



**Children, Youth &
Families Department**

STATE OF NEW MEXICO

YOUTH SERVICES & DELINQUENCY PREVENTION UNIT

State Fiscal Year 2024 Annual Report

Juvenile Justice Services

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Executive Summary

SFY24 Youth Services & Delinquency Prevention Report

New Mexico Children, Youth and Families Department | July 2025



OJJDP's Title II Formula Grant Program supports New Mexico's efforts to prevent at-risk youth from entering JJS, provide services for first-time and non-serious offenders to maximize their chances of leading successful lives, and enhance the effectiveness of JJS.

Requirements of the Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act:

State Advisory Group	Detention Compliance	Racial and Ethnic Disparities
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• New Mexico Juvenile Justice Advisory Group is appointed by the Governor• Must include youth and those with system experience	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Deinstitutionalization of status offenders• Removal of juveniles from adult jails and lockups• Sight and sound separation of juveniles and adults in secure facilities	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Plan to address overrepresentation of minority youth at various JJS decision points• Evaluate plan progress annually

SFY24 State Advisory Group Accomplishments

Served 3,678 at-risk youth in 16 counties through 55 programs	Hosted Juvenile Justice Services summits in Lea and San Juan counties
Distributed \$3.2 million in state funding through new multi-year contracts	Appointed new Chair, Vice Chair, and two youth committee members
Distributed \$40k in federal funding	Created 2024-2026 Strategic Plan
Accumulated \$1.7 million in matching funds statewide	Revised youth & provider outcome surveys

Detention Compliance

During Federal Fiscal Year 2023, **98%** of 188 secure facilities reported:

- no deinstitutionalization of status offender violations
- no separation violations
- 7 jail removal violations

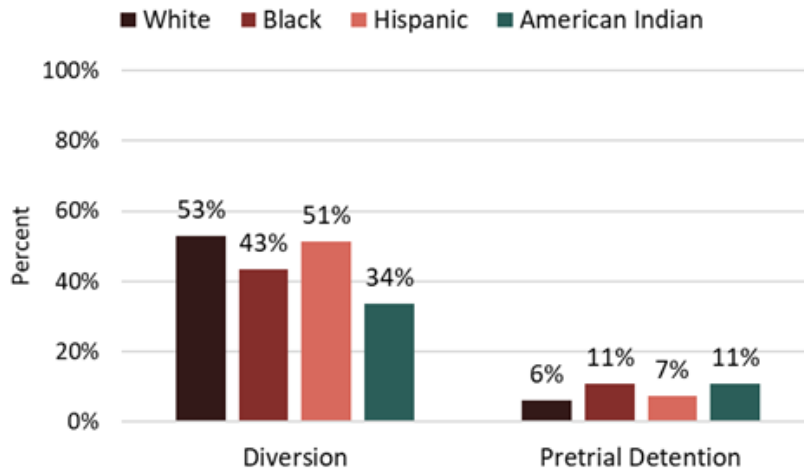
The average length of stay has surpassed pre-pandemic levels. In SFY 2019, the average length of stay in detention was 38 days. In SFY 2023, it was **70 days**. During the same time period, the average daily population increased from 112 youth to **127 youth**.

During State Fiscal Year 2024, the Systematic Monitoring and Assessment Reporting Tool for Youth (SMARTY) was launched statewide to streamline reporting and inspections for both federal and state compliance requirements.

Racial and Ethnic Disparities



Juvenile Justice Involvement by Race/Ethnicity



Goals:

- Increase diversion rates for Black and American Indian youth, particularly in the Albuquerque area.
- Decrease detention rates for American Indian and Hispanic youth with a focus on drug-related offenses, particularly in the Albuquerque area.

SFY24 Strategic Plan Progress

Goal 1: Prioritize JJAC funding for programs operating in tribal areas. Engage and partner with tribal governments in accordance with self-identified needs.

>Engaged with Tribal Youth Council, Office of Tribal Affairs, and New Mexico Indian Affairs Department

>Explored funding opportunities for tribal communities through the Native American Pass-Through allocation

Goal 2: Expand funding to pilot school-based and afterschool program prevention and intervention services in middle schools and high schools.

