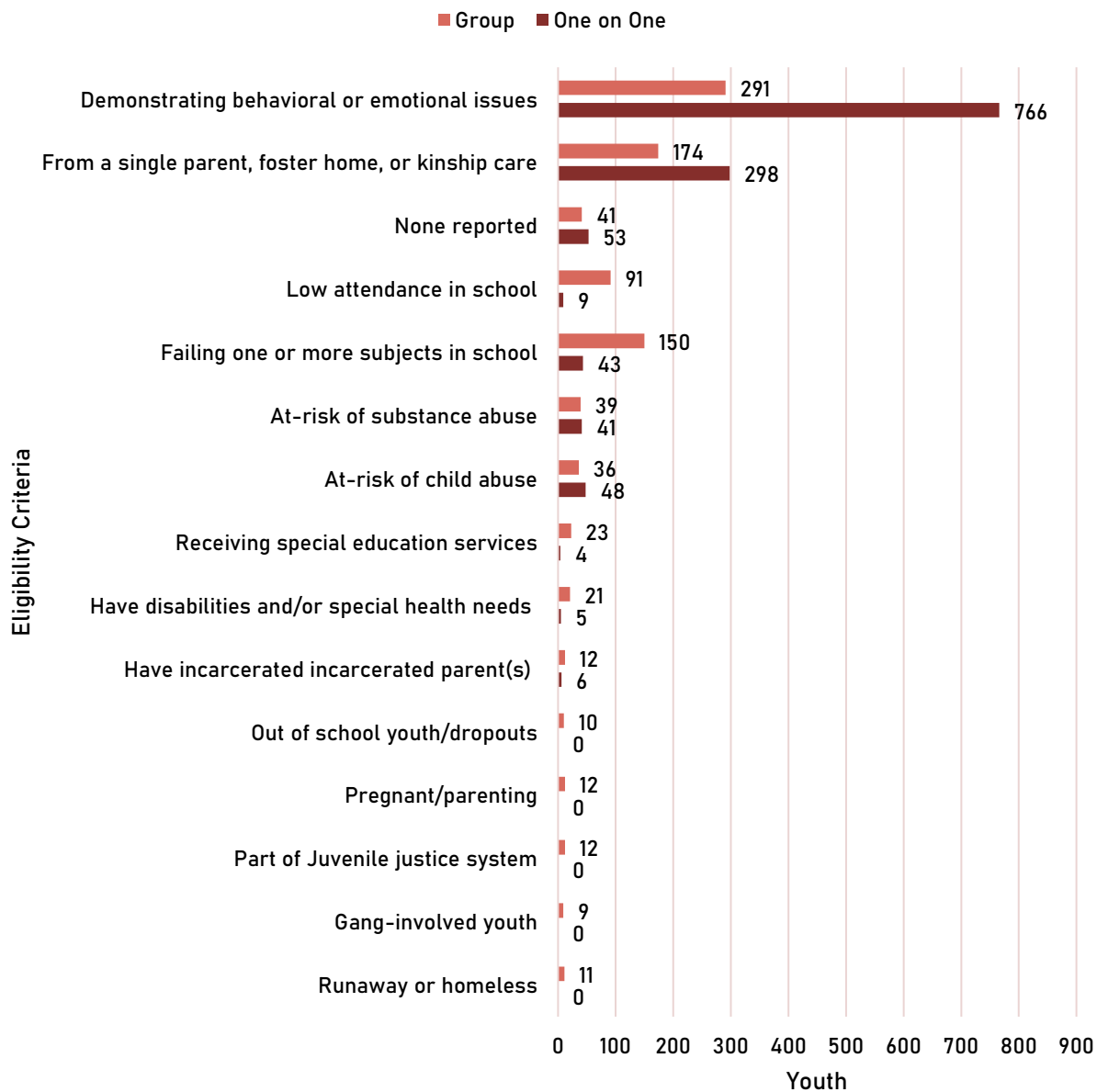
CYFD's Youth Mentoring Program is aligned with nationally recognized, evidenced-based, and promising one-on-one mentoring and group mentoring best practices. In 2019, the New Mexico Legislature passed the Accountability in Government Act (AGA) - Chapter 6, Article 3A NMSA 1978. In SFY 2020, CYFD Juvenile Justice Services was among the initial New Mexico state agencies to undergo a program assessment of the implementation of evidence-based, research-based, and promising program models by their program providers and grant/subgrant recipients. Out of the 19 funded providers/sub-providers for Youth Mentoring, 5 program models were implemented in 2019. The following chart summarizes the current program model ratings:

RATING (# of Models Programs)	# PROGRAMS	% PROGRAMS	% OF FUNDS
Evidence-Based Programs (1)	3	15.8%	74.5%
Research-Based Programs (2)	13	68.4%	19.1%
Promising Programs (3)	3	15.8%	6.4%
Lacking Evidence of Effectiveness (0)	0	0%	0%
TOTALS (MODELS = 6)	19	100%	100%

**Allowable Activities** - Each youth served must participate in at least one allowable activity area - Academic Success, Health & Wellness, Life Skills, or Fitness & Structured Recreation - for a minimum of four (4) hours a month. Due to the coronavirus pandemic social distancing and statewide orders, community and school-based matches did not have the option to meet face to face which limited in-person contacts. Mentors provided support/mentoring over the phone, via Zoom, Facetime, Skype, and other technology tools.

**Target Population** - Both the One-on-One and Group Youth Mentoring programs serve at-risk youth between six (6) and eighteen (18) years of age who meet one or more of the 13 at-risk criteria identified for program eligibility. In SFY 2022, program participants met the following at-risk eligibility criteria:

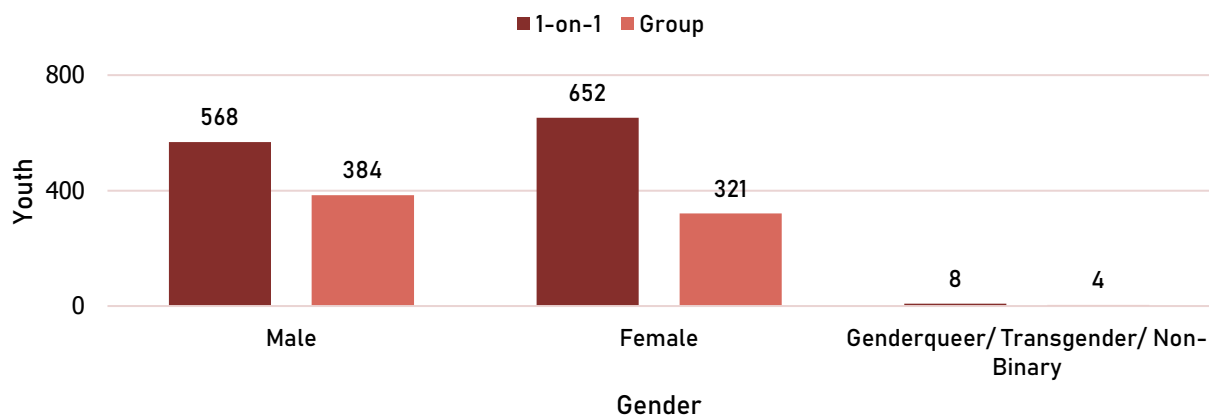
### 2022 Mentoring Youth At-Risk Eligibility Criteria



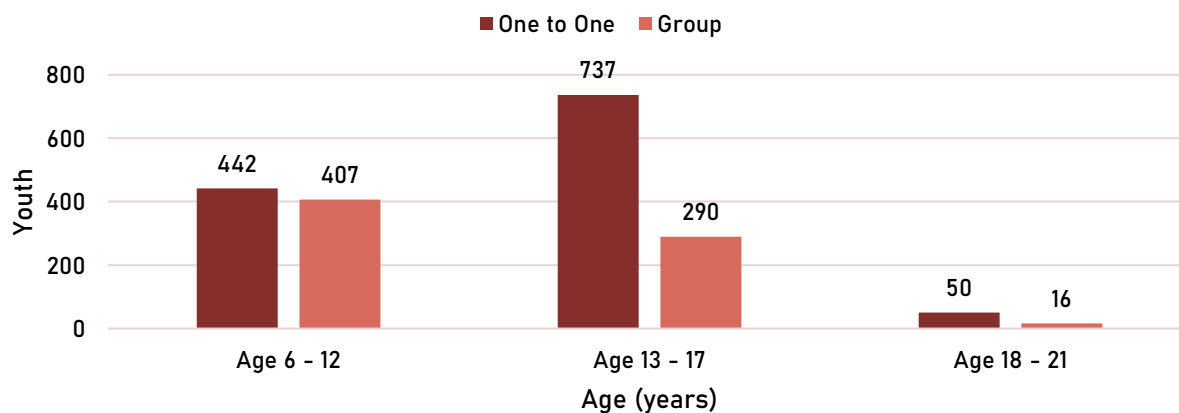


The Demographics of youth served by mentoring services SFY 2022 are as follows:

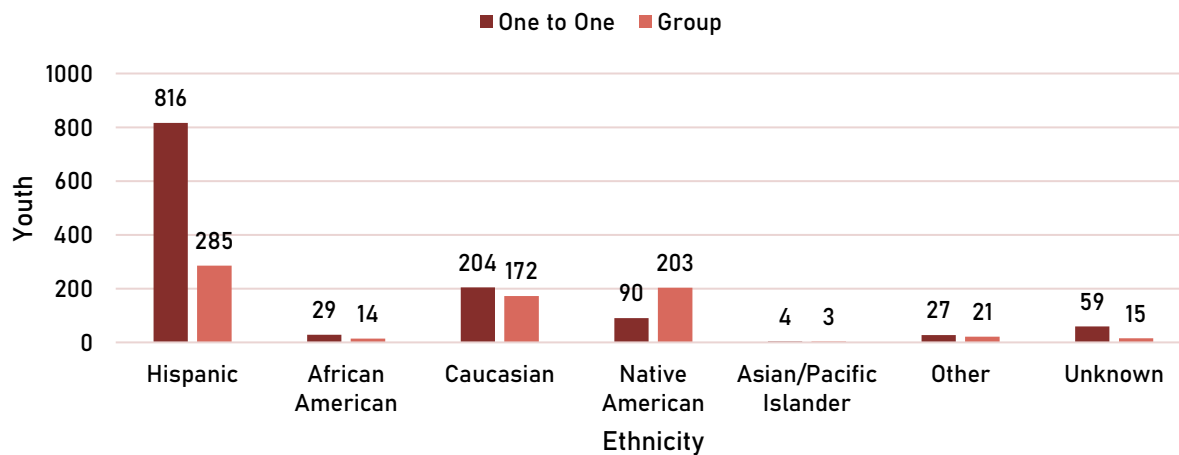
2022 Mentoring Youth Served by Gender



2022 Mentoring Youth Served by Age



2022 Mentoring Youth by Ethnicity



Organizations that provide mentoring work closely with local schools, juvenile probation offices, social service providers, and other non-profits and government agencies that serve young people. They also collaborate with juvenile justice advisory boards in their area.

