

Abstract (up to 400 words)

The New Mexico Children, Youth and Families Department proposes to continue implementing the Title II Formula Grants Program. The purpose is to fund local providers to provide services to youth at risk of involvement or further involvement in the Juvenile Justice System, including substance abuse and mental health services, school and after-school programs, Native American tribe programs, and community-based programs and services. Project activities include providing funding for local and statewide state advisory groups, compiling data to understand the needs of at-risk youth in our communities, identifying evidence-based programs that serve those needs, issuing a request for proposals (RFP) to provide grants to providers who can implement those programs, providing training and technical assistance to navigate the funding process, tracking the progress and impact of the programs, planning to build capacity and sustainability, updating stakeholders, planning networking events, and advocating for system improvement. Expected outcomes include an increase in access to youth mental health treatment, recovery, and rehabilitation support; expansion of funding to pilot school-based program prevention and intervention services; an increase in funding for youth programs operating in tribal areas; the provision of services to bridge community resources for youth in detention centers that improve quality of life; and meetings of the state advisory group to advise the Governor, legislators, department, and local governments on juvenile justice policy. New Mexico youth at risk of initial or repeat involvement in the juvenile justice system are the intended beneficiaries of the project. Subrecipient activities include the provision of youth substance use and mental health treatment, school and after-school programs, programs that serve Native American youth, and community-based programs and services for youth.

a. Description of the Issue

New Mexico is a rural state. Of its 33 counties, the Census Bureau has identified eight (Catron, De Baca, Guadalupe, Harding, Hidalgo, Mora, Torrance, and Union) as completely rural and seven as mostly rural [1]. There are 23 Indian tribes, pueblos, and nations located in 13 New Mexico counties – Navajo Nation, Jicarilla Apache and Mescalero Apache tribes, and 19 Pueblos – Acoma, Cochiti, Isleta, Jemez, Laguna, Nambe, Ohkay Owingeh, Picuris, Pojoaque, Sandia, San Felipe, San Ildefonso, Santa Ana, Santa Clara, Santo Domingo (Kewa), Taos, Tesuque, Zuni and Zia. Each Tribe is a sovereign nation with its own government, life-ways, traditions, and culture.

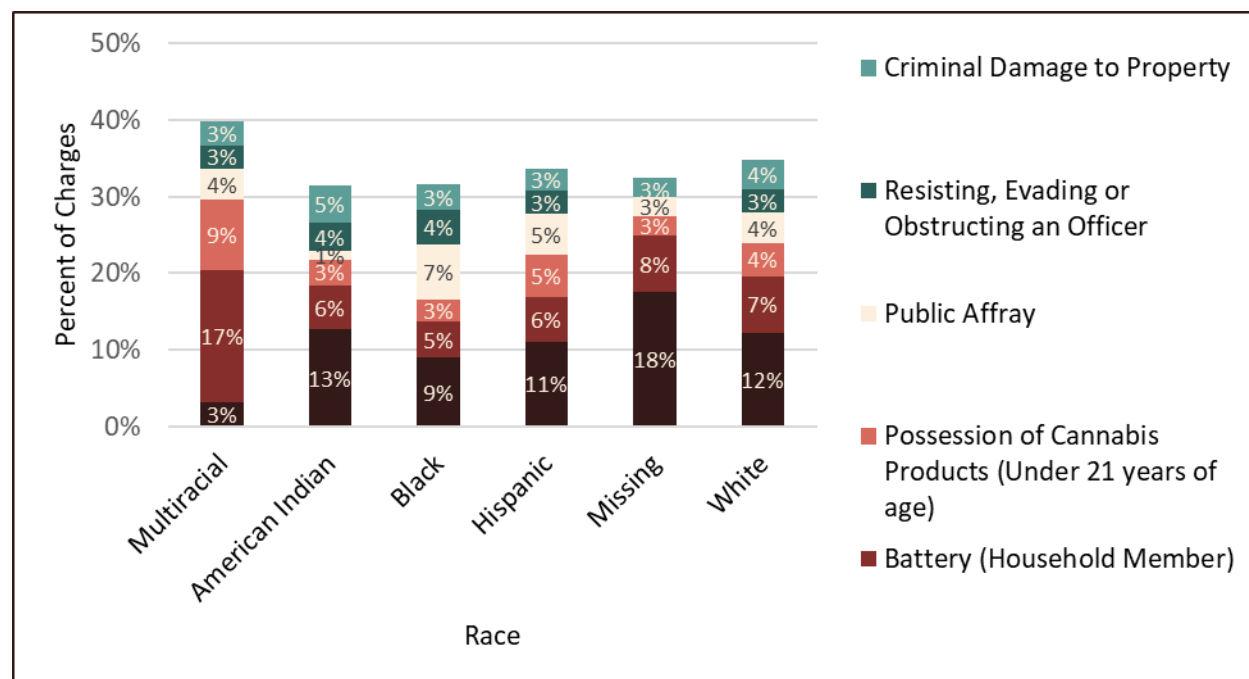
Juvenile Population - New Mexico youth aged 10-17 was 222,418 in 2020, a decrease of 3.4% since 2010 (230,278). In 2020, the juvenile population was 50.8% male, and 60% Hispanic. Since 2000, the total juvenile population in New Mexico has declined, the minority youth population has increased, and the white youth population has steadily declined. The 2020 racial and ethnic composition is as follows:

- Hispanic – 60.5% of the juvenile population (increased from 57.1% in 2010).
- Non-Hispanic White – 24.6% of the juvenile population (decreased from 28.6% in 2010).
- Non-Hispanic American Indian – 10.9% of the juvenile population (increased from 10.8% in 2010).
- Non-Hispanic Black – 2.5% of the juvenile population (increased from 2.2% in 2010).
- Non-Hispanic Asian – 1.5% of the juvenile population (increased from 1.3% in 2010).

Eleven percent (over 24,000) of the youth population ages 10-27 in NM are American Indian [2]. These youth had the second lowest graduation rate after Black youth in 2022 (72% and 70% compared to 76% among all high school students) [3]. Fourteen percent of American Indian high school students in 2019 said they had attempted suicide [4]. Only 1% of American Indian youth (315 referrals) were referred to the Children, Youth, and Families Department (CYFD) Juvenile Justice Services (JJS) in State Fiscal Year (SFY) 2023, but less than half of these referrals were

diverted for informal services (compared to 60% of White youth), even though their top crimes are comparable (Figure 1).

Figure 1. Percent of charges included in the State Fiscal Year 2023 most frequent delinquent charges, by race/ethnicity.



In 2023, 3% of at-risk youth served by New Mexico JJS continuums of care identified as American Indian. Ten percent of these clients lived in tribal areas, and 34% reported a tribal affiliation. Only 77% of them completed their program requirements (compared to 89% of White clients) and only 56% experienced an improvement in family relationships (compared to 77% of White clients). Only 45% of JJS-involved youth agreed that services in their community take culture into account, and 33% agreed that youth of color experience similar or better outcomes to White youth when involved in JJ.

Juvenile Arrests – CYFD JJS has not had access to law enforcement records until recently, when the new Systematic Monitoring and Assessment Reporting Tool for Youth (SMARTY) was created to collect information about juvenile arrests. Therefore, New Mexico does not currently have information about every juvenile arrest. However, the Screening Admissions & Releases

Application (SARA) database collects information for every Detention Risk Assessment Instrument (RAI) that is performed to determine whether a juvenile should be detained. During SFY23, there were 1,054 youth screened for detention 1,379 times. Twenty-four percent were automatically detained for violation of a court order or condition of release, a warrant, an ICJ hold, a court hold, or pending post-dispositional placement. The rest were screened for detention because of a delinquent offense (69%) or a probation violation (7%). The demographics of the youth screened for detention are in Table 1.

Table 1. Youth screened for detention during State Fiscal Year 2023, by demographics.

	Number	Percent
Total	1,054	100.0%
Gender		
Female	251	23.8%
Male	803	76.2%
Unknown/missing	0	0
Age (years)		
<10	0	0
10-11	8	0.8%
12-13	104	9.9%
14-15	348	33.0%
16-17	561	53.2%
>=18	33	3.1%
Unknown/missing	0	0.0%
Race/Ethnicity		
American Indian/Alaska Native	61	5.8%
Asian/Pacific Islander	5	0.5%
Black/African American	54	5.1%
Hispanic	690	65.5%
Non-Hispanic White	176	16.7%
Two or more	1	0.1%
Unknown/missing	67	6.4%

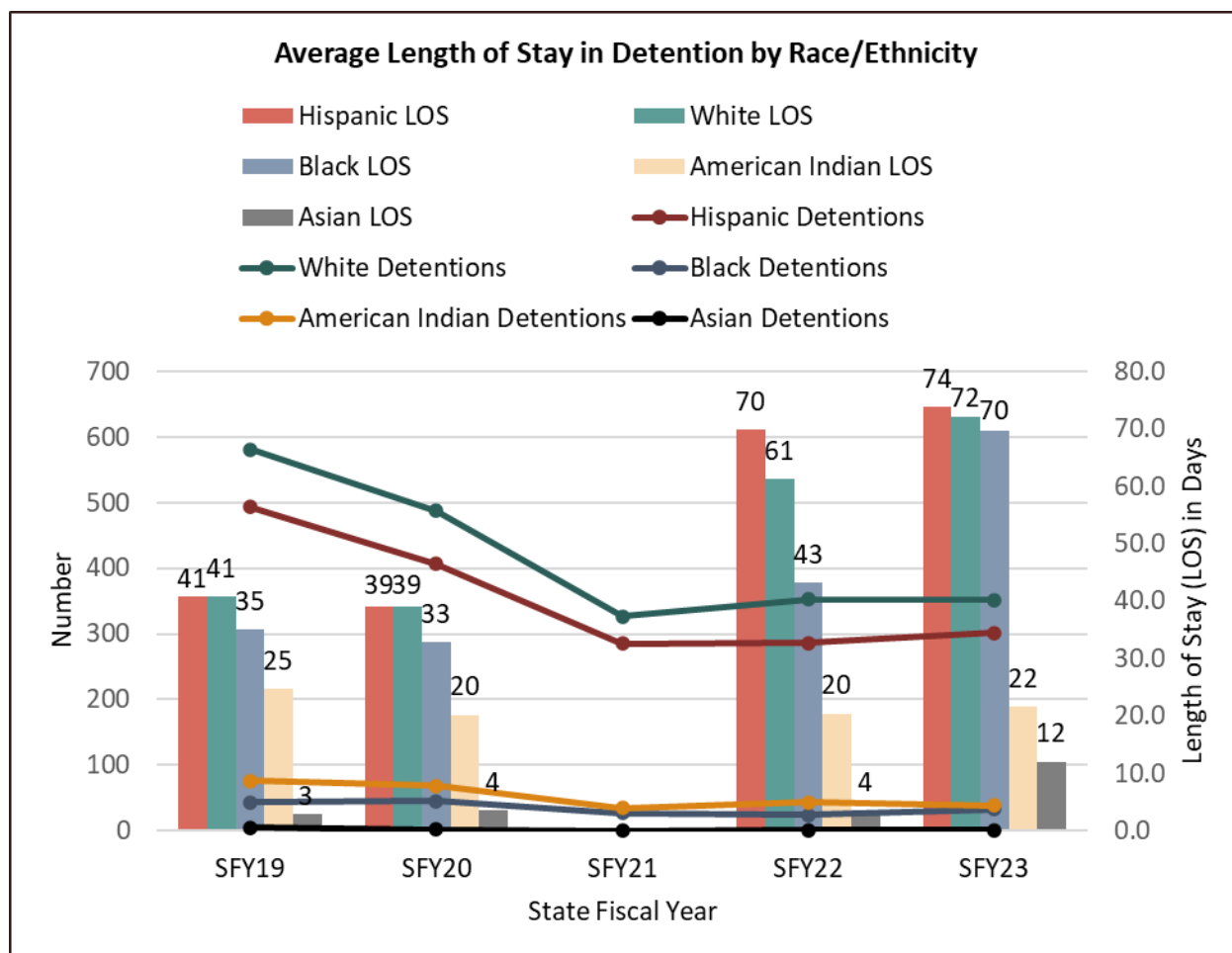
Detention Admissions – A total of 642 youth were detained during SFY23. The demographics of the youth detained are in Table 2.

Table 2. Youth detained during State Fiscal Year 2023, by demographics.