>Allocated \$216,690 for 6 programs

>595 youth served

>59% youth improved school behavior

>56% youth improved school attendance

>28% youth improved school grades

Goal 3: Increase access to mental health treatment, recovery, and rehabilitation support to include financial program support.

>Allocated \$1,213,460 for 36 programs

>2,631 youth served

>58% youth decreased substance abuse

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

>Allocated \$1,826,200 for 48 programs

>3,125 youth served

>45% youth improved family relationships

>Met quarterly with detention center administrators

Introduction

The United States Department of Justice's (DOJ) Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention's (OJJDP) Title II Formula Grants Program supports state and local efforts that seek to prevent at-risk youth from entering the juvenile justice system (JJS) or to provide services for first-time and non-serious offenders that maximize their chances of leading productive, successful lives. The program also provides funds to enhance the effectiveness of the JJS. The Children, Youth, & Families Department (CYFD) is the designated state agency (DSA) responsible for administering the Title II Formula Grants Program in New Mexico and for monitoring New Mexico's compliance with the Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act JJDP, as amended by the Juvenile Justice Reform Act of 2018.

Accomplishments

- Lea and San Juan JJS Summits
- Revised 2021-2023 Strategic Plan
- 2024-2026 Strategic Planning Retreat
- 2024-2026 New strategic plan
- New JJAC Chair and Vice Chair appointed
- Two new youth members appointed to JJAC
- Restructured the JJAC Subcommittees
- Full operation of the Luna and Hidalgo Counties Title II Afterschool Program (Lion's Quest)
- SMARTY Database
- New Surveys Launched to comply with federal performance measures
- New SFY25-27 Applications for Continuums