Considerations for special education students and other vulnerable populations include:

- ✦ Homeless youth – Special education, homeless youth, and other vulnerable populations are eligible to receive youth mentoring services. In addition, providers coordinate with local schools and social service agencies to provide support.
- ✦ Social-emotional considerations – Mentoring providers focus on social and emotional development, helping children and adults learn to understand and manage their emotions, set goals, show empathy, form positive relationships, and make responsible decisions. They also guide youth on how to communicate effectively with others.

These providers participate in Summer Youth Food Programs and promote summer food program sites and other food resources on their websites.

## Juvenile Justice Advisory Committee (JJAC)

***JJAC Composition and Members*** – The Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act (JJDP), as amended by the Juvenile Justice Reform Act (JJRA) of 2018, requires that the State Advisory Group (SAG) have a minimum of fifteen members and no more than thirty-three, and meet specific composition requirements. The New Mexico Juvenile Justice Advisory Committee (JJAC) serves as New Mexico's SAG and is appointed by the Governor of New Mexico. Beyond specific federal composition requirements, the Governor's Office assesses geographic, gender, racial, and ethnic representation within appointments. The appointment process involves an initial online application, a full background application and investigation, telephone or in-person interviews with the Governor's staff, and then final approval by the Governor.

JJAC began SFY 2022 (July 2021) with 21 members and finished the year (June 2022) with 20 members. Anthony Trujillo was appointed as the Chairman of JJAC after Douglas Mitchell resigned as Chair at the end of SFY21. JJAC was co-chaired by Angie Schneider of Alamogordo. See Appendix B for the full roster of JJAC members.

***Youth Participation*** – The JJDP Act requires that at least one-fifth of JJAC members must be under the age of twenty-eight 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 federal fiscal year (FFY) 2021 with five youth members of which four members currently or previously had been under the jurisdiction of the juvenile justice system. Youth board members provide valuable and unique insight into JJAC board activities.

### Plan for Compliance with the Core Requirements of the JJDP

The Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention's (OJJDP) Title II Formula Grant 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.

***Monitoring of the Core Requirements*** – CYFD is the designated state agency (DSA) responsible for administering the Title II Formula Grant Program and for monitoring New Mexico's compliance with the JJDP. In FFY 2021, CYFD's system to monitor compliance with the core requirements of the JJDP includes the CYFD Compliance Coordinator, the CYFD Quality Assurance Unit, and the CYFD Licensing and Certification Unit.

The CYFD Compliance Coordinator inspects and certifies all county juvenile detention facilities in New Mexico. The CYFD Quality Assurance Team inspects the two juvenile correctional facilities and CYFD's Licensing and Certification Unit certifies and inspects approximately 57 group homes and residential treatment centers. The annual inspections conducted by CYFD units are to monitor compliance with the standards and/or licensure established 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.

The CYFD Compliance Coordinator is responsible for inspecting at least one-third of the monitoring universe, which is a compiled list of adult lockups and jails, detention centers, correctional facilities, and court holding facilities regardless of the population type (adult, juvenile, or both). In FFY 2021, there were 161 secure facilities and 74 non-secure facilities for a total of 235. The compliance monitor is also responsible for reviewing juvenile holding logs 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.

The Compliance Coordinator compiled the data collected (See Appendix C, FFY 2021 Compliance Monitoring Report), and identified that 98% of the monitoring universe submitted the required reports, well above the required 85% or higher federal requirement.

To receive funding, states must commit to achieving and maintaining compliance with the four core requirements of the Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (JJDP) Act, as amended by the Juvenile Justice Reform Act (JJRA) of 2018:

- + Deinstitutionalization of status offenders,
- + Removal of juveniles from adult jails and lockups,
- + Sight and sound separation of juveniles from adults in secure facilities, and
- + Racial and Ethnic Disparities (R/ED).

Deinstitutionalization of Status Offenders (DSO) – New Mexico will maintain compliance with the JJDP Act DSO requirements, ensuring appropriate processing and treatment of status offenders. No minor accused of an act, that 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, use of tobacco products, incorrigible, and non-offenders (those youth who come under the jurisdiction of the juvenile court because they are abused, neglected, or dependent). In FFY 2021, the New Mexico Compliance Coordinator reported that there were no violations of detaining youth for status offenses. If a violation occurs, the facility's staff are reminded of the requirements, may receive additional training, and be notified of corrective actions.

Removal of Juveniles from Adult Jails and Lockup – New Mexico will maintain compliance with the JJDP Act Jail Removal requirements, to ensure juveniles are not held inappropriately. 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 detained or confined. 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 FFY 2021, there were eight reported jail removal violations.

Separation of Juveniles from Adults in Secure Facilities – New Mexico's adult jails, lockups, and holding cells will maintain total juvenile and adult sight and sound separation, with separate staff, management, spatial, program, and living areas. If 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 FFY 2021, there were no separation violations.

SFY 2021 R/ED Statewide Data Analysis and Goals – Racial and Ethnic Disparities (R/ED) refers to the fact that minority youth are overrepresented at various decision points in the juvenile justice system and 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 R/ED in their system

to comply with this portion of Title II core requirements. CYFD submitted its R/ED Plan with its FFY 2022 Title II Formula Grant application.

Data collection points: At the CYFD Department Juvenile Justice Services Division (JJS), we define the five contact points as indicated below :

1. Arrest: Delinquent referrals received by JJS between October 1st and September 31st of the fiscal year.
2. Diversion (filing of charges): Arrests (defined above) linked to cases that resulted in a preliminary inquiry JPPO decision of "Assessed and Referred," "Informal Conditions," "No Further Action," "Rejected by District Attorney," "Ref to Children's Court Attorney (CCA) After Informal Disposition," or "Informal Supervision".
3. Pre-trial Detention: Risk Assessment Instrument (RAI) screenings for delinquent offenses with detention admission dates between October 1st and September 31st of the fiscal year.
4. Disposition Commitments: Arrests (defined above) linked to cases that resulted in "Judgment - CYFD Commitment" as their first formal court disposition.
5. Adult Transfer: Arrests (defined above) linked to cases that resulted in "Adult Sanctions - Department of Corrections (DOC) Facility", and "Adult Sanctions - Probation and Incarceration." as their first formal court disposition.

The State of New Mexico Children JJS division tracks the data for the entire state based on the FFY 2021 from October 1, 2020 to September 30, 2021.

Race		White	Black or African American	Hispanic or Latino	American Indian or Alaska Native	Asian	Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	Total
Population		54,767	5,520	134,559	24,243	3,329	N/A	222,418
Arrest	Number	608	106	2,052	173	3	N/A	2,942
	Percentage	1.11%	1.92%	1.52%	0.71%	0.09%	N/A	1.32%
Diversion	Number	295	39	893	56	0	N/A	1,283
	Percentage	48.52%	36.79%	43.52%	32.37%	0.00%	N/A	43.61%
Pretrial Detention	Number	54	17	267	35	0	N/A	373
	Percentage	8.88%	16.04%	13.01%	20.23%	0.00%	N/A	12.68%
Secure Confinement	Number	0	1	16	0	0	N/A	17
	Percentage	0.00%	0.94%	0.78%	0.00%	0.00%	N/A	0.58%
Adult Transfer	Number	0	0	0	0	0	N/A	0
	Percentage	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	N/A	0.00%

SPECIAL PROGRAMS UNIT SFY22

Ratio to Whites	Black or African American	Hispanic or Latino	American Indian or Alaska Native	Asian	Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander
Arrest	1.73	1.37	0.64	0.08	N/A
Diversion	0.76	0.90	0.67	0.00	N/A
Pretrial Detention	1.81	1.47	2.28	0.00	N/A
Secure Confinement	#DIV/0!	#DIV/0!	#DIV/0!	#DIV/0!	N/A
Adult Transfer	#DIV/0!	#DIV/0!	#DIV/0!	#DIV/0!	N/A

In FFY21, Black youth in New Mexico experience the highest rate of arrest (1.92%) of any racial and ethnic group, outranking the next highest rate, that of Hispanic youth (1.52%). Black youth are almost twice as likely to be arrested as white youth (1.73 disparity ratio). Hispanic youth tend to be arrested at a rate of almost 1.5 times that of their white counterparts and comprise the largest number of individuals arrested (2,052 youth). Native American youth (0.71%) are arrested, at a lower rate than White youth (1.11%). Overall, CYFD acknowledges that other variables may have attributed to Native American youth, or youth in general, being arrested at lower rates during the ongoing pandemic.