	Number	Percent
Total	642	100.0%
Gender		
Female	124	19.4%
Male	518	80.6%
Unknown/missing	0	0.0%
Age (years)		
5-9	0	0.0%
10-11	0	0
12-13	54	8.5%
14-15	202	31.7%
16-17	354	55.0%
18-21	32	4.8%
Unknown/missing	0	0.0%
Race/Ethnicity		
American Indian/Alaska Native	50	7.8%
Asian/Pacific Islander	3	0.5%
Black/African American	39	6.1%
Hispanic	409	63.7%
Non-Hispanic White	106	16.4%
Two or more	1	0.1%
Unknown/missing	34	5.4%

On a given day in New Mexico, there are almost 100 youth staying in detention centers. Although five of nine facilities have closed since SFY2019, the statewide average daily population has only decreased by 15%. New Mexico is a large state, and some youth live as far as a 2.5-hour drive from the nearest juvenile detention center. While the number of youth detained each year has decreased, the length of stay has nearly doubled from 38 days in SFY2019 to 64 days in SFY2023. Youth staying for long periods of time, often far from their home, means more time away from their families, schools, and community resources. This may be in part due to increases in case processing times, as the median time youth wait in detention for their first court hearing has

increased from 50 days in SFY2019 to 63 days in SFY2023. The burden on juvenile detention centers has only increased, as the Governor decreed in September of 2023 that the Juvenile Detention Alternative Initiative be suspended.



Juvenile Justice System Referrals - The New Mexico Children’s Code, NMSA 1978 §§32a-2-1 to 32a-2-33 identifies three referral types: Delinquent Referrals, Status Offense Referrals, and Probation Violations. Of New Mexico’s 222,418 youth aged 10-17 years, 5,222 unique clients (2.3% of the youth populations) were referred to Juvenile Justice Services in SFY2023 (Table 3). This is a 32% decrease from 7,652 in SFY 2019 (3.4% of the youth population).

Table 3. Youth referred to Juvenile Justice Services in State Fiscal Year 2023, by demographics.

	Number	Percent
Total	5,222	100.0%
Gender		
Female	1,938	37.1%
Male	3,277	62.8%
Unknown	7	0.1%
Age		
<10 Years	159	3.0%
10-11 Years	260	5.0%
12-13 Years	1,120	21.4%
14-15 Years	1,782	34.1%
16-17 Years	1,873	35.9%
>18 Years	28	0.5%
Race/Ethnicity		
American Indian/Alaska Native Youth	355	6.8%
Asian/Pacific Islander Youth	17	0.3%
Black/African American Youth	158	3.0%
Hispanic Youth	3,597	68.9%
Missing/unknown Youth	23	0.4%
Non-Hispanic White Youth	990	19.0%
Two or more races Youth	80	1.5%

These clients had a total of 6,687 referrals (some clients had multiple referrals); 79% (5,276) were delinquent referrals, 17% (1,163) were status referrals, and 4% (248) were probation violations. A county-level summary of referrals by type, and demographics can be found at <https://www.cyfd.nm.gov/juvenile-justice/special-programs/juvenile-justice-advisory-committee/jjac-board/>.

Delinquent Referrals – The top five offenses for delinquent referrals from SFY2023 were battery (913); battery/household member (510); possession of cannabis products (415); public affray (399); and resisting, evading, or obstructing an officer (262). Since SFY2019, possession of alcoholic beverages has dropped out of the top five delinquent offenses, and resisting, evading, or obstructing an officer is new to the list.

Of the 6,687 delinquent referrals in SFY 2023, 4,733 (71%) were handled informally, 1,713 (26%) were handled formally, and the rest were pending at the time of reporting. Similar case handling percentages were experienced in SFY2019. For Informal Handling, 2,448 (52%) received informal conditions/services, 602 (13%) were assessed and referred, 810 (17%) had no further action, and 873 (18%) were rejected by the children's court attorney. Formal Handling outcomes for SFY2023 are listed in Table 4.

Table 4. Outcomes of delinquent referrals received during State Fiscal Year 2023.

Outcome	
322 (19%) judgement - Probation	192 (11%) time waivers
83 (5%) judgement - Commitment	451 (26%) dismissed
384 (22%) consent decrees	3 (<1%) adult sanctions

New Mexico youth referrals declined by 65% from SFY2020 to SFY2021, largely due to the COVID-19 pandemic. In SFY2023, delinquent referrals had increased such that there was only a 35% decrease compared to SFY2019. The decline, while experienced across all demographics (gender, age, race/ethnicity), had less impact on Black youth. Between SFY2019 and SFY2023, Black youth with delinquent referrals declined from 224 to 162, a 27% decrease.

Probation Violations – There were 201 unique clients referred for probation violations in SFY2023, accruing 565 referrals and 636 offenses. The unique client number is down 52% from 420 in SFY2019, although it is still increasing after a sharp decline during the COVID-19 pandemic. Probation violations had been trending down prior to the pandemic, as a result of New Mexico's revised and standardized Probation Agreement put in place in SFY2017.

The most reported probation violation offense was General Behavior, with 153 (24%) of total probation violation offenses, followed by Alcohol/Drugs (24%), Residence (15%), Special Condition (13%) and Reporting (13%). Of the 636 referrals, 552 were disposed (87%).

Status Referrals - A total of 1,093 clients were referred to the New Mexico JJS with a status referral in SFY2023. These clients had a total of 1,163 status referrals, with a cumulative 1,164 offenses. The status offenses were truancy (56%), incorrigible (32%), and runaway (11%).

There were 18% fewer youth referred with status offenses in SFY2023 compared to SFY2019. Of the 1,163 referrals, 3 were handled formally and 1,160 were handled informally (361 of these were given informal conditions or supervision).

Formally Handled Referrals – During SFY23, 2,800 referrals were handled formally (Table 5). Of these, 91% were delinquent referrals, 9% were probation violations, and less than 1% were status offenses.

Table 5. Formally handled Juvenile Justice Service referrals received during State Fiscal Year 2023, by demographics.

	Number	Percent
Total	2,800	100.0%
Gender		
Female	683	24.4%
Male	2,115	75.5%
Unknown	2	0.1%
Age		
<10 Years	13	0.5%
10-11 Years	48	1.7%
12-13 Years	449	16.0%
14-15 Years	980	35.0%
16-17 Years	1,216	43.4%
>18 Years	92	3.3%
Unknown	2	0.1%
Race/Ethnicity		
American Indian/Alaska Native	225	8.0%
Asian/Pacific Islander	3	0.1%
Black/African American	149	5.3%
Hispanic	1,888	67.4%
Missing/unknown	24	0.9%
Non-Hispanic White	468	16.7%
Two or more races	41	1.5%
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	2	0.1%

Informally Handled Referrals – During SFY23, 3,881 referrals were handled formally. Of these, 70% were delinquent referrals and 30% were status offenses.

	Number	Percent
Total	3,881	100.0%
Gender		
Female	1,643	42.3%
Male	2,233	57.5%
Unknown	5	0.1%
Age		
<10 Years	137	3.5%
10-11 Years	217	5.6%
12-13 Years	876	22.6%
14-15 Years	1,395	35.9%
16-17 Years	1,237	31.9%
>18 Years	19	0.5%
Unknown	-	0.0%
Race/Ethnicity		
American Indian/Alaska Native Youth	193	5.0%
Asian/Pacific Islander Youth	5	0.1%
Black/African American Youth	140	3.6%
Hispanic Youth	2,768	71.3%
Missing/unknown Youth	20	0.5%
Non-Hispanic White Youth	712	18.3%
Two or more races Youth	42	1.1%
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	1	0.0%

Mental Health Services for Youth in the Juvenile Justice System – CYFD’s Behavioral Health Service (BHS) Division is the behavioral health authority for all children in New Mexico. BHS, in collaboration with CYFD’s Protective Services Division (PS) and JJS Division, develops and supports quality behavioral health services that are trauma responsive, evidence-based, culturally aligned, and youth and family-driven that meet the needs of CYFD’s children, youth and families. BHS also provides behavioral health-related training for CYFD’s JJS and PS workforce and community stakeholders serving this population.

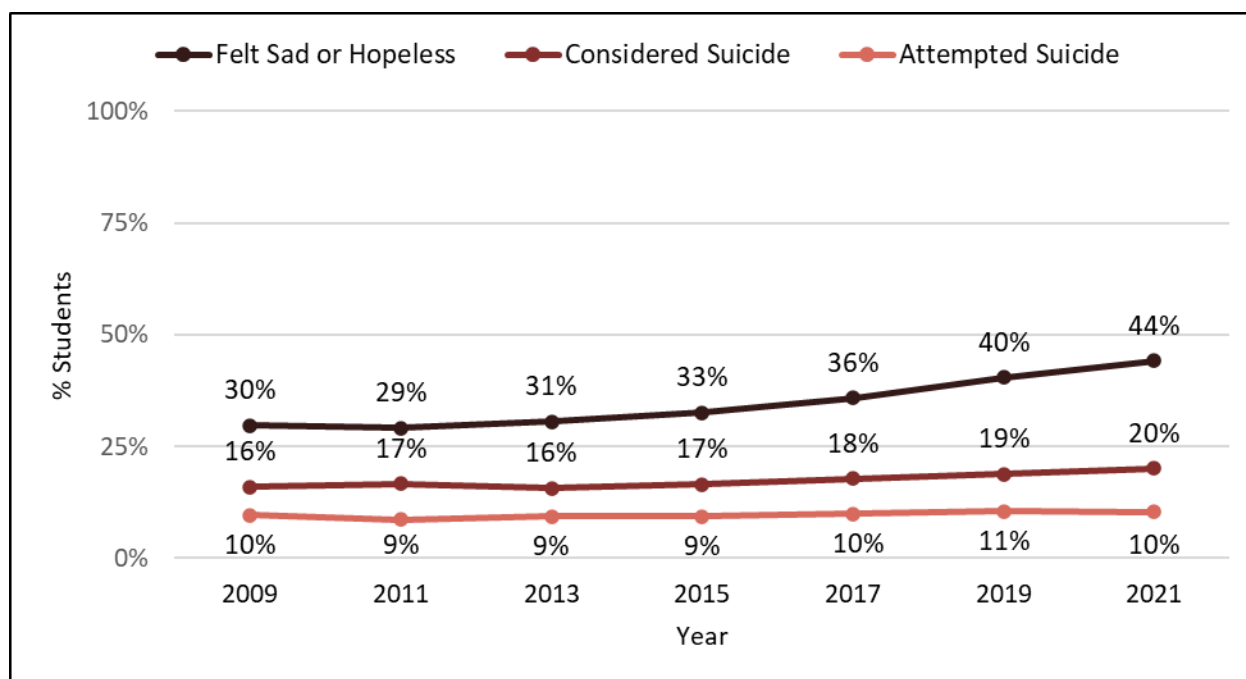
Community Behavioral Health Clinicians (CBHCs – 50 clinicians, including regional managers and leadership, serve New Mexico’s 33 counties and rural areas) are the clinical consultants of local JJS and PS teams and are vital in complex cases, such as JJS/PS crossover youth and all JJS youth with formal or informal conditions. CBHCs also provide a clinical consultation lens with youth placed in congregate care settings in state and out of state. Successful partnership between Juvenile Probation Officers (JPOs) and CBHCs is a critical component in addressing the complex behavioral health needs of juvenile justice youth and their families.

In 2013, the New Mexico Human Services Department froze Medicaid funding to 15 behavioral health agencies in response to an audit with findings of fraud. Five Arizona-based agencies were temporarily contracted to temporarily take over their 30,000 patients. In 2016, all 15 agencies were formally cleared of the fraud allegations, but most of the agencies had already gone out of business and some of the Arizona agencies had already ended their contracts in New Mexico.

In SFY 2023, 6% of juvenile detentions, 15% of charges, and 20% of referrals were linked to substance-related charges. Of adjudicated youth with an initial assessment, 174 (27%) had a first priority need related to emotional stability or substance abuse. In 2021, 25% of New Mexico middle school students and 44% of high school students reported being in frequent mental distress, which has increased over the past decade [5]. Additionally, 12% of middle school students and 10% of high school students reported having attempted suicide. More than 14% of youth ages 12-17 in New Mexico have a substance use disorder, compared to 8.5% nationally [6]. This discrepancy is largely due to the disproportionate number of New Mexico youth with a drug use disorder (21,000), as opposed to alcohol use disorder. The percentage of New Mexico youth who used marijuana in the past month was significantly higher than all United States youth (9% vs.

6%) as was the percentage who used marijuana for the first time in the past year (7% vs. 4%). At the end of 2023, 64% of New Mexico schools' wastewater tested positive for cocaine and 13% for fentanyl [7].