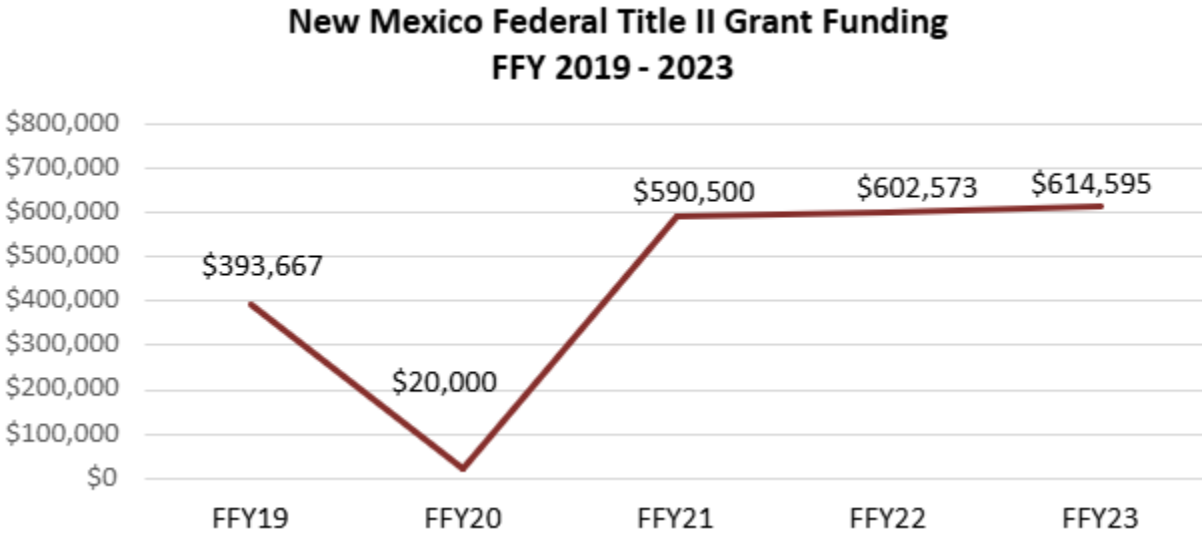
Challenges

- Staffing shortage
- DSA Restructuring

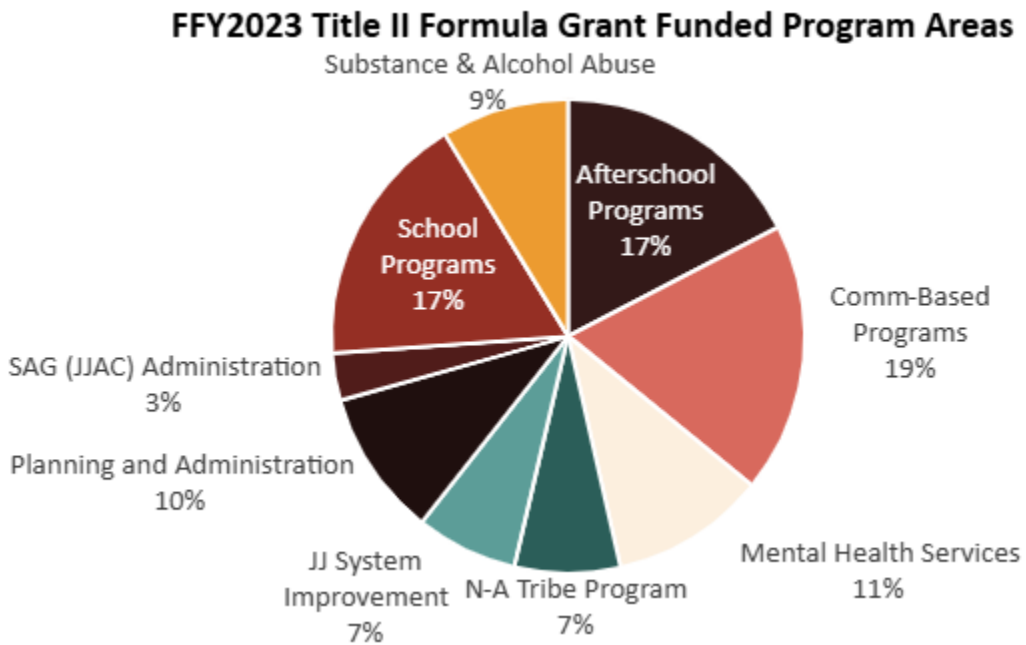
Funding and Expenditures

Federal Funding Priorities