Diversion rates for Black youth arrested were 36.79% in FFY21. Native American youth are diverted at a lower rate than White youth and have the lowest diversion rates statewide at 32.37%. White (48.52%), Hispanic (43.52%), and Black (36.79%) youth have comparable diversion rates in FFY21. Diversion rates did decline in FFY21 for most racial and ethnic groups when compared to FFY20 data. However, the decline may be partially attributed to the decrease in the number of youths being arrested and therefore diverted when compared to the FFY20 data (Appendix C).

Detention numbers of Black and Native American youth in FFY21 demonstrate that they are detained at a higher rate than White and Hispanic youth in New Mexico. The percentage of Native American youth detained was 20.23% in FFY21, the highest rate of any racial and ethnic group. Native American youth are twice as likely to be detained as white youth (2.28 disparity ratio). Detention rates for Black youth were 16.04% and 13.01% for Hispanic youth. Black youth are over 1.5 times as likely to be detained as white youth.

There is not a volume of youth at the secure confinement decision point to indicate that analysis beyond data collection would be meaningful.

New Mexico had 0 youth transferred to adult court in FFY21.

CYFD's R/ED Goals for next year are as follows:

**Goal 1:** CYFD's goal is to increase the diversion rate (diversion rate = # youth handled informally/# total youth arrested), for Native American youth Statewide while maintaining or further increasing the diversion rates of all other racial and ethnic groups.

**Goal 2:** CYFD's goal is to decrease detention rates (detention rate = # detained/# arrested) for Native American youth statewide.

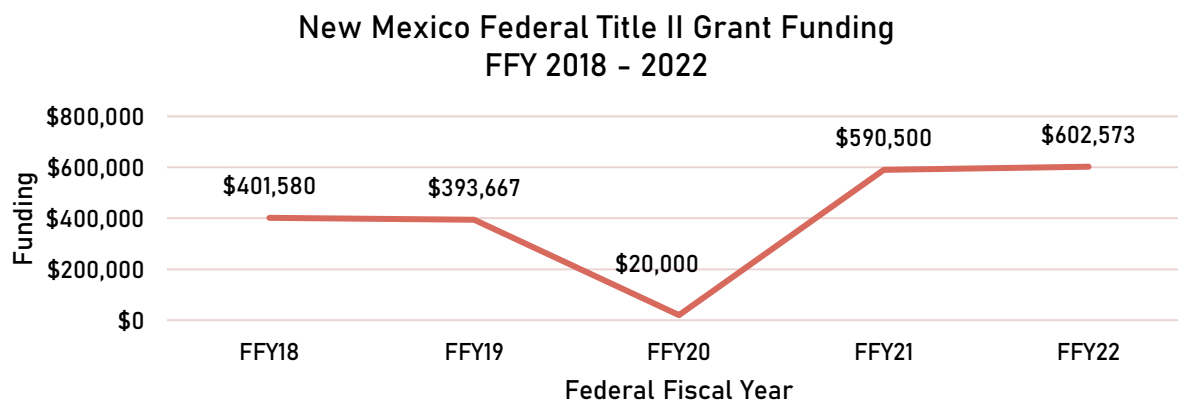
**Goal 3:** CYFD's goal is to decrease detention rates (detention rate = # detained/# arrested) for Black youth statewide.

Success would be reflected in trained, committed local stakeholders and community members throughout New Mexico, with local juvenile justice boards trained and developing and implementing local racial and ethnic disparities plans, serving as racial equity leaders and advocates in their local communities. In the ongoing partnership with the Annie E. Casey Juvenile Detention Alternatives Initiative (JDAI), CYFD intended to hold a second conference focused on racial equity in the juvenile justice system (called the Equitable Results Engagement convening, or ERE hereafter). However, due to the COVID-19 pandemic in 2020-2021, the second ERE was postponed from the Spring of SFY22 until the fall of SFY23. The 2023 ERE will help attendees to develop shared language and goals, local action plans, and identify potential technical assistance needs specific to local jurisdictions.

### Three Year Funding Priorities

**Federal Priorities** – New Mexico receives federal Title II State Formula Grants Program funding, which supports state efforts to comply with the core requirements. New Mexico receives federal Title II State Formula Grants Program funding, which supports state efforts to comply with the core requirements. In FFY 2021, \$590,500.00 was awarded to New Mexico from the Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (OJJDP).

However, these funds were held due to The Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (OJJDP) conducting a review and analysis of New Mexico's FFY 2021 Compliance and Racial and Ethnic Disparities (R/ED) Plans, and its compliance data and supporting documentation covering the FFY 2020 reporting period. All Title II participating states underwent this review process. Therefore, New Mexico did not receive its FFY 2021 award and determination letters until July 14, 2022, in SFY23. As a result, none of the federal priority areas were available to be awarded to sub-providers in SFY22. Awards for FFY21 funding will be made available in SFY24-25.



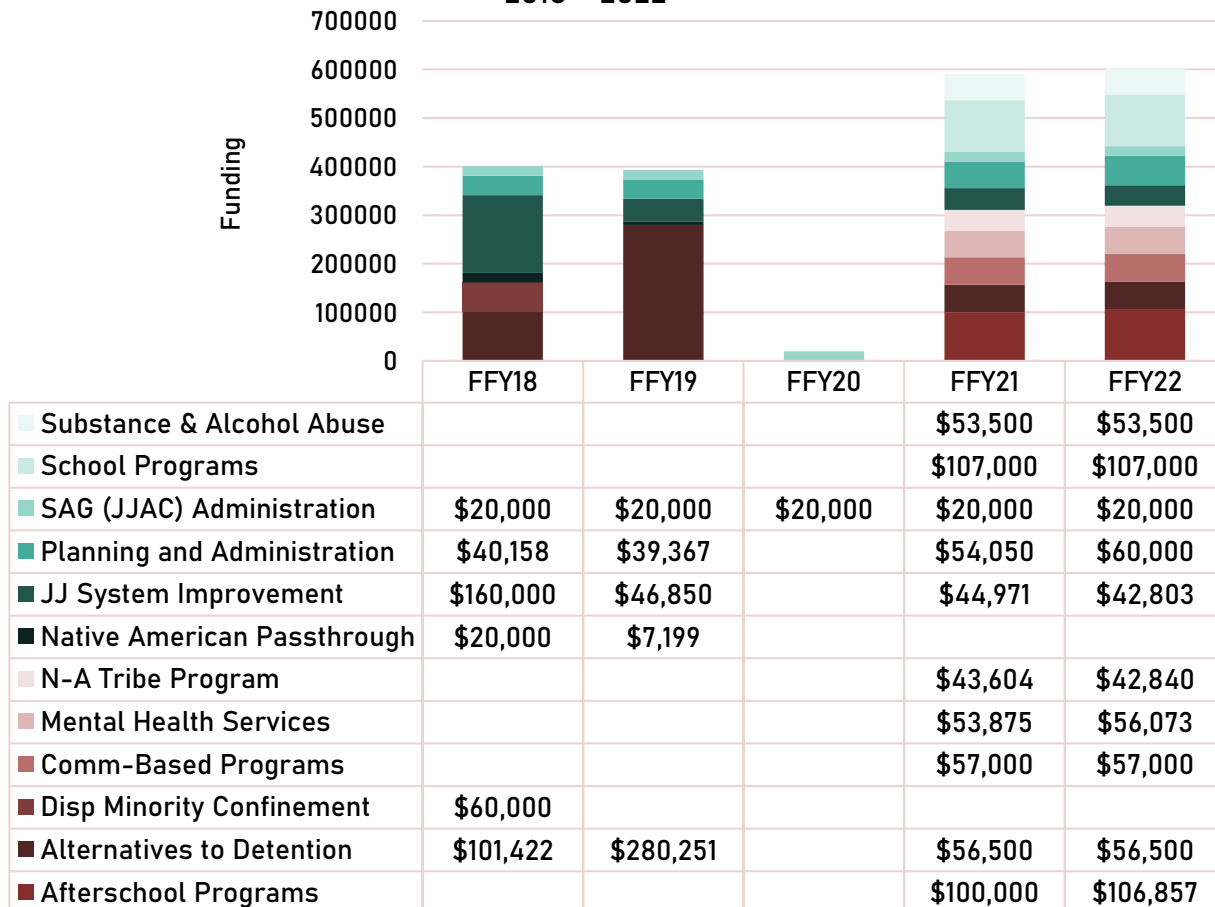
Federal priorities for the FFY 2021 – 2023 (SFY 2020 – 2022) three-Year Plan are as follows:

1. Substance and Alcohol Abuse- There were no federal funds allocated in SFY 2022 to support Substance and Alcohol Abuse as explained above.
2. School Programs- There were no federal funds allocated in SFY 2022 to support School Programs as explained above.
3. State Advisory Group – The State's Juvenile Justice Advisory Committee (JJAC) updates are provided this report section, above.
4. Planning & Administration – This funding pays 50% of the salary of the Juvenile Justice Specialist (JJS) position within JJS Special Programs, matched with State general funds. The JJS oversees New Mexico's compliance with all aspects of federal juvenile justice and delinquency prevention requirements (per the Juvenile Justice Reform Act of 2018); federal grant planning, administration, and reporting; and the operation of the New Mexico Juvenile Justice Advisory Committee. During SFY 2022, the JJS participated in quarterly calls with the State Relations and Assistance Division (SRAD). Additionally, the JJ Specialist prepared and submitted all Title II Formula Grant fund application materials, along with programmatic progress and financial reporting.
5. Juvenile Justice System Improvement – CYFD continued using federal Title II Formula Grant funds from previous Title II aware periods (FFY18 and FFY19) to maintain and enhance our integrated grant management system through our partnership with MTX.
6. Native American Tribe Programs – The Grant Management Unit previously processed an intergovernmental agreement for \$10,000 in SFY 2020 with the Pueblo of Isleta to support their Juvenile Health and Wellness Court. The Pueblo was not able to contract with case managers during SFY21 and SFY22, so the funding was not spent. Plans are to continue to work on tribal partnerships with the Pueblo of Isleta and other Tribes, Nations, and Pueblos to utilize this funding.
7. Mental Health Services- There were no federal funds allocated in SFY 2022 to support Mental Health Services as explained above.
8. Community-Based Programs- There were no federal funds allocated in SFY 2022 to support Community-Based programs as explained above.
9. Alternatives to Detention – There was \$280,251.00 in federal funds (FFY19 Title II Funding) allocated in SFY 2022 to support Alternatives to Detention programs during this year (Juvenile Citation Program in Las Cruces).
10. After-School Programs- There were no federal funds allocated in SFY 2022 to support School Programs as explained above.