Figure 2. Mental Health Indicators among High School Students



Unfortunately, New Mexico youth were also more likely to go without treatment for substance use if they needed it, compared to all United States youth (13% vs. 7%), and 22,000 NM youth went without treatment in 2021 [6]. In 2020, there were only 0.7 full-time psychiatrists per 10,000 population in NM, well below the national benchmark of 1.5 [8]. This ratio is lowest in counties outside of the metro areas. In fact, in 2021, there were no Medicaid psychiatric providers in seven of New Mexico's rural counties. Between 2019 and 2022, 49% of New Mexicans reported difficulty accessing behavioral health care [9].

In 2023, only 45% of parents of JJS-involved youth agreed that programs in services in their community take mental and substance use disorders into account when providing services to youth. Of all JJS stakeholders surveyed in New Mexico, 26% ranked behavioral health above diversion,

life skills programs, mentoring, re-entry services, and Strengthening Families programs to prevent youth JJS involvement, and 42% ranked crisis intervention above group homes and shelters and graduated and appropriated sanctions for alternative to youth detention.

Availability, Scope, and Accessibility of the Prevention and Treatment Services in Rural Areas –

New Mexico Statute (Section 9-2A-14.1) provides for the creation of local continuums of care and juvenile continuum grant funds to support local evidence-based programs. In SFY2024, 15 continuums, operating in 17 of 33 Counties received \$3,236,158 in juvenile continuum grant funds to operate 49 local programs (10 Alternatives to Detention programs - \$956,380; 9 Delinquency Prevention programs - \$399,140; 16 Diversion/Restorative Justice Programs - \$150,125 ; and 14 Gender-Specific programs - \$495,696). In SFY2023, 53% of 3,905 continuum clients lived in urban areas, 33% lived in rural areas, 13% lived in frontier areas, and 1% lived in tribal areas There is a need to reach and develop continuums in the 16 rural counties not currently operating continuums of care and receiving state funding. Additionally, there is a need to connect the 23 Native American tribal governments with county continuums or develop tribal continuums of care.

Trend Data via Statewide Survey Relevant to Delinquency Prevention Programming – CYFD JJS

completed statewide surveys during the fall of 2020 and 2023 to gather local stakeholder, parent, and youth input to inform the state Three-Year Plan. The survey addressed youth needs & issues, system improvement, reducing racial and ethnic disparities, and funding/services. Respondents were categorized into regions of the state based on where they work and/or live. Following the 2023 survey, four listening sessions were held for survey respondents who volunteered to participate in a discussion about the survey topics in their region of the state. Results from the two surveys were used in the development of the FFY 2024-2026 strategic plan.

Responses were received from 1,098 people representing 32 of 33 counties, and 38 tribal members representing 15 New Mexico tribes. A breakdown of respondent roles is in Table 6.

Table 6. Roles of respondents to the 2023 JJS Community Input Survey.

Survey Respondent Roles	
101 youth (54 system-involved)	341 parents (71 system-involved)
309 justice system stakeholders	654 health, BH, education, and youth services stakeholders
46 government officials	55 other community members

Education - Education is an important investment in New Mexico’s health and prosperity. Unfortunately, New Mexico often ranks at the bottom nationally in education achievement.

The 2018 consolidated Yazzie and Martinez lawsuit Decision and Order found that the rights of at-risk students have been violated by the state, by failing to provide them with a uniform statewide system of free public schools sufficient for their education. In response, lawmakers have increased education spending over the last five years. In January 2023, the Legislative Finance Committee recommended a public education budget of 4.14 billion, a \$263.3 million (6.8%) increase from previous levels. In addition to extended school time, the recommendation funds increase for services aimed at students identified as at risk for failure, the educator pipeline, reading interventions, and implementation of the Indian, Bilingual Multicultural, and Hispanic education acts [10] [11]. Public education accounts for nearly half the money spent from New Mexico’s general fund that provides money for state government functions. It is the largest single budget item.

The Attendance for Success Act (22-12A), passed in 2019 and implemented in the 2020-2021 school year, requires that school attendance data be reported to the New Mexico Public Education Department (PED). The Act requires school districts and charter schools to classify each student into one of four attendance intervention tiers, based on the percentage of class period and school day absences. The Act provides required interventions for students in each of the tiers. Students

who continue to have unexcused absences after written notification of excessive absenteeism are referred to JJS.

The Community Schools (CS) Act (22-32), signed into law in April 2019, addresses the Martinez Yazzie Consolidated Lawsuit by centering the voices of community, families, students and staff in collaborative leadership, shared power and voice [12]. This evidence-based strategy is guided by shared data-driven decision making and the 6 Key Practices of CS. The CS Act currently funds 91 community schools in all regions across the state. Next year, the Act will fund both competitive grants \$8M as well as up to \$59M in SEG funding, distributed directly to districts to form and sustain community schools.

The Nita M. Lowey 21st Century Community Learning Centers (21st CCLC) Program provides students out-of-school time learning and developmental experiences throughout New Mexico. The learning centers foster student achievement through programming that complements and reinforces content introduced during the traditional learning day, and the 21st CCLC instructors provide innovative, interactive, evidence-based learning opportunities in a safe and structured environment. 21st CCLC programs primarily serve children who attend high-poverty schools and priority must be given to serving children in low-performing schools [13].

The Extended Learning Time Program increases the amount of time students are learning, especially to improve academic achievement and test scores, or reducing learning gaps.

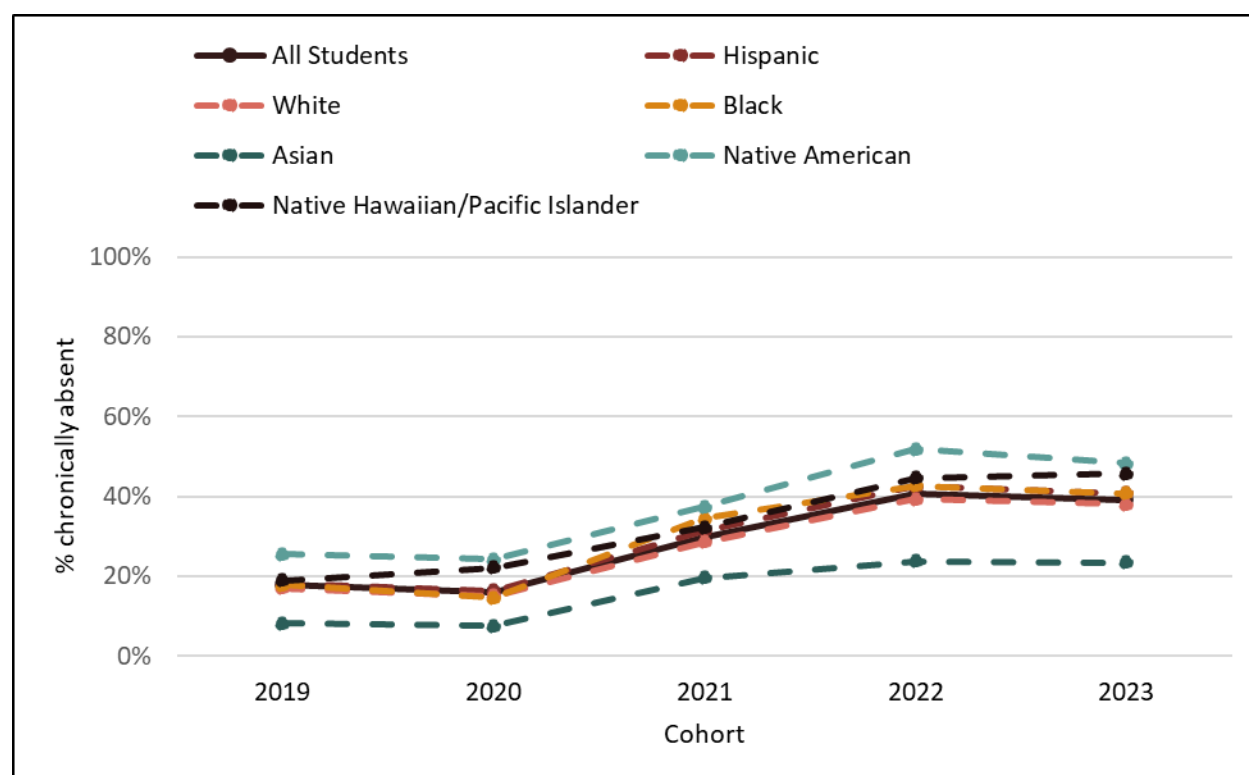
State Juvenile Detention Standards (NMAC 8.14.14) require every juvenile detention center to provide an educational program for detained juveniles. Facilities, with the local public school district, develop and implement programming to meet the educational needs of the residents while complying with all applicable state and federal educational standards. The four detention centers have MOUs with local school districts and provide educational instruction to residents.

JJS secure facilities provide a wide range of educational services to youth who have been committed. JJS facilities are certified GED and HiSet testing centers, have two accredited high schools and offer Academic Transition Coordinators. JJS offers youth high school credits; special education services; graduation ceremonies; career technical and vocational education; fine arts elective classes; intervention classes; post-secondary classes through Central New Mexico Community College and Eastern New Mexico University; as well as assistance with high school admissions, post-secondary admissions, GED enrollment and materials for transitioning youth.

In SFY2023, New Mexico had 316,478 students enrolled in 947 public schools [14]. The graduation rates have consistently been between 75% and 77% from 2019 to 2022, and are lower for male (73%), Native American (72%), and Black (70%) students [3]. During the 2019-2020 school year, 75% of school suspensions were issued to Hispanic students, and 4% to Black students (largely to males) [15].

The proportion of JJS referrals for truancy has exceeded the pre-pandemic level in SFY2023 (10% vs. 8% in SFY2019) [16]. During the same time period, the percentage of New Mexico students missing at least 10% of school days or classes (chronic absenteeism) increased from 18% to 39% (Table 7). Students experiencing housing insecurity have the highest rate of chronic absenteeism (61%), followed by American Indian students (48%). Estimates of housing values in New Mexico demonstrate an increase in housing over \$200,000 and a decrease in housing under \$200,000 during the pandemic [17]. Between 2019 and 2022, 67% of New Mexicans reported difficulty accessing affordable housing [9].

Table 7. Percent of students chronically absent, by race/ethnicity and year.



Forty-four percent of JJ stakeholders surveyed ranked the need for after-school programs above employment and education services, gang reduction programs, and hate-crime prevention to prevent juvenile risky behaviors in NM, and parents of JJ-involved youth ranked after-school programs first 58% of the time. Only 44% of educators agreed that community programs provide youth-centered, collaborative case management. Between 2019 and 2022, 49% of New Mexicans reported difficulty accessing school-based mental health services [9].

Prevention and Intervention – Participation in New Mexico’s local continuums of care increased from 1,948 clients in state fiscal year 2021 to 3,905 clients in state fiscal year 2023. One percent of the client population was genderqueer, transgender, or non-binary, and thirteen percent of these clients were homeless at intake. Most (68%) clients are Hispanic, followed by White (22%), American Indian (3%), and Black (1%). The most common programs in which clients participated were Gender-Specific programs (29%), followed by Reception and Assessment Centers (18%) and New Mexico Children Youth & Families Department

Botvin Life Skills (17%). Over 90% of clients were discharged from their program(s) successfully, and only 2% had an arrest or delinquent offense while in their program. At discharge, 73% had increased their school attendance, 88% had more social support, 74% had improved their family relationships, 75% had improved their body image, 89% increased their self esteem, 36% with prior gang activity exhibited a decrease in this activity, and 59% with prior substance abuse exhibited a decrease in abuse.

Conclusion –The state’s system of community-based care and state funding provides the platform for federal funding to be used to pilot approaches to address service gaps in the areas of mental health and substance abuse services, education services and supports, tribal programming, and services for youth in detention.

b. Project Goals and Objectives

The following is a list of goals to address the identified problem statements from the juvenile crime analysis above, in priority order. Each has Objectives and Activities and the program area(s) for federal support. The federal Title II funds will be used to pilot evidence-based or promising programs and direct services that address the identified youth issues and bring solutions to scale.

Goal 1: Engage and partner with tribal governments in accordance with self-identified needs.

Objective 1.1: Examine means for CYFD to streamline the process to access funds for interventions for tribal communities.

Activity/Service/Project(s) to be provided by JJAC and/or staff:

1. Assess the current funding process to identify barriers for tribal communities.
2. Engage with tribal communities to understand their specific needs and challenges in accessing funds for interventions.