During State Fiscal Year (SFY) 2024, \$614,595 was awarded to New Mexico from OJJDP for Federal Fiscal Year (FFY) 2023.



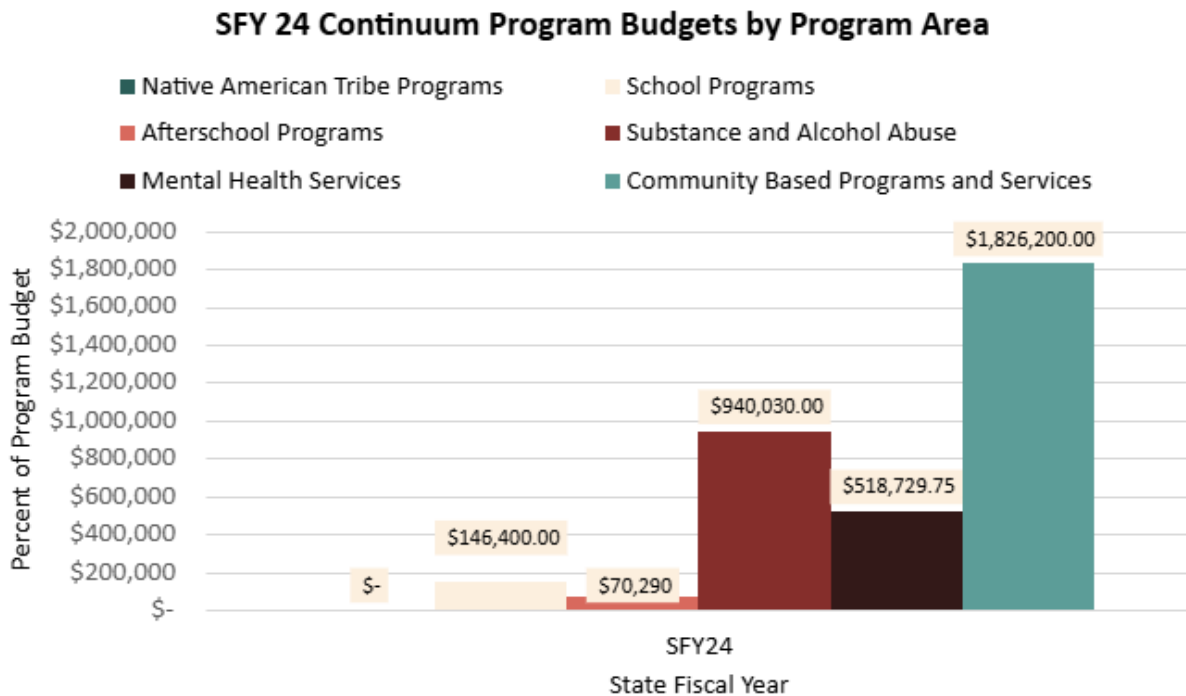
Funding by program area for FFY 2023 was budgeted as follows:



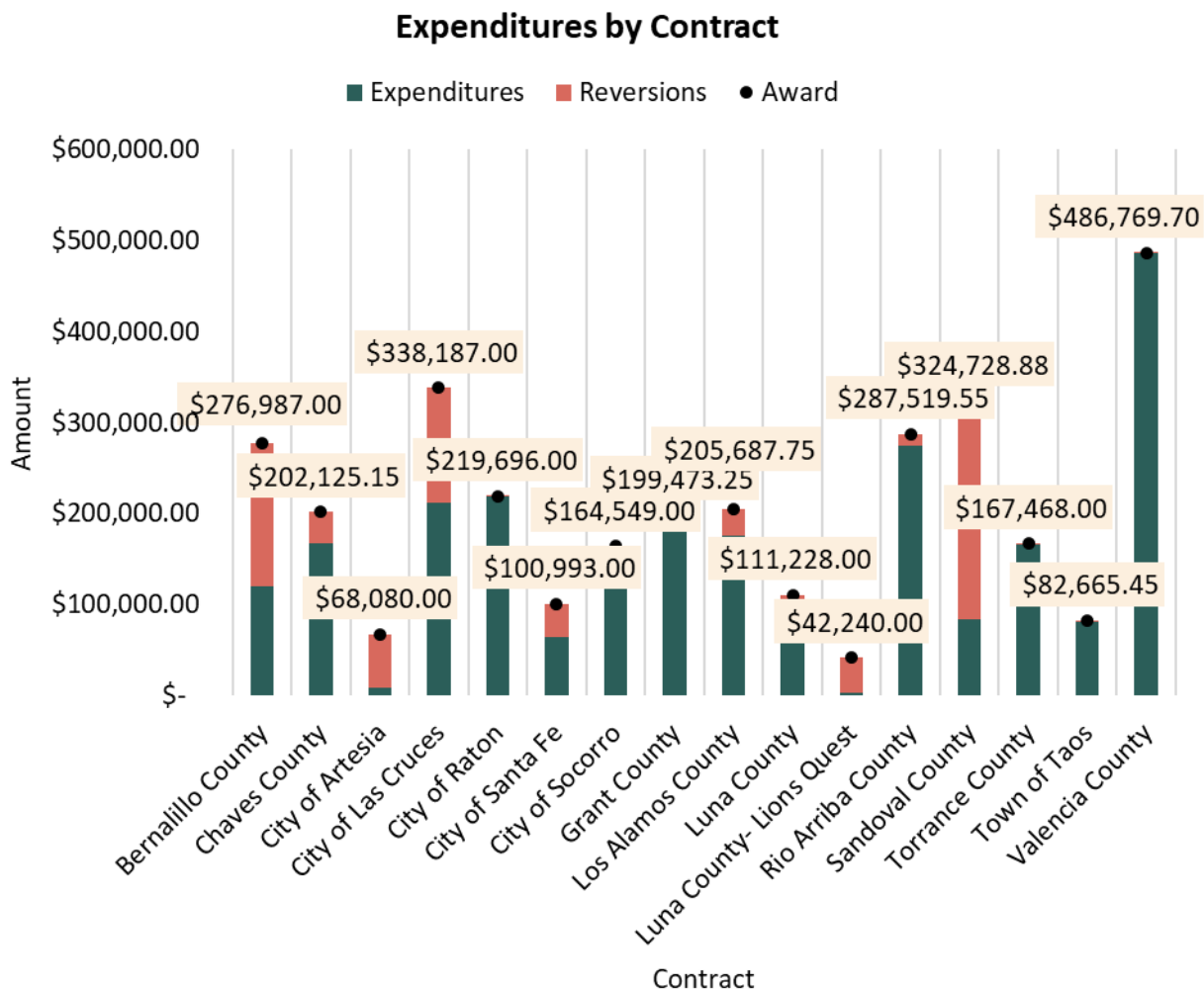
State Funding Priorities

The Juvenile Continuum Act was enacted in 2007 Section 9-2A-14.1 NMSA 1978 and was initially funded in the amount of \$1,000,000. In SFY 2024, New Mexico awarded \$3,246,148 in state funding and \$42,240 in federal funding to 15 continuum sites that served 16 counties through 55 programs. The funds are overseen by the Juvenile Justice Advisory Committee (JJAC) and administered by CYFD Juvenile Justice Field Services' Grants Management Unit staff.

In SFY24, JJAC began the first year of the current Three-Year Plan cycle with OJJDP. Local Continuums applied for funding in the different priority areas based on what they identified as their local needs and service gaps in their application. See *SFY2024 Juvenile Continuum Grants Funding by Program* for the detailed breakdown of funding by specific Continuum programs. The following offers a view of funding budgeted to the Continuums' 55 programs by federal program areas prioritized in the Three-Year Plan in SFY 2024.



Each continuum is required to provide a forty percent (40%) local match for the Juvenile Continuum Grant Funds they are awarded. The local match requirement in the SFY24 cycle was \$1,749,267, for a total of \$4,274,465 in cash and in-kind expended for local at-risk youth services across the State of New Mexico. A total of \$753,200 was returned to the state of New Mexico unspent. The following chart provides local continuum funding for SFY 2024:

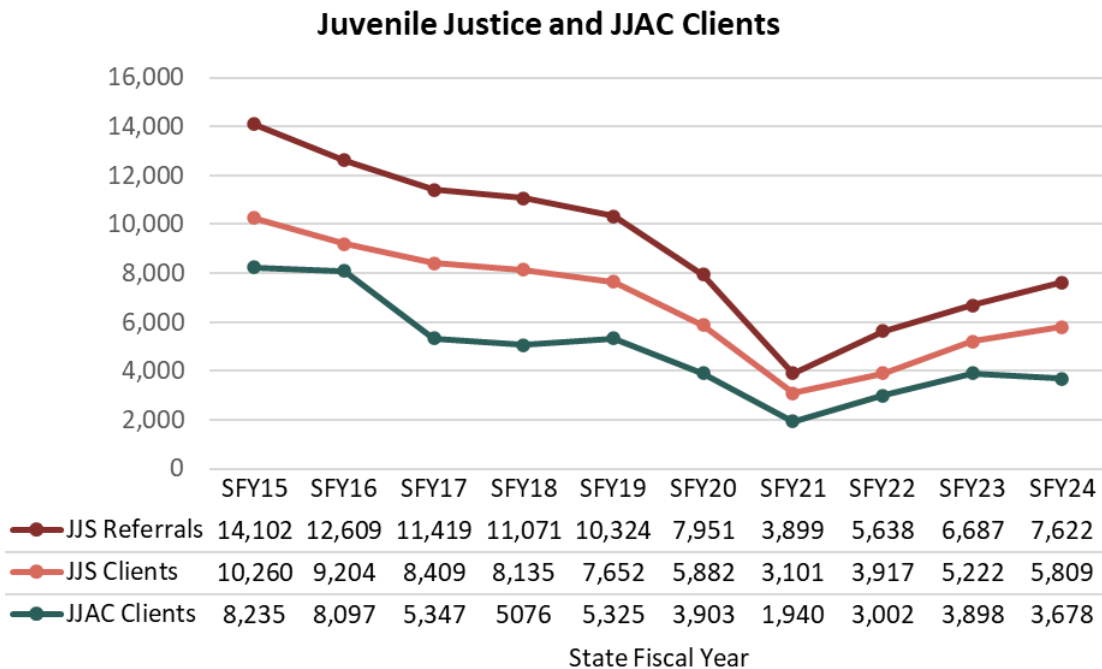


Youth Crime

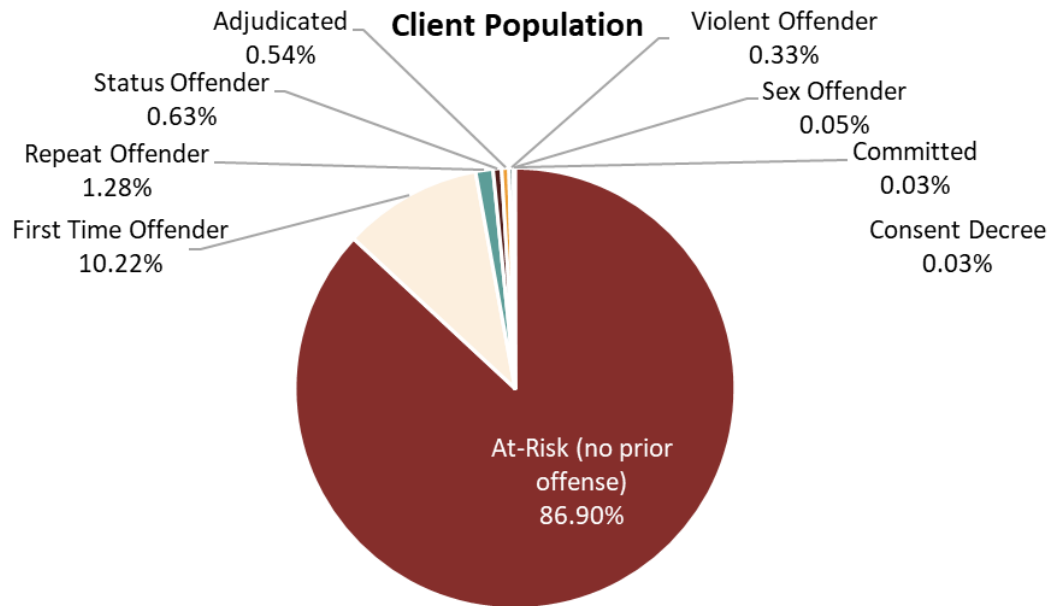
Units of local government in partnership with their local continuum boards subcontract with local providers within their communities to provide services based on funding applications, needs assessments, and 3-year strategic plans that they have developed. Units of local government enter into formal contracts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

The majority of continuum expenditures pay for cost-effective services provided to youth between the ages of 10 and 17 who have demonstrated specific behaviors that if repeated will make them eligible for a referral to juvenile probation and parole. During SFY24, 95% of youth referred to JJS were between the ages of 10 and 17.

In SFY24, 5,809 youth were referred to JJS. One third were primarily referred for a person-related offense (most commonly battery and assault). The second most common referral was 18% for a status offense (most commonly truancy). In the same year, 3,678 unique youth were served by continuums. The program with the most clients was gender-specific programming (Boys Council and Girls Circle; 1,263 clients), followed by referral, assessment, and reporting centers (538 clients), juvenile citation programs (383 clients), and learning labs (358 clients).



In SFY24, 93% of youth referred to JJS had no prior cases opened before their referral. Similarly, the majority of youth served through the JJAC continuum are considered at-risk but have no history of offending. Among these clients, 29% have a mental health issue, 7% have a substance use issue, and 3% are truant or have dropped out of school.



JJAC FFY 2024-2026 Strategic Plan Progress

During SFY 2024, JJAC finalized the strategic plan for the current three-year period (FFY 2024-2026). This report serves as a baseline for plan progress and outcomes.