Funding by program area for the five years (the former three-year plan 2018-2020 and two of the current three-year plan) was as follows:

Title II Formula Grant Funded Program Areas  
2018 - 2022

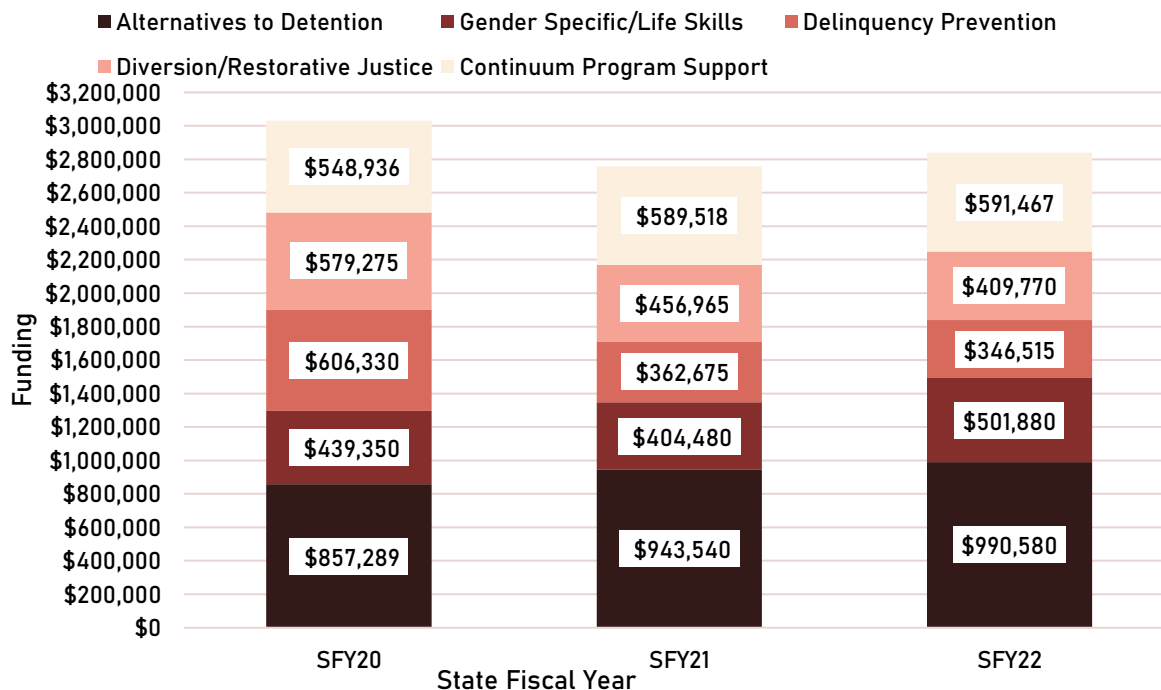


### State Level Priorities

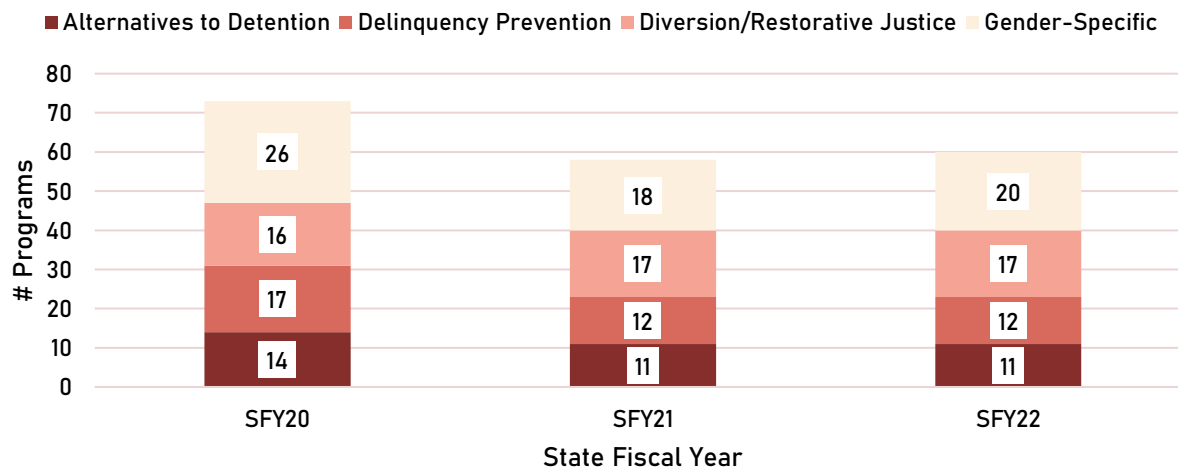
**State Level Priorities** – The Juvenile Continuum Act was enacted in 2007 Section 9-2A-14.1 NMSA 1978 and was initially funded in the amount of \$1,000,000. In SFY 2022 JJAC received \$2,840,212 supporting services in 18 continuum sites that serve 20 counties. The funds are overseen by the Governor-appointed Juvenile Justice Advisory Committee (JJAC) and administered by CYFD Juvenile Justice Field Services’ Grants Management Unit staff.

In SFY22, 2022 JJAC completed the first 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 2022, as well as the breakdown of the 60 programs funded by priority area.

### Funding by Purpose Area SFY 2020 - SFY 2022



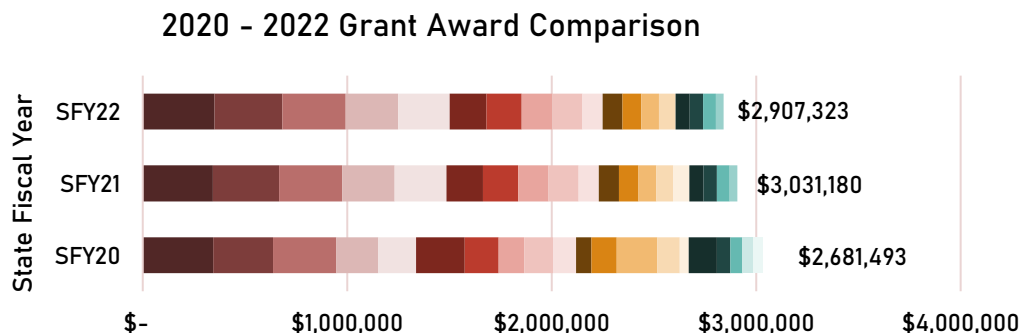
### Number of Programs by Program Area SFY 2020 - 2022



The total funds awarded to local continuums of care in SFY22 was \$2,840,212, using a combination of federal and state juvenile justice awards. Each continuum is required to provide a forty percent (40%) local match for the funds they are awarded. The local match requirement in the SFY22 cycle was \$1,136,085, for a total of \$3,976,297 in cash and in-kind allocated for local at-risk youth services across the State of New Mexico.

Of the allocation, \$2,194,388 was expended, and \$1,400,584 match credited, for a total value of \$3,594,972 in services provided during the SFY 2022. A total of \$645,824 was returned to the state of New Mexico unspent.

The following chart provides local continuum funding for SFY 2020 through 2022:



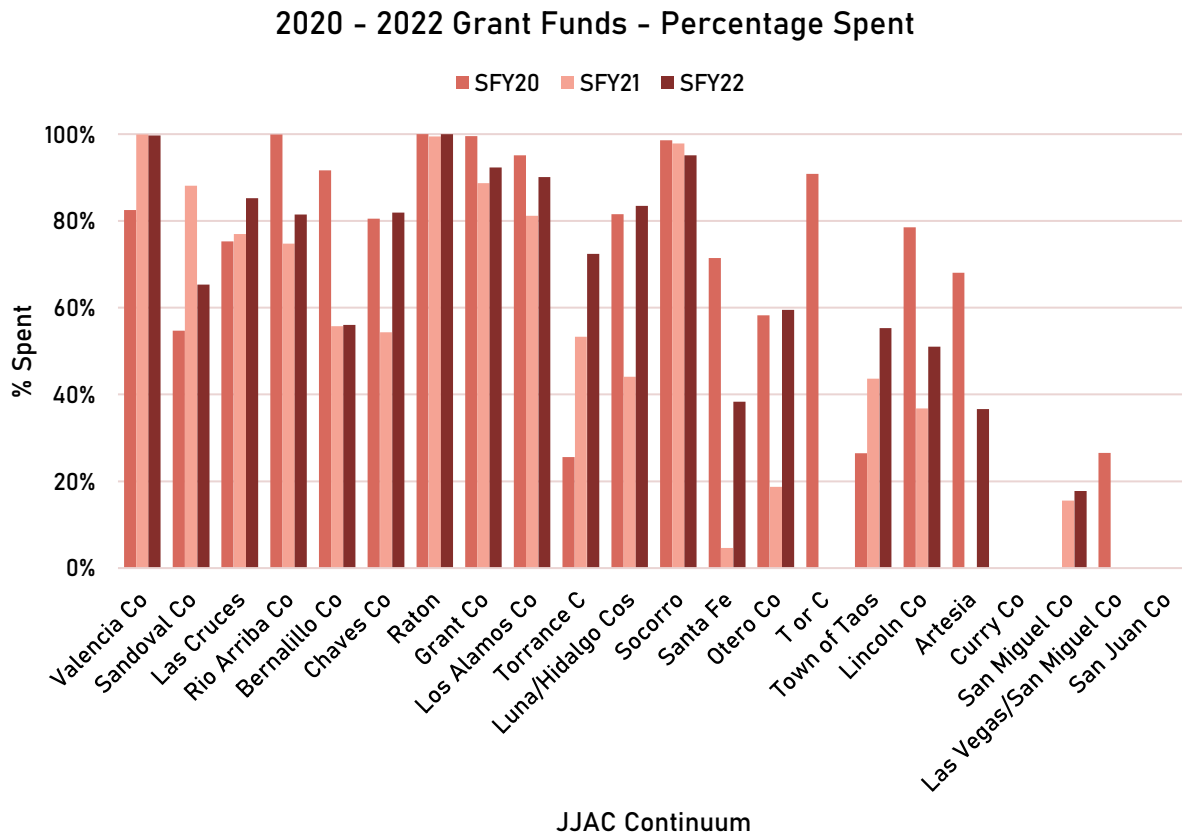
	SFY20	SFY21	SFY22
Valencia Co	\$345,217	\$343,075	\$351,045.00
Sandoval Co	\$291,410	\$323,238	\$331,901.00
Las Cruces	\$309,811	\$308,779	\$308,779.00
Rio Arriba Co	\$205,528	\$256,743	\$256,743.00
Bernalillo Co	\$185,100	\$252,901	\$252,901.00
Chaves Co	\$237,001	\$179,682	\$179,682.00
Raton	\$166,714	\$171,145	\$172,878.00
Grant Co	\$125,255	\$148,701	\$148,701.00
Los Alamos Co	\$140,026	\$147,567	\$147,567.00
Torrance C	\$113,400	\$98,385	\$98,385.00
Luna/Hidalgo Cos	\$75,317	\$97,965	\$97,965.00
Socorro	\$123,720	\$96,942	\$91,744.00
Santa Fe	\$197,580	\$86,331	\$86,331.00
Otero Co	\$109,792	\$81,162	\$81,162.00
T or C	\$43,843	\$80,279	
Town of Taos	\$138,800	\$68,390	\$68,390.00
Lincoln Co	\$65,471	\$67,070	\$67,070.00
Artesia	\$59,380	\$62,160	\$62,160.00
San Miguel Co	\$-	\$36,808	\$36,808.00
Las Vegas/San Miguel Co	\$49,825	\$-	\$-
San Juan Co	\$47,990	\$-	\$-

The majority of the expenditures pay for cost-effective services provided to youth between the ages of 10-17 who have demonstrated specific behaviors that if repeated will make them eligible for a referral to juvenile probation and parole, and these behaviors have caught the attention of public officials.

Grant fund recipients, and units of local government, enter into formal contracts with CYFD and are consistent with the provisions of the Procurement Code.

Units of local government in partnership with their local continuum boards then subcontract with local providers within their communities to provide services based on funding applications, needs assessments, and 3-year strategic plans that they have developed. Units of local government enter into formal contracts with sub-recipients that are consistent with Procurement Code Provisions and preapproved by the Department.

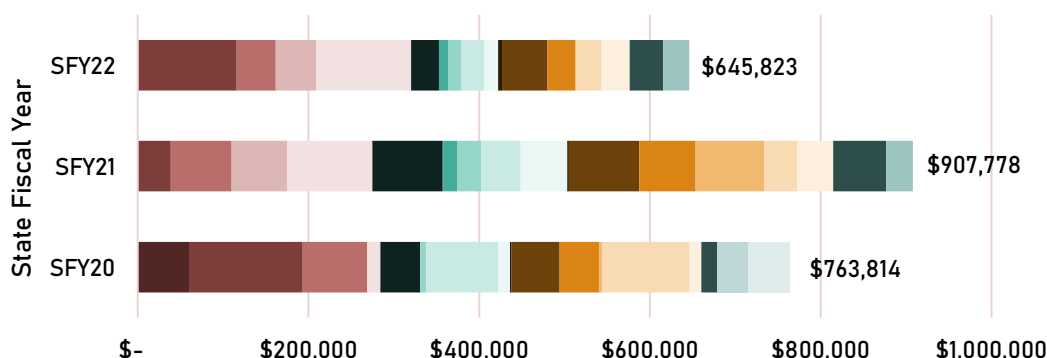
The chart below indicates the total of the FY22 JJAC Fund expenditures by continuum:



The majority of the reversion is associated with the lingering impact of the pandemic including low referrals and staffing issues. The COVID pandemic forced the review of practices and service delivery methods to continue to meet the needs of youth throughout the state. The programs are currently addressing the ongoing low referral numbers that are the lingering result of the pandemic.

The chart below indicates the total of the FY22 JJAC Fund reversions by continuum:

2020 -2022 Grant Funds Reversion Comparison



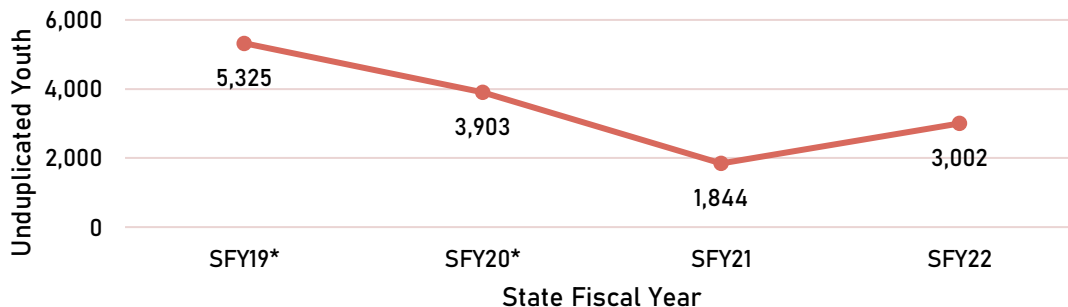
	SFY20	SFY21	SFY22
Valencia Co	\$60,250	\$272	\$967
Sandoval Co	\$132,009	\$38,533	\$115,100
Las Cruces	\$76,594	\$71,147	\$45,465
Rio Arriba Co	\$115	\$64,758	\$47,510
Bernalillo Co	\$15,440	\$100,125	\$111,267
Chaves Co	\$46,121	\$82,097	\$32,443
Raton	\$-	\$872	\$1
Grant Co	\$585	\$16,787	\$11,432
Los Alamos Co	\$6,792	\$27,719	\$14,632
Torrance C	\$84,383	\$45,907	\$27,156
Luna/Hidalgo Cos	\$13,877	\$54,741	\$16,175
Socorro	\$1,718	\$2,075	\$4,500
Santa Fe	\$56,350	\$82,299	\$53,246
Otero Co	\$45,871	\$65,989	\$32,860
T or C	\$4,030	\$80,279	\$-
Town of Taos	\$102,076	\$38,528	\$30,567
Lincoln Co	\$14,059	\$42,395	\$32,864
Artesia	\$18,962	\$62,160	\$39,372
Curry Co		\$-	\$-
San Miguel Co		\$31,096	\$30,269
Las Vegas/San Miguel Co	\$36,591	\$-	\$-
San Juan Co	\$47,990	\$-	\$-

**Youth Served with State Juvenile Continuum Grant Funds** - For SFY 2022, funds were allocated to 18 continuum sites that served 20 of New Mexico's 33 counties. This supported a service network of 60 programs/agencies that were able to offer alternatives to detention, delinquency prevention, diversion/restorative justice, and gender-specific programming. Through this programming, 3,002 unique youth were served – an increase from 1,844 unique youth served in the SFY 2021.

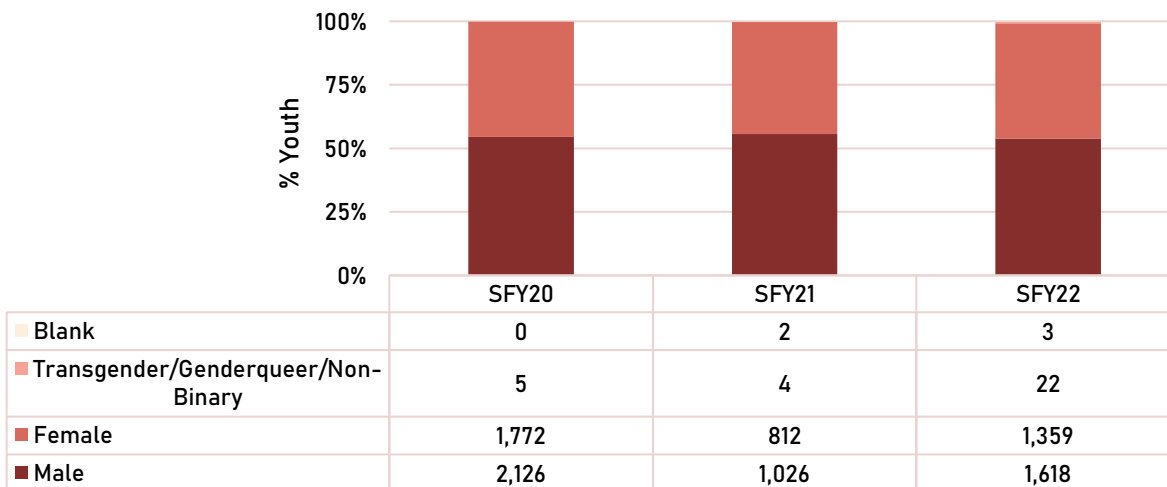
Of the 20 counties currently served, 16 are designated by the National Center for Health Statistics (NCHS) as “frontier” or “rural” communities. Identifying sufficient resources to effectively support expansion efforts to other counties currently without continuums of care and not receiving funding will remain a priority of JJAC.