3. Research best practices and successful models for streamlining funding processes in tribal communities.
4. Develop a streamlined application procedure and eligibility criteria based on best practices and input from stakeholders.
5. Provide training and technical assistance to tribal communities on navigating the funding process and submitting successful applications or proposals.
6. Evaluate the effectiveness of the streamlined process through feedback for tribal communities and data on funding disbursement and program outcomes.
7. Continuously refine and improve the funding process based on lessons learned and evolving needs of tribal communities.
8. Foster partnerships with other agencies and organizations to leverage resources and support for interventions in tribal communities.

Objective 1.2: Collaborate with the Office of Tribal Affairs (OTA), the New Mexico Indian Affairs Department, and/or the Indigenous Youth Council (IYC) to inform tribal partners of funding opportunities and encourage a working partnership.

Activity/Service/Project(s) to be provided JJAC and/or staff:

1. Host joint meetings or forums with the OTA, New Mexico Indian Affairs Department, and IYC to discuss funding opportunities and partnership possibilities.
2. Develop informational materials outlining available funding opportunities, eligibility criteria, and application processes to distribute to tribal partners.
3. Facilitate workshops or training sessions to educate tribal partners on how to access and apply for funding, including guidance on proposal writing and budgeting.

4. Establish regular communication channels, such as newsletters or email updates, to keep tribal partners informed about upcoming funding opportunities and relevant news.
5. Create networking events or conferences where tribal partners can connect with potential funding sources and other stakeholders.
6. Invite tribal leaders and representatives to participate in JJAC advisory meetings or committees to provide input on funding priorities and strategies.
7. Collaborate with tribal organizations to develop culturally appropriate approaches to addressing community needs and leveraging funding opportunities.
8. Offer technical assistance and support to tribal partners throughout the application and implementation process, including assistance with grant writing and reporting.
9. Recognize and celebrate successful partnerships and projects through awards, recognition ceremonies, or case studies to inspire and motivate other tribal communities to pursue similar opportunities.

Federal Program Area: Native American Tribe Programs

Goal 2: Expand funding to pilot school-based program prevention and intervention services.

Objective 2.1: Support the development or expansion of after-school programs and/or summer programs for middle school students using principles of evidence-based and promising programs.

Activity/Service/Project(s) to be provided by JJAC and/or staff:

1. Research evidenced-based or promising after-school and/or summer programs for middle school students.
2. Assess community needs and interest through surveys and/or meetings with local stakeholders.

3. Develop partnerships with middle schools, community organizations, and local providers.
4. Promote grant funding opportunity through outreach and marketing efforts.

Objective 2.2: Collaborate with local schools, community-based organizations, community members, juvenile justice stakeholders, and youth to expand school-based programming using principles of evidence-based and promising programs.

Activity/Service/Project(s) to be provided:

1. Developing a Grant Proposal Process: Select either a RFP or Request for Applications (RFA) process to solicit proposals or applications that describe the goals, activities, and expected outcomes of school-based or after-school programming.
2. Budget Planning and Justification: Create detailed budgets to show how the grant funding will be allocated to support the various activities and services provided. Explain the financial needs of the program, including salaries, training costs, program materials, and other expenses.
3. Building Partnerships: Work with educational institutions, community agencies, and providers to inform them of the funding opportunity.
4. Funding Timeline: Follow the procurement process to award funding.
5. Monitoring and Evaluation: Track progress and impact of the school-based support programs funded by the grant. Collect data on key performance indicators, such as the number of individuals served, and the outcomes achieved.
6. Reporting and Compliance: Request, review, and submit regular progress reports and financial statements to meet reporting requirements. Monitor compliance of grant terms and conditions, including reporting deadlines, budget restrictions, and programmatic benchmarks.

7. **Capacity Building and Sustainability:** Develop strategies for sustainability beyond the grant period, such as securing additional funding sources, fostering community partnerships, and advocating for policy support.
8. **Stakeholder Engagement and Communication:** Update stakeholders, including grant recipients, program participants, community members, and policymakers. Share the impact and successes of the mental health support programs funded by the grant through various channels.
9. **Continuous Improvement:** Continuously assess the effectiveness and relevance of the program activities and services, incorporating feedback from stakeholders to make data-driven improvements and adjustments as needed. Seek opportunities for expansion, replication, and dissemination of successful strategies and best practices to enhance the reach and impact of school-based support initiatives funded by grants.

Federal Program Areas: E. School Programs and Q. After School Programs

Goal 3: Increase access to mental health treatment, recovery, and rehabilitation support to include financial program support (e.g. access to telehealth, personnel, administration).

Objective 3.1: Collaborate with schools and other partners to streamline access to mental health support, substance use services, and treatment to children and youth.

Activity/Service/Project(s) to be provided by JJAC and/or staff:

1. Invite school counselors, administrators, and mental/substance use health professionals to JJAC meetings or subcommittee meetings to discuss strategies for providing access to mental health or substance use supports or for children and youth.

2. Develop partnerships with local mental health organizations, school-based clinics, and hospitals to encourage providing on-site or referral based mental health and substance use disorder services for children and youth.
3. Collaborate with community organizations, such as youth centers or recreational programs, to integrate mental health awareness or substance abuse prevention and support initiatives into existing programs and activities.
4. Advocate for policy changes at the local or state level to allocate funding and resources specifically for mental health services in schools or community settings.
5. Develop partnerships with telehealth providers to offer virtual mental health support services for students who may have limited access to in-person resources.
6. Regularly evaluate the effectiveness of funded mental health initiatives and interventions through data collection and feedback from youth, parents, and providers, and adjust strategies accordingly.

Objective 3.2: Provide resources on mental health support, services, and treatment through the use of peer support specialists, licensed clinicians, and pathway navigators.

Activity/Service/Project(s) to be provided:

1. Developing a Grant Proposal Process: Select either a Request for Proposals (RFP) or Request for Applications (RFA) process to solicit proposals or applications that describe the goals, activities, and expected outcomes of mental health support or substance abuse treatment programs to be funded.
2. Budget Planning and Justification: Create detailed budgets to show how the grant funding will be allocated to support the various activities and services provided. Explain the

financial needs of the program, including salaries, training costs, program materials, and other expenses.

3. **Building Partnerships:** Work with mental health organizations, healthcare providers, educational institutions, community agencies, and advocacy groups to inform them of the funding opportunity.
4. **Funding Timeline:** Follow the procurement process to award funding.
5. **Monitoring and Evaluation:** Track progress and impact of the mental health support program funded by the grant. Collect data on key performance indicators, such as the number of individuals served, and the outcomes achieved.
6. **Reporting and Compliance:** Request, review, and submit regular progress reports and financial statements to meet reporting requirements. Monitor compliance of grant terms and conditions, including reporting deadlines, budget restrictions, and programmatic benchmarks.
7. **Capacity Building and Sustainability:** Develop strategies for sustainability beyond the grant period, such as securing additional funding sources, fostering community partnerships, and advocating for policy support.
8. **Stakeholder Engagement and Communication:** Update stakeholders, including grant recipients, program participants, community members, and policymakers. Share the impact and successes of the mental health support programs funded by the grant through various channels.
9. **Continuous Improvement:** Continuously assess the effectiveness and relevance of the program activities and services, incorporating feedback from stakeholders to make data-driven improvements and adjustments as needed. Seek opportunities for expansion,

replication, and dissemination of successful strategies and best practices to enhance the reach and impact of mental health support initiatives funded by grants.

Federal Program Areas: K. Substance and Alcohol Abuse and T. Mental Health Services

Goal 4: Promote and support strategies to bridge community services to juvenile detention centers to ensure the needs of youth in detention are addressed (e.g. youth development).

Objective 4.1: Support the development or expansion of community-based programs and services for youth in detention using principles of evidence-based and promising programs.

Activity/Service/Project(s) to be provided by JJAC and/or staff:

1. Conduct a comprehensive needs assessment to identify the specific needs and challenges faced by youth in detention.
2. Research evidence-based and promising programs for youth in detention and evaluate their effectiveness in similar communities. This will help when reviewing and scoring any grant applications or proposals.
3. Establish partnerships with local detention centers, community organizations, providers, and other stakeholders to collaborate on program development and implementation.
4. Funding Timeline: Follow the established procurement process to award funding.
5. Monitoring and Evaluation: Track progress and impact of the community-based programs funded by the grant. Collect data on key performance indicators, such as the number of youth served and the outcomes achieved.
6. Reporting and Compliance: Request, review, and submit regular progress reports and financial statements to meet reporting requirements. Monitor compliance of grant terms

and conditions, including reporting deadlines, budget restrictions, and programmatic benchmarks.

7. Capacity Building and Sustainability: Develop strategies for sustainability beyond the grant period, such as securing additional funding sources, fostering community partnerships, and advocating for policy support.
8. Stakeholder Engagement and Communication: Update stakeholders, including grant recipients, program participants, community members, and policymakers. Share the impact and successes of the detention center programs funded by the grant through various channels.
9. Continuous Improvement: Continuously assess the effectiveness and relevance of the program activities and services, incorporating feedback from stakeholders to make data-driven improvements and adjustments as needed. Seek opportunities for expansion, replication, and dissemination of successful strategies and best practices to enhance the reach and impact of school-based support initiatives funded by grants.
10. Advocate for policy changes and systemic reforms that support the development of community-based alternatives to youth detention and promote positive youth development.

Federal Program Area: B. Community Based Programs and Services

Goal 5: JJS will manage compliance with the Core Requirements of the JJDP Act and administer federally and state-funded prevention and intervention programs.

Objective 5.1: Monitor, manage, provide training and technical assistance and report on the JJDP Act four core requirements.

Objective 5.2: Plan and implement the JJDPA

Federal Program Area: Planning and Administration

Goal 6: JJAC will advise the Governor, legislators, CYFD, local governments and others on juvenile justice policy and meeting federal JJDP requirements.

Objective 6.1: JJAC will advise the Governor, legislators, CYFD, local governments and others on juvenile justice policy and collaborative juvenile justice planning.

Objective 6.2: JJAC will facilitate and monitor the state's participation in the JJDP Act.

Federal Program Area: State Advisory Group

c. Collecting and Sharing Juvenile Justice Information (34 U.S.C. §§ 11133(a) (4), (7), (8), (26), (27), and (28)).

New Mexico's analysis of juvenile delinquency problems in, and the juvenile delinquency control and delinquency prevention needs of, the State is provided above. New Mexico is fortunate to consolidate PS, BHS and JJS in one state agency, with a shared platform for information and data. FACTS (Family Automated Client Tracking System) performs case tracking for JJS, PS, and BHS workers for children, youth and families under CYFD supervision and care. Unfortunately, the FACTS system does not include information about treatment youth receive as a result of their BHS referrals. The decades old FACTS system is currently being replaced by CYFD's Comprehensive Child Welfare Information System to better support a person-centric approach to human services that is fully integrated with partner agencies as a component in a larger health and human services system.

SARA is the home of JJS's RAI, aiding JPOs and law enforcement in objectively determining whether detention or an alternative to detention is needed in the case of a youth arrest. It also

houses real-time detention data about youth admitted to and released from the four county detention centers.

SMARTY was recently developed to collect detention and confinement compliance monitoring data. All agencies in New Mexico who potentially detain or confine youth have access to this web-based database to enter information about their agency and the youth they detain on a monthly basis.

CYFD's LEP (Law Enforcement Portal) provides law enforcement access to information about Protective Services (PS) and Juvenile Justice Services (JJS) involvement with families they come into contact with. Law enforcement can get a real-time snapshot of the CYFD history of a family, while responding to a call. The portal provides information about the referrals a juvenile has received, preliminary inquiries completed and outcomes, petitioned charges, and dispositions. Law enforcement can also see who is currently assigned to a case, for contact purposes.

CYFD developed the JJS Grant Management System (GMS) with Title II funding from the last three-year plan. GMS tracks all JJS state and federal funds granted to local governments, tribal governments, and providers. It allows grantees and sub-grantees to track and report on youth they serve, report participation, and invoice on a monthly basis. The cloud-based system also tracks federal and state performance measures and outcomes, so JJS is able to generate data for OJJDP progress reports. Aggregate data from GMS allows local providers, county and tribal fiscal agencies, and JJS to review trends and help drive future juvenile justice reform efforts. At this time, New Mexico is unable to bridge the data in the GMS with the data in FACTS to observe risk factors and long-term outcomes, as this would be a breach of confidentiality.

d. Plan for Collecting the Data Required for This Solicitation's Performance Measures

In this section, Goal management, design, and outcomes are provided, with performance measures specific to each Goal. New Mexico understands the importance of performance measures in evaluating each activity. All subgrantees report required performance measures monthly through a secure web-based platform (GMS), allowing CYFD to gather timely data required to submit in JustGrants. The database includes a discharge survey for youth and the staff they worked with to collect information about prevention/intervention outcomes, program quality, youth accountability, protective factors, and life skills. The discharge survey was recently updated to align with the current federal performance measures, and training was provided to subgrantees. Similarly, all law enforcement agencies report required performance measures monthly through another secure web-based platform (SMARTY), allowing CYFD to gather timely data required to submit in the Compliance Monitoring Tool (CMT). CYFD JJS will collect and report data on the mandatory performance measures for each applicable program area for each year of the award period through the performance measurement tool JustGrants. Additionally, New Mexico's Juvenile Justice Specialist will complete progress reporting questions as requested.