Goal 1: Tribal Collaboration

Goal

Prioritize funding for programs operating in tribal areas. Engage and partner with tribal governments in accordance with self-identified needs.

Federal Program Area

Native American Tribe Programs: Programs to address juvenile justice and delinquency prevention issues for American Indian and Alaska Native youth.

There were no state or federal funds awarded in SFY 2024 to support programs operating in tribal areas. Thirteen youth who were members of seven tribes were served by JJAC programs during. Five youth living on tribal land were served by JJAC programs during. There were 484 youth tribal members referred to JJS during SFY 2024.

In support of strengthening partnerships with tribal communities, Youth Services & Delinquency Prevention (YSDP) staff engaged with the Tribal Youth Council, the Office of Tribal Affairs, and the New Mexico Indian Affairs Department to request youth member participation. Additionally, staff collaborated with partners to explore funding opportunities for the Pueblo of Pojoaque through the Native American Pass-Through allocation.

Future Goals

- Learn about needs and barriers self-identified by tribal communities
- Create materials to describe JJAC and funding opportunities to tribal communities
- Award state and/or federal funds to support programs operating in tribal communities

Goal 2: School-Based Supports

Goal

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

Program Areas

School Programs: educational programs or supportive services for at-risk or delinquent youth or other juveniles—

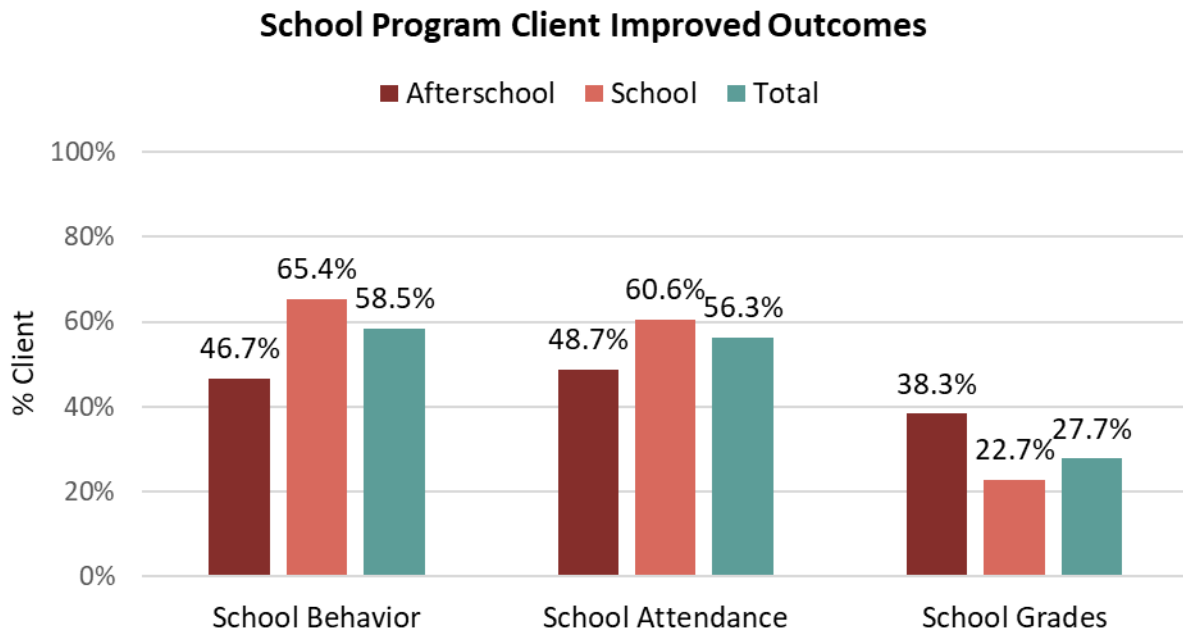
- (i) to encourage juveniles to remain in elementary and secondary schools or in alternative learning situations, including for truancy prevention and reduction;
- (ii) to provide services to assist juveniles in making the transition to the world of work and self-sufficiency; and
- (iii) enhance coordination with the local schools that such juveniles would otherwise attend, to ensure that—
 - (I) the instruction that juveniles receive outside school is closely aligned with the instruction provided in school; and
 - (II) information regarding any learning problems identified in such alternative learning situations are communicated to the schools;

After School Programs: After-school programs that provide at-risk juveniles and juveniles in the juvenile justice system with a range of age-appropriate activities, including tutoring, mentoring, and other educational and enrichment activities.