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

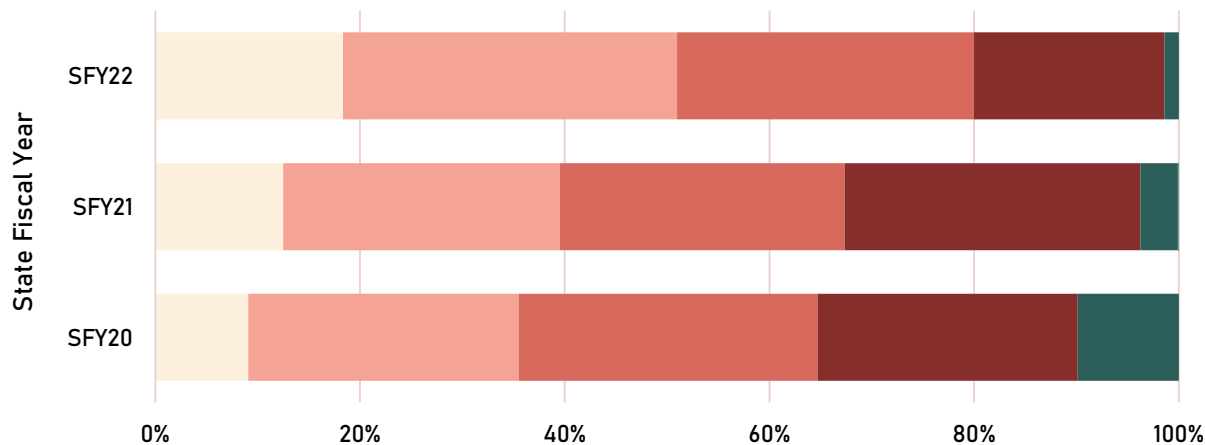
2019 - 2022 JJAC Youth Served



2020 - 2022 JJAC Youth Served by Gender

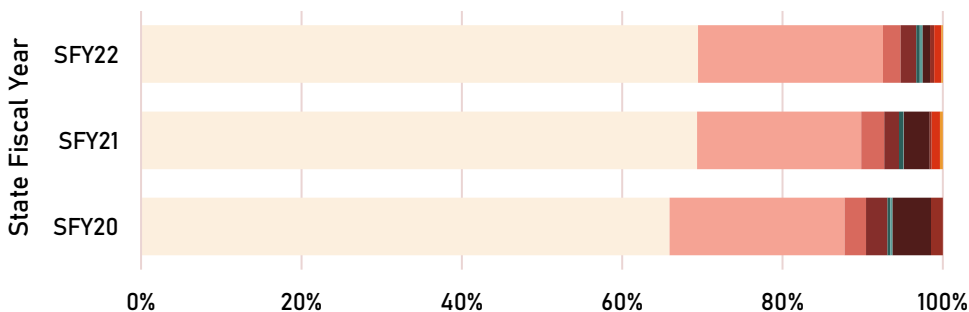


2020 - 2022 JJAC Youth Served by Age Group



	SFY20	SFY21	SFY22
11 and Under	354	230	550
12 to 13	1,033	499	980
14 to 15	1,140	513	871
16 to 17	990	533	559
18 and Over	386	67	42
Blank	0	2	0

2020 - 2022 JJAC Youth Served by Race/Ethnicity



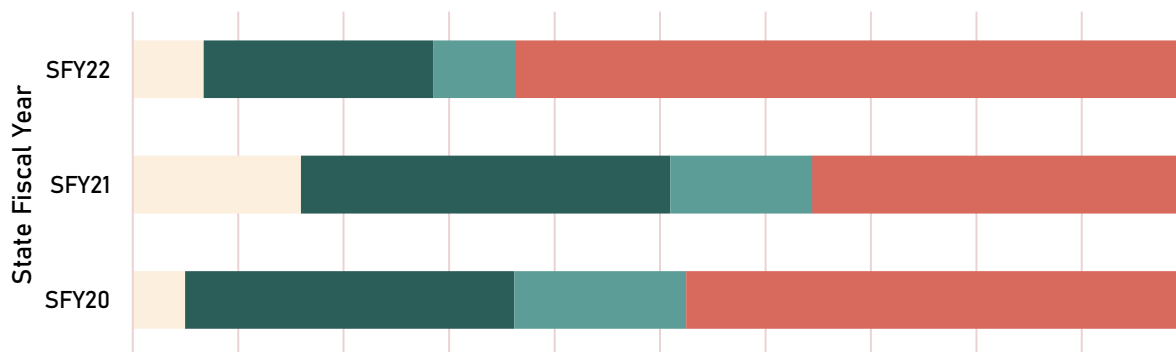
	SFY20	SFY21	SFY22
Hispanic	2,573	1,279	2,085
White	852	377	693
American Indian/ Alaskan Native	104	53	66
Black or African American	104	34	59
Asian	14	10	13
Native Hawaiian/ Pacific Islander	12	1	11
Two or More	187	60	27
Declined to Respond	57	4	16
Blank	0	19	26
Other Race	0	7	6

2020 - 2022 JJAC Youth by Population Served



	SFY20	SFY21	SFY22
Adjudicated	0	0	3
At-Risk Population	2,748	1,187	2,363
First Time Offenders	699	421	405
Repeat Offenders	221	153	74
Sex Offenders	2	2	8
Status Offenders	138	55	129
Supervised Release	0	1	5
Violent Offenders	4	16	14
Youth in Detention	9	0	0
Blank	82	9	1

2020 - 2022 JJAC Youth by Additional Factors



	SFY20	SFY21	SFY22
Truant/Dropout	194	294	202
Mental Health	1219	646	653
Substance Abuse	633	248	236
Pregnant	3	1	0
Not Applicable	1854	655	1911



## Appendices

### Appendix A: Juvenile Justice Advisory Committee Membership for State Fiscal Year 2022

Name	Represents (see legend)	Full-Time Government	Youth
Anthony Trujillo, Chair	E		
Angie Schneider, Vice-Chair	B	X	
Ruben Barreras	G	X	
Albino Garcia Jr	D, F		
Sarah Gettler	D		
Oscar Gonzalez	Youth		X
Ted Lovato	G	X	
Anna Maria Marshall	C, H	X	
May Sagbakken	D, I		
Jenavieve Salas	Youth		X
Michelle Torres	Youth		X
Roshanna Toya	J	X	
Keryl Work	B, F	X	
Helen Cheromiah	G	X	
Tina Harris	Youth		X
Tom Swisstack	A		
Ron West	B		
Alan Kirk	B		
Moneka Stevens	D, G		
Danielle Trujillo	Youth		X
Joel Hamilton	B		

#### Legend:

Select the item from the following list that most closely identifies each member's qualification, per the JJDP Act SAG membership requirements:

- A. A locally elected official representing general purpose local government;
- B. Representative of law enforcement and juvenile justice agencies, including juvenile and family court judges, prosecutors, counsel for children and youth, and probation workers;
- C. Representatives of public agencies concerned with delinquency prevention or treatment, such as welfare, social services, child and adolescent mental health, education, child and adolescent substance abuse, special education, services for youth with disabilities, recreation, and youth services;
- D. Representatives of private nonprofit organizations, including persons concerned with family preservation and strengthening, parent groups and parent self-help groups,

- youth development, delinquency prevention and treatment, neglected or dependent children, quality of youth justice, education, and social services for children;
- E. Volunteers who work with delinquent youth or youth at risk of delinquency;
  - F. Representatives of 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, licensed or certified by the applicable state, with expertise and competence in preventing and addressing mental health and substance abuse needs in delinquent youth and youth at risk of delinquency;
  - I. Representatives of victim or witness advocacy groups, including at least one individual with expertise in addressing the challenges of sexual abuse and exploitation and trauma, particularly the needs of youth who experience disproportionate levels of sexual abuse, exploitation, and trauma before entering the juvenile justice system; and
  - J. For a state in which one or more Native American tribes are located, a Native American tribal representative (if such representative is available) or other individual with significant expertise in tribal law enforcement and juvenile justice in Native American tribal communities.

Additionally,

- The SAG shall consist of not less than 15 and not more than 33 members appointed by the chief executive officer of the state;
- A majority of SAG members (including the chairperson) shall not be full-time employees of the federal, state, or local government;
- At least one-fifth of the members shall be under the age of 28 at the time of initial appointment; and
- At least three members have been or currently are under the jurisdiction of the juvenile justice system, or if not feasible and in appropriate circumstances, the parent or guardian of someone who has been or is currently under the jurisdiction of the juvenile justice system. It is not necessary to identify the specific individuals with this experience on the roster; however, the state must affirm that the SAG meets this requirement.