Goal 1. Mental Health and Substance Use Treatment Access – This goal will be managed primarily by the Collaboration and Legislation Subcommittee, the JJAC Grants and Programs Subcommittee, and the JJS Grants Management Unit (GMU). Through mental health and substance abuse pilot grants, the planned outcome is successful federally-funded pilot programs that can be expanded using state funds.

Performance Measures:

1. Number of individuals served (by population)
2. Percentage of eligible individuals served by an evidence-based program or practice

3. Percentage of eligible individuals served by a promising program or practice
4. Funds allocated per Title II program area
5. Percentage of eligible individuals detained
6. Percentage of eligible individuals adjudicated for a delinquency offense
7. Percentage of eligible individuals adjudicated for a status offense
8. Percentage of eligible individuals who violated a court order/condition
9. Percentage of eligible individuals who completed their intended service requirements
10. Percentage of eligible individuals who completed the required court conditions
11. Percentage of eligible individuals who completed their required community service hours
12. Percentage of eligible individuals who exhibited improved self-esteem
13. Percentage of eligible individuals who improved parent/caregiver relationships
14. Percentage of eligible individuals who participated in positive leisure/recreational activities
15. Percentage of eligible individuals who exhibited improved social competencies
16. Percentage of eligible individuals who actively engaged with school
17. Percentage of eligible individuals who exhibited improved mental health
18. Percentage of eligible individuals who abstained from or reduced substance misuse
19. Percentage of eligible individuals who completed high school
20. Percentage of eligible individuals employed (full or part time)

Goal 2. School-Based Supports – This goal will be managed primarily by the JJAC Grants and Programs Subcommittee and JJS GMU. Through pilot grants, the planned outcome is successful federally-funded pilot school-based programs that can be expanded using state funds.

Performance Measures

1. Number of individuals served (by population)
2. Percentage of eligible individuals served by an evidence-based program or practice
3. Percentage of eligible individuals served by a promising program or practice
4. Percentage of eligible individuals served by a diversion service
5. Funds allocated per Title II program area
6. Percentage of eligible individuals detained
7. Percentage of eligible individuals adjudicated for a delinquency offense
8. Percentage of eligible individuals adjudicated for a status offense
9. Percentage of eligible individuals who violated a court order/condition
10. Percentage of eligible individuals who completed their intended service requirements
11. Percentage of eligible individuals who completed the required court conditions
12. Percentage of eligible individuals who completed their required community service hours
13. Percentage of eligible individuals who exhibited improved self-esteem
14. Percentage of eligible individuals who improved parent/caregiver relationships
15. Percentage of eligible individuals who participated in positive leisure/recreational activities
16. Percentage of eligible individuals who exhibited improved social competencies
17. Percentage of eligible individuals who actively engaged with school
18. Percentage of eligible individuals who exhibited improved mental health
19. Percentage of eligible individuals who abstained from or reduced substance misuse
20. Percentage of eligible individuals who completed high school
21. Percentage of eligible individuals employed (full or part time)

Goal 3. Tribal Collaboration – This goal will be managed by the Executive Subcommittee and JJS GMU. Through Indian Tribe Program grants, the planned outcome is successful federally-funded pilot Indian Tribe programs that can be expanded to other tribes using state funds.

Performance Measures

1. Number of individuals served (by population)
2. Percentage of eligible individuals served by an evidence-based program or practice
3. Percentage of eligible individuals served by a promising program or practice
4. Percentage of eligible individuals served by a diversion service
5. Percentage of eligible individuals detained
6. Percentage of eligible individuals adjudicated for a delinquency offense
7. Percentage of eligible individuals adjudicated for a status offense
8. Percentage of eligible individuals who violated a court order/condition
9. Percentage of eligible individuals who completed their intended service requirements
10. Percentage of eligible individuals who completed the required court conditions
11. Percentage of eligible individuals who completed their required community service hours
12. Percentage of eligible individuals who exhibited improved self-esteem
13. Percentage of eligible individuals who improved parent/caregiver relationships
14. Percentage of eligible individuals who participated in positive leisure/recreational activities
15. Percentage of eligible individuals who exhibited improved social competencies
16. Percentage of eligible individuals who actively engaged with school
17. Percentage of eligible individuals who exhibited improved mental health
18. Percentage of eligible individuals who abstained from or reduced substance misuse

19. Percentage of eligible individuals who completed high school

20. Percentage of eligible individuals employed (full or part time)

Goal 4. Supportive Services in Detention – This goal will be primarily managed by the JJAC Grants and Programs Subcommittee and JJS GMU. Through pilot grants, the planned outcome is successful federally-funded pilot community-based services provided in juvenile detention centers that can be expanded using state funds.

Performance Measures:

1. Number of individuals served (by population)
2. Percentage of eligible individuals served by an evidence-based program or practice
3. Percentage of eligible individuals served by a promising program or practice
4. Percentage of eligible individuals served by a diversion service
5. Funds allocated per Title II program area
6. Percentage of eligible individuals detained
7. Percentage of eligible individuals adjudicated for a delinquency offense
8. Percentage of eligible individuals adjudicated for a status offense
9. Percentage of eligible individuals who violated a court order/condition
10. Percentage of eligible individuals who completed their intended service requirements
11. Percentage of eligible individuals who completed the required court conditions
12. Percentage of eligible individuals who completed their required community service hours
13. Percentage of eligible individuals who exhibited improved self-esteem
14. Percentage of eligible individuals who improved parent/caregiver relationships
15. Percentage of eligible individuals who participated in positive leisure/recreational activities

16. Percentage of eligible individuals who exhibited improved social competencies
17. Percentage of eligible individuals who actively engaged with school
18. Percentage of eligible individuals who exhibited improved mental health
19. Percentage of eligible individuals who abstained from or reduced substance misuse
20. Percentage of eligible individuals who completed high school
21. Percentage of eligible individuals employed (full or part time)

Goal 5. Planning & Administration – This goal will be managed by the Juvenile Justice Specialist.

By supporting this position, the planned outcome is focused, informed support to the implementation of the requirements of the JJRA and this Three-Year Plan.

Performance Measures:

1. Number of training events held
2. Number of individuals trained
3. Percentage of technical assistance requests delivered
4. Funds allocated per Title II program area
5. Percentage of training participants who reported they applied training knowledge or skills within 3 months of attending a training
6. Percentage of organizations who employed a new evidence-based or promising service, policy, or practice recommended by a technical assistance provider

Goal 6. State Advisory Group – This goal will be managed by the JJAC Executive Subcommittee and Juvenile Justice Specialist. Through active JJAC and Subcommittee operations, the planned outcome is an engaged, informed Board advising the CYFD Cabinet Secretary, the Governor and the Legislature in each of their federal and state responsibilities.

Performance Measures:

1. Funds allocated per Title II program area
2. Percentage of subawards that met the goals stated in their application

Requirements of 34 U.S.C. 11133(a) – The JJRA requirements are addressed below.

Scientific Knowledge on Adolescent Development & Behavior (34 U.S.C. § 11133(a))

CYFD JJS recognizes the importance and value of translating scientific knowledge on adolescent development into its youth development, delinquency prevention, and juvenile justice programs. CYFD JJS promotes four major disciplines of scientific knowledge regarding adolescent development to its service providers through its intergovernmental agreements and grant programs: Positive Youth Development [18]; Youth Risk and Protective Factors [19]; Developmental Assets Framework [20]; and Grit and Resilience [21]. JJS requires that its federal and state-funded programs implement one of the recognized approaches into its service delivery and will continue to provide research and resources to providers on an ongoing basis.

Designated State Agency and State Advisory Group Requirements (34 U.S.C. § 11133(a)(1), (2), (3B), (3C) & (3D))

New Mexico affirms that the Governor of New Mexico has designated the New Mexico CYFD as the sole agency (DSA) for supervising the preparation and administration of the 3-year plan, per the 34 U.S.C. § 11133(a)(1) requirement. The Department's role as the agency responsible for the 3-year plan is set forth in State statute (9-2A-16, Functions of Juvenile Justice Advisory Committee and Department), in compliance with the 34 U.S.C. § 11133(a)(2) requirement.

New Mexico's state advisory group, the Juvenile Justice Advisory Committee (JJAC), also has its responsibilities spelled out in the statute – 9-2A-16, Functions of Juvenile Justice Advisory

Committee and Department – which includes its participation in the development and review of the state's juvenile justice plan prior to submission, as required by 34 U.S.C. § 11133(a)(3)(B). New Mexico currently has at least one representative of each area of expertise on the Board. The Board roster is evaluated annually to guide recruitment. There have been no recent barriers to Board appointments. New Mexico affirms that JJAC participates in the development and review of the State's juvenile justice plan prior to submission to the supervisory board for final action. This is managed by JJAC's Executive Subcommittee, and the full JJAC participated in drafting and approving the Three-Year Plan, reflecting statewide goals, objectives and priorities for the expenditure of federal funds.

JJAC is afforded the opportunity to review and comment, not later than 45 days after their submission to CYFD and JJAC, on all juvenile justice and delinquency prevention grant applications submitted to CYFD JJS's Grants Management Unit, per the requirement of 34 U.S.C. § 11133(a)(3)(C).

New Mexico affirms that JJAC, per State statute – 9-2A-16, Functions of Juvenile Justice Advisory Committee and Department – advises CYFD on juvenile justice issues, addressing 34 U.S.C. § 11133(a)(3)(D)(i)).

New Mexico affirms that JJAC and CYFD JJS submit to the Governor and the Legislature at least every two years a report and necessary recommendations regarding compliance with the core requirements, per 34 U.S.C. § 11133(a)(3)(D)(ii). Past reports can be found at <https://www.cyfd.nm.gov/juvenile-justice/special-programs/juvenile-justice-advisory-committee/jjac-board/> under JJAC-Related Reports. The most recent report was submitted in January of 2023.

New Mexico affirms JJAC contacts and seeks regular input from juveniles currently under the jurisdiction of the juvenile justice system, per 34 U.S.C. § 11133(a)(3)(D)(iii). For example, for the development of this Plan, 101 youth, of which 54 were system-involved, participated in the most recent community input survey described earlier in this Narrative. Their input was provided on youth needs & issues, system improvement, reducing racial and ethnic disparities, and funding/services.

New Mexico affirms that JJAC advises on State supervisory and local criminal justice advisory board compositions, per 34 U.S.C. § 11133(a)(3)(E)(i). The JJAC members advise as part of other local associations and committees that advise on juvenile and justice issues, including the Juvenile Detention Alternatives Initiative Leadership Team, the Children’s Court Judges Association, the Sentencing Commission, and local JJS continuums of care.

New Mexico affirms that JJAC reviews progress and accomplishments of projects funded under the state plan, per 34 U.S.C. § 11133(a)(3)(E)(ii). At each quarterly meeting, CYFD staff and at least one subgrantee provide an update on progress and performance measures.

Consultation with Local Government (34 U.S.C. § 11133(a)(4))

New Mexico affirms that it provided for the active consultation with and participation of units of local government or combinations thereof in the development of the state plan which adequately takes into account the needs and requests of units of local government, except that nothing in the plan requirements, or any regulations promulgated to carry out such requirements, shall be construed to prohibit or impede the state from making grants to, or entering into contracts with, local private agencies or the advisory group. When New Mexico requests funding proposals from local governments, it asks for a needs assessment that describes local needs. JJS CYFD staff and JJAC members visit counties periodically to engage local government and law enforcement. JJAC

schedules Board meetings in different locations and invites local government and representatives to ask what their communities want and need.

Passthrough Funds (34 U.S.C. § 11133(a)(5))

New Mexico affirms that it will meet the requirements for passthrough funds under 34 U.S.C. § 11133(a), Section 223(a)(5) and is not requesting a waiver. New Mexico will be putting out a request for proposals and making it available to:

- A. Programs of units of local government or combinations thereof, to the extent the programs are consistent with the State plan;
- B. Programs of local private agencies consistent with the State plan, except that direct funding of any local private agency by New Mexico shall be permitted only if such agency requests such funding after it has applied for and been denied funding by any unit of local government or combination thereof; and
- C. Programs of Indian Tribes that agree to attempt to comply with the core requirements applicable to the detention and confinement of juveniles, an amount that bears the same ratio to the aggregate amount to be expended through programs referred to in paragraphs (A) and (B) as the population under 18 years of age in the geographical areas in which such tribes perform such functions bears to the New Mexico population under 18 years of age.

New Mexico will follow the State procurement process to fund the programs accepted through the request for proposals.

Equitable Funds Distribution (34 U.S.C. § 11133(a)(6))

New Mexico affirms that JJAC will provide for an equitable distribution of the assistance received under section 222 [34 U.S.C. § 11133] within the state, including in rural areas. A request for proposals will be opened to all eligible applicants (see paragraphs (A) through (C) of previous section), including those who already receive state funds to pilot new, targeted services. Local

continuum boards identify their needs and funding priorities, and through their local fiscal agency (governmental or tribal entity) apply for juvenile continuum grant funds. Geographical and population-specific needs are identified through a youth crime analysis that includes a community input survey and stakeholder listening sessions. CYFD JJS ensures that the RFP practices of the state are followed and that any entity that feels they can meet the criteria is allowed to apply. Each applicant is asked to provide a needs assessment for their community, and to base their budget on the amount needed for their specific community.

Gender-Specific Services Analysis (34 U.S.C. § 11133(a)(7)(B)(i))

Females comprise approximately 50% of New Mexico's youth population, but make up approximately 1/3 of delinquent referrals, 1/3 of probation violations, and 1/3 of status referrals. Female clients comprised half of youth mentoring program clients, 45% of young people served with New Mexico's Continuum programming for at-risk youth, and approximately 16% of probation and supervised release clients participating in JCC services. JJS looks at juvenile crime data and program participation in services funded with federal and state funds annually to make any adjustments. The gender-specific programs designed by The Circle Foundation address self-esteem, social competencies, school engagement, and mental health. During the 2021-2022 school year in New Mexico, only 73% of male students and 80% of female students graduated high school [3]. Thirty-nine percent of all New Mexico students, regardless of gender, were chronically absent during the 2022-2023 school year, missing 10% or more classes or school days [16]. During listening sessions, community stakeholders described how school engagement was impacted by anxiety, because skipping school and substance use are used as coping mechanisms. Twenty-seven percent of New Mexico youth on probation are assessed to have a first priority need of emotional stability or substance abuse (32% of female youth and 26% of male youth). The percentage of New Mexico high school students who reported feeling sad or hopeless for a two-week period in 2021

was 44% (52% female students and 30% male students), a drastic increase from 29% in 2011 [5]. In 2020, the New Mexico youth suicide rate was 2.4 times as high as the national rate [4].

Gender-Specific Services (34 U.S.C. § 11133(a)(7)(B)(ii))

Gender-specific services is one of JJS's four state-funding program priorities for Juvenile Continuum Grant Funds. In SFY24, fourteen gender-specific programs were provided in 11 counties, comprising 15% of the total state funding, based on local Continuum-identified needs and priorities. The gender-specific programs of choice are One Circle Foundation's Girls Circle and Boys Council programs.

Rural Area Prevention/Treatment of Juvenile Delinquency (34 U.S.C. § 11133(a)(7)(B)(iii))

As identified in the juvenile crime analysis, New Mexico is a rural state. New Mexico Statute (Section 9-2A-14.1) provides for the creation of local continuums of care and juvenile continuum grant funds to support local evidence-based prevention and treatment programs. All local units of government and tribal governments are eligible for this funding. Additionally, New Mexico provides youth one-on-one and group mentoring funds to grantees to provide mentoring services to youth statewide, and JCC services to adjudicated and supervised release youth in the community that can benefit from life skills development services.

Plan for Alternatives to Detention (34 U.S.C. § 11133(a)(7)(B)(iv))

New Mexico has a range of alternatives to detention for status offenders and other youth with special needs, like child sexual exploitation, including specialty courts. Through the state Continuum of Care system, eight counties are receiving \$956,380 to support 10 alternatives to detention, including Learning Labs, CASAs, Reception and Assessment Centers, Intensive Community Monitoring, Youth Reporting, and Community Custody programs.

The JPO involves a CBHC in their county field office when a referred youth or their family request behavioral health care, or when the youth is at risk of out-of-home placement. The CBHC

interviews the family and conducts a screening to determine the appropriate service needed, and then makes the appropriate referral to a community-based contract provider. There has been a 104% growth in Medicaid psychiatric providers and 73% increase in core professionals from 2019-2023 [22]. In 2023, there were 5,511 core behavioral health providers, including Licensed Master's of Social Worker (LMSW), Licensed Mental Health Counselor (LMHC), Licensed Professional Clinical Counselor (LPCC), Psychologists (non-prescribing), Licensed Alcohol and Drug Abuse Counselor (LADAC), Licensed Clinical Social Worker (LCSW).

Plan to Reduce Detained Youth Awaiting Residential Treatment Programs (34 U.S.C. § 11133(a)(7)(B)(v))

Residential Treatment Center (RTC) placement is handled by the CBHCs and does not necessitate placement in detention. No youth in New Mexico is placed in a detention center for the sole reason of awaiting placement at an RTC. CYFD JJS does track the average length of stay (ALOS) for all youth in detention, and this does include any youth who has been referred for an RTC while in detention for a delinquent offense. According to the New Mexico Children's Court Rule 10-243, the adjudicatory hearing must commence within thirty days of a youth's placement in detention. All JPO offices meet about detention cases weekly to ensure continued movement and to discuss whether continued detention is necessary. All local Chief JPOs, courts, and attorneys receive detention ALOS reports on a monthly basis and meet periodically to review cases.

Plan to Engage Family Members in Services Design (34 U.S.C. § 11133(a)(7)(B)(vi))

JJS currently uses the Teaming model, dictated by CYFD policy, to engage family members in the design and delivery of prevention and treatment services. Teaming identifies strengths and challenges, promotes discussions, and creates plans for clients' long-term successes. This process is used by the JPO to develop the initial treatment plan when a youth is first placed on probation and involves the family, youth, JPO, school personnel, treatment provider, and any other person that the youth or family identify as a support to develop the initial treatment plan. This meeting is

held for all youth being supervised by JJS, both youth on probation as well as youth on supervised release (formerly parole) and is conducted any time a change in the supervision plan is being considered.

Focus groups during local system assessments completed by JJS have indicated that families overwhelmingly feel supported by the Juvenile Probation Office through the Teaming Process.

Community-Based Services Plan (34 U.S.C. § 11133(a)(7)(B)(vii))

CYFD JJS uses its Continuum of Care system with local and tribal governments and local juvenile justice boards to plan and implement programs and services resulting from goals and objectives in this three-year plan. Local needs are identified and planned for by local/tribal juvenile justice boards comprised of youth and representatives from local/tribal government, children's court, district attorney, public defender, law enforcement, public schools, and other entities such as private nonprofit organizations, the business community and religious organizations. Each board can apply to JJAC through a local or tribal fiscal agency for federal and state funds to develop locally implemented evidence-based and promising programs to meet the needs of their community's at-risk youth. While federal funds will be used to address the goals in this Plan, state funds address delinquency prevention, alternatives to detention, diversion/restorative justice services, and gender-specific services, for juveniles referred to juvenile probation or are at risk of such referral.

JJS provides two additional state-funded programs that create a service spectrum to address the community-based services needs of at-risk youth, through youth in the juvenile justice system: the Youth Mentoring Program that provides mentoring services to at-risk youth between 6 and 18 years of age, through a network of 8 service providers; and the JCC Program, JJS's life-skills based alternative for youth on probation or supervised release to assist adjudicated youth in successfully

completing their probation or release requirements for positive discharge out of the juvenile system.

Evidence-Based and Trauma-Informed Programs Plan (34 U.S.C. § 11133 (a)(7)(B)(viii))

New Mexico Accountability in Government Act, amended in 2019, requires certain state agencies to identify and prioritize evidence-based, research-based, and promising sub-programs within their performance-based budget request. All CYFD JJS programs are implemented to the fidelity of the model or promising program being used, and the JJS GMU tracks outcomes and conducts site visits and audits to support each community in their efforts.

The JJAC funding application forms used for federal and state funds require applicant fiscal agencies to identify the model to be used, and provide documentation of the evidence. They are encouraged to use the Results First Clearinghouse Database hosted by PennState [23], which compiles and displays key information from 9 national clearinghouses (e.g., Crime Solutions database), including the rating assigned to each program and the program's description, outcomes, and target population. The application also has applicants identify the model's outcomes they will compile and report. Continuum coordinators and fiscal agents are provided training by the GMU on identifying and implementing population and age-, gender-, and culturally-appropriate programs and services.

BHS, in collaboration with PS and JJS, provides referrals to quality behavioral health services and supports that are trauma-informed, evidence-based, culturally competent, and youth- and family-driven that meet the needs of CYFD's children, youth and families.

Pregnant Juvenile Restraint Plans (34 U.S.C. § 11133(a) (7)(B)(ix))

CYFD JJS modified existing Policies and Procedures regarding the Use of Force #P.05.22 in July of 2020 for Section 12 Special Instructions to incorporate language that obliges 34 U.S.C. §11133(a)(7)(B)(ix). Section 12 states "Mechanical restraints are never used on pregnant, birthing,

or post-partum clients unless there is an immediate and serious threat of harm to self or others or a credible risk of escape that cannot be mitigated by other means. Additionally, Primary Restraint Technique (PRT) holds must be modified for pregnant clients, per the HWC (Handle with Care) protocol.” The Use of Force modification is included in the official Treatment Plan of any pregnant juvenile in JJS secure custody.

NM Detention Standards for county-operated juvenile detention centers state the following:

- 1) restraints are only used for justifiable self-defense, protection of juveniles from hurting themselves, protection of others, protection of property, and the prevention of escapes.
- 2) restraints are only used as a last resort after all other attempted less restrictive interventions have failed.
- 3) staff consider the juvenile’s medical condition and history of abuse when utilizing restraints.
- 4) mechanical restraints shall only be applied by, or with the authorization of, the center administrator or designee, medical provider, or behavioral health clinician; and
- 5) restraints shall be defined in policies and procedures (NMAC 8.14.14.14 (G)) as “the use of any physical intervention, mechanical device, or pharmaceutical used to restrict movement of a juvenile or the movement or normal function of a portion of an individual’s body during isolated, serious incidents”.
- 6) Restraints are further defined within NMAC 8.14.14:
 - 1) The only approved mechanical restraint devices are the following: handcuffs, waist chain/belts, foot shackles, safety helmets, spit guards, disposable/flexible cuffs, and soft restraints as defined by these standards.
 - i. Soft restraints are fabric devices that utilize Velcro to restrain individuals without restricting breath. While in an approved soft restraint, the juvenile must be afforded

- some movement and not be restricted to one particular position. Approved soft restraints do not employ metal buckles or fasteners or in any way attach the juvenile's legs and/or ankles to the torso. (NMAC 8.14.14.7 (S)(6))
- ii. The use of all other mechanical restraint devices, restraint chairs and chemical/aerosol is prohibited. (NMAC 8.14.14.14 (I)(3-6))

JJS has notified the four county-operated juvenile detention centers that #3 above includes the specific requirements of 34 U.S.C. § 11133(a) (7)(B)(ix).

Utilization of Evidence-Based and Promising Juvenile Delinquency Programs, (34 U.S.C. § 11133(a)(8))

New Mexico provides for the coordination and maximum utilization of evidence-based and promising juvenile delinquency programs, programs operated by public and provide agencies and organizations, and other related programs in the state. New Mexico's Accountability in Government Act (6-3A-1 through 9) provides for cost-effective and responsive government services by using the state budget process and defined outputs, outcomes and performance measures to annually evaluate the performance of state government programs. This includes using evidence-based and promising juvenile delinquency programs for CYFD JJS.

There are cross-system collaborations in place between local Continuum coordinators and local juvenile justice boards, as well as local collaboration with other youth-related boards, groups and committees. Best practices and promising approaches are shared at monthly Continuum Coordinator meetings and quarterly JJAC meetings. CYFD recently created the new Family Services Division, with a goal of doing more family outreach and implementing family resource centers.