## Appendix B: New Mexico Compliance Data Collection- FFY2021

Metric	Value
<b>STATE PROFILE</b>	
<b>STATE JUVENILE POPULATION DATA</b>	
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.	475,838
Total population under the age of 18.	475,838
<b>FEDERAL DEFINITIONS</b>	
During the State's monitoring effort, were Federal definitions (under the Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act or its implementing regulations) used?	Yes
<b>FACILITY SUB-TYPE - SECURE DETENTION or CORRECTION FACILITIES</b>	
Number of Juvenile Detention Facilities (facility sub-type).	4
Number of Juvenile Detention Facilities (facility sub-type) that reported data.	4
Percent of Juvenile Detention Facilities (facility sub-type) that reported data.	100%
Number of Juvenile Detention Facilities (facility sub-type) that received onsite inspections.	4
Percent of Juvenile Detention Facilities (facility sub-type) that received onsite inspections.	100%
Number of Juvenile Correctional Facilities (facility sub-type).	3
Number of Juvenile Correctional Facilities (facility sub-type) that reported data.	3
Percent of Juvenile Correctional Facilities (facility sub-type) that reported data.	100%
Number of Juvenile Correctional Facilities (facility sub-type) that received onsite inspections.	3
Percent of Juvenile Correctional Facilities (facility sub-type) that received onsite inspections.	100%
Number of Adult Jails (facility sub-type).	27
Number of Adult Jails (facility sub-type) that reported data.	27
Percent of Adult Jails (facility sub-type) that reported data.	100%
Number of Adult Jails (facility sub-type) that received onsite inspections.	14
Percent of Adult Jails (facility sub-type) that received onsite inspections.	52%
Number of Adult Lockups (facility sub-type).	127
Number of Adult Lockups (facility sub-type) that reported data.	123
Percent of Adult Lockups (facility sub-type) that reported data.	97%
Number of Adult Lockups (facility sub-type) that received onsite inspections.	51

SPECIAL PROGRAMS UNIT SFY22

Percent of Adult Lockups (facility sub-type) that received onsite inspections.	40%
Number of Prisons (facility sub-type).	11
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).	161
Total number of facility sub-types that reported data (Note: this sum excludes prisons and other secure residential facilities).	157
Percent of facility sub-types that reported data.	98%
Total number of facility sub-types that received onsite inspections (Note: this sum excludes prisons and other secure residential facilities).	72
Percent of facility sub-types that received onsite inspections.	45%
FACILITY SUB-TYPE - INSTITUTIONS	
Number of Juvenile Detention Facilities (institution sub-type).	4
Number of Juvenile Detention Facilities (institution sub-type) that received onsite inspections.	4
Percent of Juvenile Detention Facilities (institution sub-type) that received onsite inspections.	100%
Number of Juvenile Correctional Facilities (institution sub-type).	3
Number of Juvenile Correctional Facilities (institution sub-type) that received onsite inspections.	3
Percent of Juvenile Correctional Facilities (institution sub-type) that received onsite inspections.	100%
Number of Adult Jails (institution sub-type).	27
Number of Adult Jails (institution sub-type) that received onsite inspections.	14
Percent of Adult Jails (institution sub-type) that received onsite inspections.	52%
Number of Adult Lockups (institution sub-type).	113
Number of Adult Lockups (institution sub-type) that received onsite inspections.	44

SPECIAL PROGRAMS UNIT SFY22

Percent of Adult Lockups (institution sub-type) that received onsite inspections.	39%
Number of Prisons (institution sub-type).	11
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).	14
Number of Court Holding facilities (institution sub-type) that received onsite inspections.	7
Percent of Court Holding facilities (institution sub-type) that received onsite inspections.	50%
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.	172
Total number of institution sub-types that received onsite inspections.	72
Percent of institution sub-types that received onsite inspections.	42%
FACILITY SUB-TYPE - ADULT JAIL or LOCKUP	
Number of Adult Jails (adult jail or lockup sub-type).	27
Number of Adult Jails (adult jail or lockup sub-type) that reported data.	27
Percent of Adult Jails (adult jail or lockup sub-type) that reported data.	100%
Number of Adult Jails (adult jail or lockup sub-type) that received onsite inspections.	14
Percent of Adult Jails (adult jail or lockup sub-type) that received onsite inspections.	52%
Number of Adult Lockups (adult jail or lockup sub-type).	127
Number of Adult Lockups (adult jail or lockup sub-type) that reported data.	123
Percent of Adult Lockups (adult jail or lockup sub-type) that reported data.	97%
Number of Adult Lockups (adult jail or lockup sub-type) that received onsite inspections.	51
Percent of Adult Lockups (adult jail or lockup sub-type) that received onsite inspections.	40%
Total number of Adult Jails and Lockups (adult jail or lockup sub-type).	154
Total number of Adult Jails and Lockups (adult jail or lockup sub-type) that reported data.	150
Percent of Adult Jails and Lockups (adult jail or lockup sub-type) that reported data.	97%

**SPECIAL PROGRAMS UNIT SFY22**

Total number of Adult Jails and Lockups (adult jail or lockup sub-type) that received onsite inspections.	65
Percent of Adult Jails and Lockups (adult jail or lockup sub-type) that received onsite inspections.	42%
<b>FACILITY SUB-TYPE - COLLOCATED</b>	
Number of secure Juvenile Detention or Correctional Facilities that are Collocated with an Adult Jail or Lockup.	2
Number of secure Juvenile Detention or Correctional Facilities that are Collocated with an Adult Jail or Lockup that received onsite inspections.	2
Percent of secure Juvenile Detention or Correctional Facilities that are Collocated with an Adult Jail or Lockup that received onsite inspections.	100%
<b>SUMMARY OF FACILITIES REQUIRED TO REPORT COMPLIANCE DATA - 85% RULE</b>	
Cumulative percent of facilities reporting data that are required to report compliance data (85% rule).	98%
<b>DEINSTITUTIONALIZATION OF STATUS OFFENDERS (DSO)</b>	
<b>STATUS OFFENDERS AND NON-OFFENDERS PLACED IN SECURE DETENTION OR CORRECTIONAL FACILITIES</b>	
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.	30
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
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.)	29
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.	1
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.	1
<b>DSO SUMMARY</b>	
Calculated total number of DSO violations adjusting for non-reporting facilities.	1.03
RATE of non-compliance with DSO per 100,000 juvenile population.	0.21
RATE of non-compliance with DSO per 100,000 juvenile population, adjusting for non-reporting facilities.	0.22

**SPECIAL PROGRAMS UNIT SFY22**

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
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
JAIL REMOVAL	

**SPECIAL PROGRAMS UNIT SFY22**

<b>POLICY IMPACTING JAIL REMOVAL</b>	
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
<b>FACILITIES IN WHICH JUVENILES WERE DETAINED OR CONFINED</b>	
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
<b>JUVENILES DETAINED WITHIN SIGHT OR SOUND CONTACT OF ADULT INMATES</b>	
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
<b>JUVENILES ACCUSED OF DELINQUENT OFFENSES OR ADJUDICATED DELINQUENT</b>	
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.	7
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
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
<b>JUVENILE STATUS AND NONOFFENDERS</b>	



**SPECIAL PROGRAMS UNIT SFY22**

Number of accused or adjudicated status offenders detained or confined for any length of time in Adult Jails or Adult Lockups.	1
Number of juvenile non-offenders detained or confined for any length of time in Adult Jails or Adult Lockups.	0
<b>JAIL REMOVAL SUMMARY</b>	
Total instances of non-compliance with the Jail removal requirement as a result of juveniles detained or confined in Adult Jails and Adult Lockups.	8
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.	8.21
Rate of non-compliance with jail removal per 100,000 juvenile population at and below the age at which original juvenile court jurisdiction ends.	1.68
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.	1.73

SECURE FACILITY ON-SITE INSPECTION COMPLIANCE- PLANNING CYCLE 10/01/2019-09/30/2022			
Year	Total # of Secure Facilities	# Facilities Receiving On-Site Inspections	% Facilities Receiving On-Site Inspections
1	175	84	48.00%
2	161	72	44.72%

*Please note that we are reporting Secure Facility On-Site Inspection Compliance data for SFY22 in Year 2 of the planning cycle. SFY23 Annual Report will include Year 3 data.*

## Appendix C: R/ED Three Year Comparisons

FFY20

Race		White	Black or African American	Hispanic or Latino	American Indian or Alaska Native	Asian	Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	Total
Population		54,767	5,520	134,559	24,243	3,329	N/A	222,418
Arrest	Number	1,153	207	3,831	344	5	N/A	5,540
	Percentage	2.11%	3.75%	2.85%	1.42%	0.15%	N/A	2.49%
Diversion	Number	600	74	1,826	163	2	N/A	2,665
	Percentage	52.04%	35.75%	47.66%	47.38%	40.00%	N/A	48.10%
Pretrial Detention	Number	86	34	338	46	1	N/A	505
	Percentage	7.46%	16.43%	8.82%	13.37%	20.00%	N/A	9.12%
Secure Confinement	Number	6	0	17	0	0	N/A	23
	Percentage	0.52%	0.00%	0.44%	0.00%	0.00%	N/A	0.42%
Adult Transfer	Number	0	0	1	0	0	N/A	1
	Percentage	0.00%	0.00%	0.03%	0.00%	0.00%	N/A	0.02%

Ratio to Whites	Black or African American	Hispanic or Latino	American Indian or Alaska Native	Asian	Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander
Arrest	1.78	1.35	0.67	0.07	N/A
Diversion	0.69	0.92	0.91	0.77	N/A
Pretrial Detention	2.20	1.18	1.79	2.68	N/A
Secure Confinement	0.00	0.85	0.00	0.00	N/A
Adult Transfer	#DIV/0!	#DIV/0!	#DIV/0!	#DIV/0!	N/A