Funding for Program Areas, (34 U.S.C. § 11133(a)(9))

New Mexico assures that not less than 75% of the total Title II funds provided to the state, less the amount set aside for JJAC, shall be used for, through grants or contracts with priority in funding given to entities meeting the criteria for evidence-based or promising, programs detailed through (A)-(W) (“Program Areas”).

Adequate Research, Training, and Evaluation Capacity, (34 U.S.C. § 11133(a)(10))

New Mexico is committed to developing an adequate research, training, and evaluation capacity, and is in the process of doing so. The GMS provides high quality program data to report program outcomes to an array of entities including federal, state and local governments. Training opportunities, from federal, national, state, regional local resources are identified and shared, and providing and accessing training resources are a priority for JJAC and CYFD in this Three-Year Plan. CYFD has also planned a project during SFY2025 with a local university to evaluate the outcomes of youth who participate in JCC programs.

Deinstitutionalization of Status Offenders (34 U.S.C. 11133(a)(11)(A))

New Mexico’s Plan for Compliance and related/required materials were submitted to OJJDP’s CMT. This includes the comprehensive Compliance Monitoring Policies and Procedures Manual; the Compliance Monitoring Universe; the plan for implementing 34 U.S.C. § 11133(a)(11)(B), and for monitoring and reporting data to demonstrate compliance with this core requirement; compliance data for October 1, 2022 to September 30, 2023 (and supporting documentation); the Training Policy Certification; the Compliance Monitoring Data Certification; and the RRED Plan and data.

The manual includes New Mexico’s plan which, in accordance with rules issued by the Administrator, provide that a juvenile shall not be placed in a secure detention facility or a secure correctional facility, if:

- (i) The juvenile is charged with or has committed an offense that would not be criminal if committed by an adult, excluding:
 - 1. A juvenile who is charged with or has committed a violation of section 922(x)(2) of title 18, United States Code, or of a similar New Mexico law;
 - 2. A juvenile who is charged with or has committed a violation of a valid court order issued and reviewed in accordance with paragraph (23); and
 - 3. A juvenile who is held in accordance with the Interstate Compact on Juveniles as enacted by New Mexico; or
- (ii) The juvenile
 - 1. Is not charged with any offense; and
 - 1. Is an alien; or
 - 2. Is alleged to be dependent, neglected, or abused.

Interest of Justice Requirement (34 U.S.C. 11133(a)(11)(B))

New Mexico assures that:

- (i) unless a court finds, after a hearing and in writing, that it is in the interest of justice, juveniles awaiting trial or other legal process who are treated as adults for purposes of prosecution in criminal court and housed in a secure facility
 - 1. Shall not have sight or sound contact with adult inmates; and
 - 2. May not be held in any jail or lockup for adults (except as provided under the jail removal requirement).
- (ii) In determining whether it is in the interest of justice to permit a juvenile to be held in any jail or lockup for adults, or have sight or sound contact with adult inmates, a court shall consider:

1. the age of the juvenile;
 2. the physical and mental maturity of the juvenile;
 3. the present mental state of the juvenile, including whether the juvenile presents an imminent risk of harm to the juvenile;
 4. the nature and circumstances of the alleged offense;
 5. the juvenile's history of prior delinquent acts;
 6. the relative ability of the available adult and juvenile detention facilities to not only meet the specific needs of the juvenile but also to protect the safety of the public as well as other detained youth; and
 7. any other relevant factor; and
- (iii) if a court determines under clause (i) that it is in the interest of justice to permit a juvenile to be held in any jail or lockup for adults
1. the court shall hold a hearing not be less frequently than once every 30 days, or in the case of a rural jurisdiction, not less frequently than once every 45 days, to review whether it is still in the interest of justice to permit the juvenile to be so held and have such sight or sound contact, and
 2. the juvenile shall not be held in any jail or lockup for adults, or permitted to have sight or sound contact with adult inmates, for more than 180 days, unless the court, in writing, determines there is a good cause for an extension or the juvenile expressly waives the limitation.

New Mexico CYFD complies with the Interest of Justice requirement (34 U.S.C. 11133(a)(11)(B)) through coordinated training efforts for juvenile probation officers, district attorneys, public defenders and Children's Court judges. Chief JPOs meet monthly to verify how

many juveniles with adult charges are detained or confined in an adult jail or lockup (if any). A spreadsheet is available for Chief JPOs to complete which is then validated by the CYFD Compliance Coordinator, no later than the 15th of the following month. This plan is included in the New Mexico Compliance Monitoring Manual, which has been uploaded to the CMT.

Sight and Sound Separation (34 U.S.C. § 11133(a)(12))

The New Mexico Compliance Monitoring Manual has been uploaded to the CMT. This manual includes New Mexico's plan, which provides that

- (A) Juveniles alleged to be or found to be delinquent or juveniles within the purview of paragraph (11) will not be detained or confined in any institution in which they have sight or sound contact with adult inmates; and
- (B) There is in effect in New Mexico a policy that requires individuals who work with both such juveniles and such adult inmates, including in colocated facilities, have been trained and certified to work with juveniles.

Jail Removal (34 U.S.C. § 11133(a)(13))

The New Mexico Compliance Monitoring Manual has been uploaded to the CMT. This manual includes New Mexico's plan, which provides that no juvenile will be detained or confined in any jail or lockup for adults except:

- (A) juveniles who are accused of non-status offenses and who are detained in such jail or lockup for a period not to exceed 6 hours
 - (i) for processing or release;
 - (ii) while awaiting transfer to a juvenile facility; or
 - (iii) in which period such juveniles make a court appearance; and only if such juveniles do

not have sight or sound contact with adult inmates;

(B) juveniles who are accused of non-status offenses, who are awaiting an initial court appearance that will occur within 48 hours after being taken into custody (excluding Saturdays, Sundays, and legal holidays), and who are detained in a jail or lockup

(i) in which

(I) such juveniles do not have sight or sound contact with adult inmates; and

(II) there is in effect in New Mexico a policy that requires individuals who work with both such juveniles and adults inmates in collocated facilities have been trained and certified to work with juveniles; and

(ii) that

(I) is located outside a metropolitan statistical area (as defined by the Office of Management and Budget) and has no existing acceptable alternative placement available;

(II) is located where conditions of distance to be traveled or the lack of highway, road, or transportation do not allow for court appearances within 48 hours (excluding Saturdays, Sundays, and legal holidays) so that a brief (not to exceed an additional 48 hours) delay is excusable; or

(III) is located where conditions of safety exist (such as severe adverse, life threatening weather conditions that do not allow for reasonably safe travel), in which case the time for an appearance may be delayed until 24 hours after the time that such conditions allow for reasonable safe travel.

Detention Compliance Monitoring (34 U.S.C. § 11133(a)(14))

The New Mexico Compliance Monitoring Manual has been uploaded to the CMT. This manual includes New Mexico's plan for an effective system of monitoring jails, lock ups, detention facilities, and correctional facilities to ensure that the core requirements are met, and for annual reporting of the results of such monitoring to the Administrator. All such agencies report required performance measures monthly through the secure web-based platform (SMARTY), allowing CYFD to gather timely data required to submit in CMT.

Reducing Racial and Ethnic Disparities (34 U.S.C. § 11133(a)(15))

The New Mexico RRED Plan has been uploaded to the CMT. This plan outlines system improvement strategies at the State, territorial, local, and tribal levels to identify and reduce racial and ethnic disparities among youth who come into contact with the juvenile justice system, without establishing or requiring numerical standards or quotas, by

- (A) establishing or designating existing coordinating bodies, composed of juvenile justice stakeholders, (including representatives of the educational system) at the State, local, or tribal levels, to advise efforts by States, units of local government, and Indian Tribes to reduce racial and ethnic disparities;
- (B) identifying and analyzing data on race and ethnicity at decision points in State, local, or tribal juvenile justice systems to determine which such points create racial and ethnic disparities among youth who come into contact with the juvenile justice system; and

(C) developing and implementing a work plan that includes measurable objectives for policy, practice, or other system changes, based on the needs identified in the data collection and analysis under subparagraph (B).

Equitable Treatment (34 U.S.C. § 11133(a)(16))

New Mexico assures that youth in the juvenile justice system are treated equitably on the basis of gender, race, ethnicity, family income, and disability. One of the purposes of the New Mexico Children’s Code is “to reduce overrepresentation of minority children and families in the juvenile justice, family services and abuse and neglect systems through early intervention, linkages to community support services and the elimination of discrimination.”

Strengthening Families of Delinquent Youth (34 U.S.C. § 11133(a)(17))

New Mexico assures that consideration will be given to, and that assistance will be available for approaches designed to strengthen the families of delinquent and other youth to prevent juvenile delinquency, per 34 U.S.C. § 11133(a)(17). This is in line with the full range of CYFD JJS facility and community-based services and JJS federal and state funded programs and services that provide services and support to family and extended family members. Community-based services funded by CYFD JJS to improve family relationships for delinquent and at-risk youth are Strengthening Families, JCC, Receiving and Assessment Centers, and Intensive Community Monitoring.

Protecting Rights of Service Recipients and Assuring Privacy of Records (34 U.S.C. § 11133(a)(18))

New Mexico affirms that procedures are established to protect the rights of recipients of services and to ensure appropriate privacy with regard to records relating to such services provided

to any individual under the New Mexico plan. New Mexico State Statute NM 32A-2-32 indicates “all records pertaining to the child ... are confidential and shall not be disclosed directly or indirectly to the public.” NM Administrative Code (NMAC) Title 8, Chapter 14, Part 23, Confidentiality of Client Records, establishes standards and guidelines for confidentiality of records of clients under the supervision or in the custody of the department. Any information or data JJS collects concerning youth that are recipients of services provided under this Plan is kept confidential consistent to the above-referenced statute and NMAC standards and guidelines. Additionally, any aggregate data included in reports or data requests must have a denominator above 3 if the numerator is less than 20.

Non-Displacement and Collective Bargaining (34 U.S.C. § 11133(a)(19)(A))

New Mexico affirms that:

- (A) any assistance provided under this Act will not cause the displacement (including a partial displacement, such as a reduction in the hours of non-overtime work, wages, or employment benefits) of any currently employed employee;
- (B) activities assisted under this Act will not impair an existing collective bargaining relationship, contract for services, or collective bargaining agreement; and
- (C) no such activity that would be inconsistent with the terms of a collective bargaining agreement shall be undertaken without the written concurrence of the labor organization involved.

Fiscal Controls and Accounting Procedures (34 U.S.C. § 11133(a)(20))

New Mexico affirms that CYFD is provided fiscal control and fund accounting procedures necessary to ensure prudent use, proper disbursement, and accurate accounting of funds received

under this title. The Financial Management and Internal Controls questionnaire has been completed and signed by the Financial Point of Contact and was submitted with CYFD's full application materials.

Non-Supplanting Requirement (34 U.S.C. § 11133(a)(21))

New Mexico affirms that it complies with the requirement to provide reasonable assurance that federal funds made available under this part for any period will be so used as to supplement and increase (but not supplant) the level of the state, local, tribal, and other nonfederal funds that would in the absence of such Federal funds be made available for the programs described in this part, and will in no event replace such state, local, and other non-federal funds.

Funding Scientifically-Based Programs and Activities (34 U.S.C. § 11133(a)(22)(A))

New Mexico affirms that it, to the extent practicable, will give priority in funding to programs that are based on rigorous, systematic, and objective research that is scientifically based. JJS prioritizes such programs in its Continuum funding application and selection process, per 34 U.S.C. § 11133(a)(22)(A). The application process and its prioritization of evidence-based and promising juvenile delinquency programs is identified in Section c.12. above.

Funding Scientifically-Based Programs and Activities (34 U.S.C. § 11133(a)(22)(B))

New Mexico affirms that, from time to time, but no less than annually, the state will review its plan and submit to the Administrator an analysis and evaluation of the effectiveness of the programs and activities carried out under the plan, and any modifications in the plan, including the survey of State and local needs, that it considers necessary. The GMS, used for tracking local service recipient participation, allows for assessing results and providing regular progress reports on the effectiveness of the programs and activities carried out under the plan.

Funding Scientifically-Based Programs and Activities (34 U.S.C. § 11133(a)(22)(C))

Per 34 U.S.C. § 11133(a)(22)(C), New Mexico affirms that it will not expend funds to carry out a program if the recipient of funds who carried out such program during the preceding 2-year period fails to demonstrate, before the expiration of the 2-year period, that such program achieved substantial success in achieving the goals specified in the application submitted by such recipient to the state agency. Programs submit monthly progress reports via the GMS, including contract-related activities and deliverables. When subaward applications are reviewed, CYFD and JJAC consider prior program performance as one of the factors for funding.

Valid Court Order (34 U.S.C. § 11133(a)(23))

The New Mexico Compliance Monitoring Manual has been uploaded to the CMT. This manual includes New Mexico's plan for violation of valid court orders. New Mexico affirms that if a juvenile is taken into custody for violating a valid court order issued for committing a status offense:

- (A) an appropriate public agency shall be promptly notified that such status offender is held in custody for violating such order;
- (B) not later than 24 hours during which such status offender is so held, an authorized representative of such agency shall interview, in person, such status offender;
- (C) not later than 48 hours during which such status offender is so held such representative shall submit an assessment to the court that issued such order, regarding the immediate needs of the status offender;
- (D) there are procedures in place to ensure that any status offender held in a secure detention facility or correctional facility pursuant to a court order described in this paragraph does not remain in custody longer than 7 days or the length of time authorized by the court, whichever is shorter.

Excess Funds Used for Comprehensive and Coordinated Community System of Services (34 U.S.C. § 11133(a)(24))

New Mexico affirms that if the state receives an amount that exceeds 105 percent of the amount received under this section in Federal Fiscal Year (FFY) 2000, all such excess would be expended through or for programs as part of a comprehensive and coordinated community system of services. CYFD has compared the amount received in FFY2000 (\$788,000) with the amount to be received in FFY2024 (projected at \$600,000), and the FFY2024 amount does not exceed 105 percent of the FFY2000 amount.

Probation Officer Caseload Reduction (34 U.S.C. § 11133(a)(25))

Juvenile Probation is the responsibility of CYFD JJS, not a responsibility of local units of government. CYFD specifies and affirms that no funds (0% of funds) received by New Mexico under section 222 (other than funds made available to JJAC under section 222(d)) will be reserved for expenditure by New Mexico to provide incentive grants to units of general local government that reduce the caseload of probation officers within such units.

Public Child Welfare Records (34 U.S.C. § 11133(a)(26))

New Mexico affirms that, to the maximum extent practicable, a system has been implemented to ensure that if a juvenile is before a court in the JJS, public child welfare records (including PS records) relating to that juvenile that are on file in the geographical area under the jurisdiction of such court will be made known to such court. FACTS is CYFD's statewide system automating services in PS and JJS; this system streamlines record keeping and service delivery in all of New Mexico's counties, regions, and facilities. CYFD's LEP allows law enforcement to query the

database and determine whether the juvenile or the family is involved in a PS case and provide relevant information to the court for establishing a pre-trial release and treatment plan. FACTS information – client’s history, past treatment, diagnostics, including child protective service records – is made available to the judge through CYFD’s juvenile probation offices.

Social Security Act Protections (34 U.S.C. § 11133(a)(27))

New Mexico affirms that juvenile offenders whose placement is funded through section 472 of the Social Security Act (42 U.S.C. 672) receive the protections specified in section 471 of such Act (42 U.S.C. 671), including a case plan and case plan review as defined in section 475 of such Act (42 U.S.C. 675). This is completed by CYFD JJS Transition Services staff.

Coordinated use of other Federal and State Funds (34 U.S.C. § 11133(a)(28))

New Mexico affirms that it provides for the coordinated use of funds provided until Title II with other Federal and State funds directed at juvenile delinquency prevention and intervention programs. Title II funds are coordinated closely with state General Funds for community-based services to New Mexico’s at-risk youth and adjudicated youth. State Youth Mentoring Program funds (federal Program Area H.) support 1-on-1 and group mentoring services by 8 mentoring providers throughout the state. State Juvenile Continuum Grant funds (federal Program Areas A., C., Diversion, and Gender-Specific) support program needs identified by local juvenile justice advisory boards. State JCC funds support services for adjudicated youth and youth on supervised release (aftercare) with life skills and supportive services. New Mexico invests approximately \$8 million per year on these juvenile delinquency prevention and intervention services. Federal and state funds are not co-mingled. Details about each program can be found at <https://www.cyfd.nm.gov/juvenile-justice/special-programs/grant-management-unit/>.

State Juvenile Facilities Policies, Procedures, and Staff Training (34 U.S.C. § 11133(a)(29))

Training for CYFD JJS juvenile correctional facilities staff is conducted by CYFD's Academy of Professional Development and Training. All newly hired Youth Care Specialists (YCSs) are required to attend the three-week New Employee Orientation (NEO) within 45 days of hire, followed by three weeks of on-the-job training. NEO orients all new staff to CYFD organizational mission, vision and goals. JJS uses the HWC practice of de-escalation techniques to avoid any unnecessary use of force. The emphasis is on verbal de-escalation first; any necessary restraint techniques follows the HWC guidelines.

Training covers group supervision, HWC Tension/Tension Reduction and Physical Restraints, PREA, SAPO, grievance procedures and the suicide protocol. YCS's are also trained in behavioral management, including mental health and group facilitation. Facility policies and procedures are posted at <https://www.cyfd.nm.gov/policies/>.

Evidence-based Mental Health and Substance Abuse Methods (34 U.S.C. § 11133(a)(30))

New Mexico affirms that:

(A)evidence-based methods will be used to conduct mental health and substance abuse screening, assessment, referral, and treatment for juveniles who:

1. request a screening;
2. show signs of needing a screening; or
3. are held for a period of more than 24 hours in a secure facility that provides for an initial screening; and

(B) the State will seek, to the extent practicable, to provide or arrange for mental health and substance abuse disorder treatment for juveniles determined to be in need of such treatment.

CYFD, to the extent practicable, provides or arranges for mental health and substance abuse disorder treatment for juveniles determined to be in need of such treatment. Those who meet the criteria such as displaying mental health need, homelessness, substance abuse, or severe emotional disturbance are referred to a CBHC. Through staffing and interviews with the youth and family, a determination is made by the CBHC and JPO to refer a youth to a local mental health provider to engage in a comprehensive assessment to determine a mental health diagnosis along with clinical need. If further testing is needed, the CBHC recommends scheduling after completing a Child Adolescent Needs Strengths (CANS) assessment to identify historical trauma, along with immediate needs that should be addressed.

Once any youth has a formal diagnosis of any mental, behavioral, or substance abuse disorder, an assigned Behavioral Health Therapist (BHT) formulates a comprehensive Treatment Plan to address areas of the youth's life designated as needing intervention. Community programming utilized includes Multi-Systemic Therapy, Functional Family Therapy, Dialectical Behavioral Therapy, and Trauma-Based Cognitive Therapy along with Eye Movement Desensitization and Reprocessing. High-Fidelity Wrap Around is also used as a means of intervention with youth to support success with community-based support services. During the course of treatment, all Behavioral Health Therapists monitor the youth's progress closely and update the Treatment Plan every month to assess progress or barriers in treatment.

CYFD BHS also uses a Behavioral Modification Service that is a supplemental support to therapy that works with a youth in the home or school setting to support success in the

environment. This program incorporates the Nurtured Heart Approach to develop a strength-based foundation to interacting with families and youth.

Juveniles adjudicated to a secure commitment are administered initial screening instruments upon intake to identify areas of immediate, acute, or potential long-term needs. Within 30 days of arrival, youth receive a comprehensive psychological/diagnostic assessment to examine multiple areas of functioning and inform treatment, including the Massachusetts Youth Screening Instrument-Version 2 and the JJS Facility Behavioral Health Initial Screen. The Diagnostic/Psychological Evaluation begins with a comprehensive structured clinical interview and includes a number of assessment tools designed to take a deeper look at a variety of functional areas of a client's life: (1) the Kiddie Schedule for Affective Disorders and Schizophrenia for School-Age Children-Present and Lifetime Version, (2) the Child and Adolescent Functional Assessment Scale, (3) Adolescent Substance Abuse Subtle Screening Inventory, (4) the Millon Adolescent Clinical Inventory (5) the Minnesota Multiphasic Personality Inventory and (6) the Personality Assessment Inventory. Finally, youth at all secure JJS facilities are all administered the CANS and Adverse Childhood Experiences (ACEs) assessments during the intake process and at regular intervals (every six months or major life change) by licensed behavioral health clinicians.

Reentry Planning (34 U.S.C. § 11133(a)(31))

Reentry planning at New Mexico's long-term facilities is the responsibility of the assigned Classification Officer who leads the Multidisciplinary Team (MDT) of the housing unit. The MDT consists of housing unit staff, educational staff, mental health staff, the Classification Officer, JPO, the family and any other individual involved with the client.

Discharge planning begins when a client arrives at a facility. Clients are sent to a centralized intake unit, where assessments are conducted (medical, educational and psychosocial, and, if

necessary, mental health) and all previous reports submitted by the Probation Office (typically past mental health assessments, psychosocial assessments, living arrangement assessments, delinquent history, school records, immunization records, etc.) are reviewed. A discharge plan is developed by the MDT, with recommendations to address any issues identified during the initial intake process. This is called the initial Plan of Care for the client and is placed in their file and “follows” them. The client is then sent to a regular housing unit, where the MDT ensures that the recommendations made by the Court, JPO, Central intake and any mental health provider are addressed in the Plan of Care and updates it as necessary to reflect which steps have been completed and which steps are either ongoing or in process.

When the MDT feels that the client is ready for supervised release, the MDT requests an updated Home Study from the JPO at least 30 days prior to the consideration of release. The JPO visits the home, interviews the family, and ensures that adequate community supports exist for the client to successfully return to the home. This report is compiled by the JPO and sent to the facility for their action. As stated above, the JPO is involved in the MDT for any client they supervised that was sent to a long-term facility, and this ensures that all community-based issues are addressed and discussed by the MDT throughout the process.

The supervised release plan is then reviewed by the internal CYFD Supervised Release Panel, to approve or deny the clients’ placement on supervised release. The JPO attends this meeting and provides input as well. In this way, the facility ensures that the pre- and post-release plans for all youth take into account the living arrangements and all past and current assessments. Facility staff work with the family during release, and CYFD Transition Services provides support during the transition back into the community.

State Education Agency Collaboration (34 U.S.C. § 11133(a)(32))

CYFD, the agency receiving funds under this title, collaborates with PED receiving assistance under part A of title I of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965 (20 U.S.C. 6311 et seq.) to develop and implement a plan to ensure that, (A) the student records of adjudicated juveniles, including electronic records if available, are transferred in a timely manner from the educational program in the juvenile detention or secure treatment facility to the educational or training program into which the juveniles will enroll; (B) the credits of adjudicated juveniles are transferred; and (C) adjudicated juveniles receive full or partial credit toward high school graduation for secondary school coursework satisfactorily completed before and during the period of time during which the juveniles are held in custody, regardless of the local educational agency or entity from which the credits were earned; and in order to support educational progress. Each facility has an Academic Transition Coordinator for this purpose.

Policies/Procedures for Victims of Domestic Human Trafficking (34 U.S.C. § 11133(a)(33))

West Coast Children's Clinic's Commercial Sexual Exploitation – Identification Tool (CSE-IT) was rolled out to JJS facilities and Children's Shelters during 2021. New Mexico State University trained 616 individuals to implement the tool. This has resulted in youth being identified as in need of services for either being high risk or a survivor within these settings. The Tool is being currently being rolled out to JPOs and CBHCs to be used for screening juveniles as they are referred to Juvenile Probation and Protective Services, and then can be referred to appropriate community-based services. When appropriate, youth can be diverted to community-based services as a condition of informal supervision.

Two residential facilities for commercially sexually exploited youth are in the process of being established in 2021. CYFD BHS is also working with Bernalillo County on setting up a Shelter And Family Empowerment (SAFE) House for survivors of trafficking to stay and transition to the

proper identified service or residence. The SAFE House will be available for a 90-day transition period and address in a trauma informed manner the needs of the individual.

Consultation and participation of units of local government. (34 U.S.C. §§ 11133(a)(4))

County Juvenile Justice Advisory Boards operate in 18 counties across the state to identify local trends that put youth at risk, assess community resource gaps that effect youth and families, build partnerships with key community leaders that positively impact policy regarding youth, fund programming that directly impacts the concerns and issues facing our youth, and involve community leaders and experts to address youth and family issues. Local Juvenile Justice Advisory Boards both inform the statewide JJAC and JJS of local needs, and support implementation of JJAC priorities. Each local continuum has a Coordinator that plays a key communication and management role with the local board and JJAC and JJS.

In the fall of 2020 and 2023, JJS completed a survey of local community stakeholders (including State, local, and tribal government officials), parents and youth as described earlier. Four follow-up focus groups were held with participants from each area of the state. The cumulative responses and input played a vital role in identifying statewide needs and priorities that are represented in this Three-Year Plan.

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