SPECIAL PROGRAMS UNIT SFY22

FFY21

Race		White	Black or African American	Hispanic or Latino	American Indian or Alaska Native	Asian	Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	Total
Population		54,767	5,520	134,559	24,243	3,329	N/A	222,418
Arrest	Number	608	106	2,052	173	3	N/A	2,942
	Percentage	1.11%	1.92%	1.52%	0.71%	0.09%	N/A	1.32%
Diversion	Number	295	39	893	56	0	N/A	1,283
	Percentage	48.52%	36.79%	43.52%	32.37%	0.00%	N/A	43.61%
Pretrial Detention	Number	54	17	267	35	0	N/A	373
	Percentage	8.88%	16.04%	13.01%	20.23%	0.00%	N/A	12.68%
Secure Confinement	Number	0	1	16	0	0	N/A	17
	Percentage	0.00%	0.94%	0.78%	0.00%	0.00%	N/A	0.58%
Adult Transfer	Number	0	0	0	0	0	N/A	0
	Percentage	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	N/A	0.00%

Ratio to Whites	Black or African American	Hispanic or Latino	American Indian or Alaska Native	Asian	Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander
Arrest	1.73	1.37	0.64	0.08	N/A
Diversion	0.76	0.90	0.67	0.00	N/A
Pretrial Detention	1.81	1.47	2.28	0.00	N/A
Secure Confinement	#DIV/0!	#DIV/0!	#DIV/0!	#DIV/0!	N/A
Adult Transfer	#DIV/0!	#DIV/0!	#DIV/0!	#DIV/0!	N/A

SPECIAL PROGRAMS UNIT SFY22

FFY22

Race		White	Black or African American	Hispanic or Latino	American Indian or Alaska Native	Asian	Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	Total
Population		54,767	5,520	134,559	24,243	3,329	N/A	222,418
Arrest	Number	889	161	3,312	256	14	N/A	4,632
	Percentage	1.62%	2.92%	2.46%	1.06%	0.42%	N/A	2.08%
Diversion	Number	509	79	1,900	99	9	N/A	2,596
	Percentage	57.26%	49.07%	57.37%	38.67%	64.29%	N/A	56.04%
Pretrial	Number	74	24	268	30	2	N/A	398
Detention	Percentage	8.32%	14.91%	8.09%	11.72%	14.29%	N/A	8.59%
Secure	Number	0	0	20	0	0	N/A	20
Confinement	Percentage	0.00%	0.00%	0.60%	0.00%	0.00%	N/A	0.43%
Adult	Number	0	0	0	0	0	N/A	0
Transfer	Percentage	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	N/A	0.00%

Ratio to Whites	Black or African American	Hispanic or Latino	American Indian or Alaska Native	Asian	Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander
Arrest	1.80	1.52	0.65	0.26	N/A
Diversion	0.86	1.00	0.68	1.12	N/A
Pretrial Detention	1.79	0.97	1.41	1.72	N/A
Secure Confinement	#DIV/0!	#DIV/0!	#DIV/0!	#DIV/0!	N/A
Adult Transfer	#DIV/0!	#DIV/0!	#DIV/0!	#DIV/0!	N/A

SPECIAL PROGRAMS UNIT SFY22

Appendix D: SFY2022 Juvenile Continuum Grants Funding by Program

Continuum	Program Area	TOTALS	Alternative to Detention	Delinquency Prevention	Diversion & Restorative Justice	Gender Specific	Continuum (Admin)
Artesia, City of	Continuum	\$15,960					\$ 15,960
	Girls Circle	\$29,700				\$ 29,700	
	Boys Council	\$16,500				\$ 16,500	
	<b>Totals</b>	<b>\$62,160</b>					
Bernalillo	Continuum	\$12,706					\$ 12,706
	Restorative Justice Group conferencing Diversion	\$36,080			\$ 36,080		
	Reception and Assessment Center	\$100,375	\$ 100,375				
	South Valley Reporting Center	\$49,740	\$ 49,740				
	Community Custody Program	\$54,000	\$ 54,000				
<b>Totals</b>	<b>\$ 252,901</b>						
Chaves	Continuum	\$29,052					\$ 29,052
	Alternative Education	\$26,000		\$ 26,000			
	Youth Advocacy	\$77,770	\$ 77,770				
	Gender-Specific	\$15,840				\$ 15,840	
	Middle School After School	\$31,020		\$ 31,020			
<b>Totals</b>	<b>\$ 179,682</b>						
Grant	Continuum	\$49,726					\$ 49,726
	Restorative Justice	\$36,575			\$ 36,575		
	Day Reporting/Learning Lab	\$36,000		\$ 36,000			
	Strengthening Families Program	\$26,400			\$ 26,400		
<b>Totals</b>	<b>\$ 148,701</b>						
Las Cruces	Continuum	\$38,784					\$ 38,784
	JCP 2	\$99,220			\$ 99,220		
	JCP 1	\$18,755			\$ 18,755		
	JCP 3	\$26,020			\$ 26,020		
	JARC	\$126,000	\$ 126,000				
<b>Totals</b>	<b>\$ 308,779</b>						
Lincoln	Continuum	\$23,800					\$ 23,800
	Juvenile Citation Program	\$18,630			\$ 18,630		
	Girls Circle	\$9,900				\$ 9,900	
	Boys Council	\$12,210				\$ 12,210	
	Restorative Justice	\$2,530			\$ 2,530		
<b>Totals</b>	<b>\$ 67,070</b>						
Los Alamos	Continuum	\$41,947					\$ 41,947
	Resource Specialist	\$65,800		\$ 65,800			
	Gender Specific Program	\$26,400				\$ 26,400	
	Restorative Justice	\$13,420			\$ 13,420		
<b>Totals</b>	<b>\$ 147,567</b>						
Luna - Hidalgo	Continuum & Literacy Program	\$28,665					\$ 28,665
	Strengthening Family	\$29,700			\$ 29,700		
	Gender-Specific	\$39,600				\$ 39,600	
	<b>Totals</b>	<b>\$ 97,965</b>					
Otero	Continuum	\$33,532					\$ 33,532
	Girls Circle	\$22,440				\$ 22,440	
	Boys Council	\$21,120				\$ 21,120	
	Restorative Justice	\$4,070			\$ 4,070		
<b>Totals</b>	<b>\$ 81,162</b>						
Raton (Colfax - Union)	Continuum	\$42,033					\$ 42,033
	Girls Circle	\$64,020				\$ 64,020	
	Boys Council	\$47,025				\$ 47,025	
	Restorative Justice	\$19,800			\$ 19,800		
<b>Totals</b>	<b>\$ 172,878</b>						

**SPECIAL PROGRAMS UNIT SFY22**

Continuum	Program Area	TOTALS	Alternative to Detention	Delinquency Prevention	Diversion & Restorative Justice	Gender Specific	Continuum (Admin)
Rio Arriba	Continuum	\$42,993					\$ 42,993
	Boys and Young Men Council	\$39,500				\$ 39,500	
	Intensive Community Monitoring	\$62,600	\$ 62,600				
	Girls Circle	\$49,500				\$ 49,500	
	Life Skills	\$29,900		\$ 29,900			
	Day Reporting	\$32,250			\$ 32,250		
	<b>Totals</b>	<b>\$ 256,743</b>					
San Miguel	Continuum	\$13,213					\$ 13,213
	Referral, Assessment & Case Management	\$10,500	\$ 10,500				
	Gender-Specific	\$2,970				\$ 2,970	
	Violence & Substance Abuse Prevention	\$6,000		\$ 6,000			
	Restorative Justice	\$4,125		\$ 4,125			
	<b>Totals</b>	<b>\$ 36,808</b>					
Sandoval	Continuum	\$47,001					\$ 47,001
	Reception and Assessment Center	\$206,250	\$ 206,250				
	Botvin Life Skills	\$8,250		\$ 8,250			
	Learning Lab #1 - Rio Rancho	\$35,200		\$ 35,200			
	Learning Lab #2 - Bernalillo	\$35,200		\$ 35,200			
	<b>Totals</b>	<b>\$ 331,901</b>					
Santa Fe	Continuum	\$19,796					\$ 19,796
	Intensive Community Monitoring	\$26,440	\$ 26,440				
	Gender-Specific	\$12,375				\$ 12,375	
	Strengthening Families	\$27,720			\$ 27,720		
	<b>Totals</b>	<b>\$ 86,331</b>					
Socorro	Continuum	\$40,669					\$ 40,669
	Socorro County Teen Diversion/Truancy Program	\$39,525		\$ 39,525			
	Gender-Specific	\$11,550				\$ 11,550	
	<b>Totals</b>	<b>\$ 91,744</b>					
Torrance	Continuum	\$38,985					\$ 38,985
	Boys Council	\$29,700				\$ 29,700	
	Girls Circle	\$29,700				\$ 29,700	
	<b>Totals</b>	<b>\$ 98,385</b>					
Taos	Continuum	\$23,050					\$ 23,050
	Intensive Community Monitoring	\$22,405	\$ 22,405				
	Girls Circle	\$12,870				\$ 12,870	
	Boys Council	\$10,065				\$ 10,065	
	<b>Totals</b>	<b>\$ 68,390</b>					
Valencia	Continuum	\$60,755					\$ 60,755
	Reception Assessment Center	\$238,700	\$ 238,700				
	Restorative Justice Program	\$6,325			\$ 6,325		
	Botvin Life Skills	\$29,095		\$ 29,095			
	Girls Circle	\$8,250			\$ 8,250		
	Boys Council	\$7,920			\$ 7,920		
	<b>Totals</b>	<b>\$ 351,045</b>					
<b>Total Number of Programs</b>		<b>60</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>20</b>	
<b>Total Funding by Program Priority Area</b>		<b>\$2,840,212</b>	<b>\$ 974,780</b>	<b>\$346,115</b>	<b>\$413,665</b>	<b>\$502,985</b>	<b>\$602,667</b>
<b>% of Funds by Program Priority Area</b>		<b>100.0%</b>	<b>34.3%</b>	<b>12.2%</b>	<b>14.6%</b>	<b>17.7%</b>	<b>21.2%</b>