During SFY24, 703 youth (12%) were referred to JJS primarily for truancy. In the same year, \$174,450 in state funding and \$42,240 in federal funding were awarded to school-based programming. These programs served 595 clients, and 66% completed discharge surveys. All \$70,290 of funding for after-school programs were awarded for middle school programs. Two of the programs' level of evidence were rated Effective, two were rated Promising, and the last two had no published and reviewed evidence.

Program Area	Budget		Programs	Clients	% Completed Survey
	State	Federal			
Afterschool Programs	\$ 28,050	\$ 3,985	4	205	62%
School Programs	\$ 146,400	\$ -	2	385	68%
Total	\$ 174,450	\$ 3,985	6	589	66%

According to discharge surveys, only 0.4% of youth who participated in school-based programs in SFY 2024 were arrested or committed a delinquent offense. During SFY 2024 in New Mexico, 2.1% of the population of youth 10-17 years of age were referred to JJS for a delinquent offense. According to clients, 59% of youth who participated in school-based programs improved their behavior in school, 56% improved their school attendance, and 28% improved their grades in school. According to staff surveys, outcomes improved by 99%, 94%, and 88%, respectively.



In SFY24 and SFY25, JJAC funded new afterschool and school-based programs using both federal and state funding, with state funds supporting services through SFY25-27. JJAC also partnered with Santa Fe Communities in school to expand mentoring services for youth. Outreach efforts included connecting with School Resource Officers in Las Cruces about JJAC membership and coordinating a meeting with Las Cruces Police Chief Jeremy Story. To strengthen youth representation, two new youth members were onboarded to the JJAC board. In addition, JJAC supported youth members in attending Youth Hill Day in Washington, D.C., where they, alongside other JJAC members, met with two New Mexico state representatives to advocate for juvenile justice issues.

Future Goals

- Create Youth subcommittee
- Review of evidence-based and promising school-based programs
- Create grant funding promotional materials
- Partners created to develop or expand after-school programs for middle school students

Goal 3: Mental Health and Substance Abuse Treatment Access

Goal

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

Program Areas

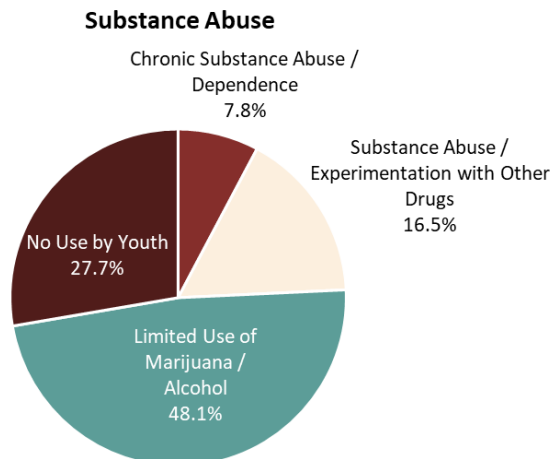
Substance and Alcohol Abuse: programs and projects designed to provide for the treatment of youths' dependence on or abuse of alcohol or other addictive or nonaddictive drugs;

Mental Health Services: programs designed to provide mental health or co-occurring disorder services for court- involved or incarcerated juveniles in need of such services, including assessment, development of individualized treatment plans, provision of treatment, and development of discharge plans.

In SFY 2024, \$1,213,460 in state funding was awarded to 36 programs aimed at improving youth mental health, decreasing youth substance use, or both. These programs served 2,631 clients, and 88% completed discharge surveys. None of the programs directly improve access to behavioral health treatment, or support peer support specialists, licensed clinicians, or pathway navigators. Seven funded programs have been determined to be effective, 13 are promising, and 13 had no published and reviewed evidence.

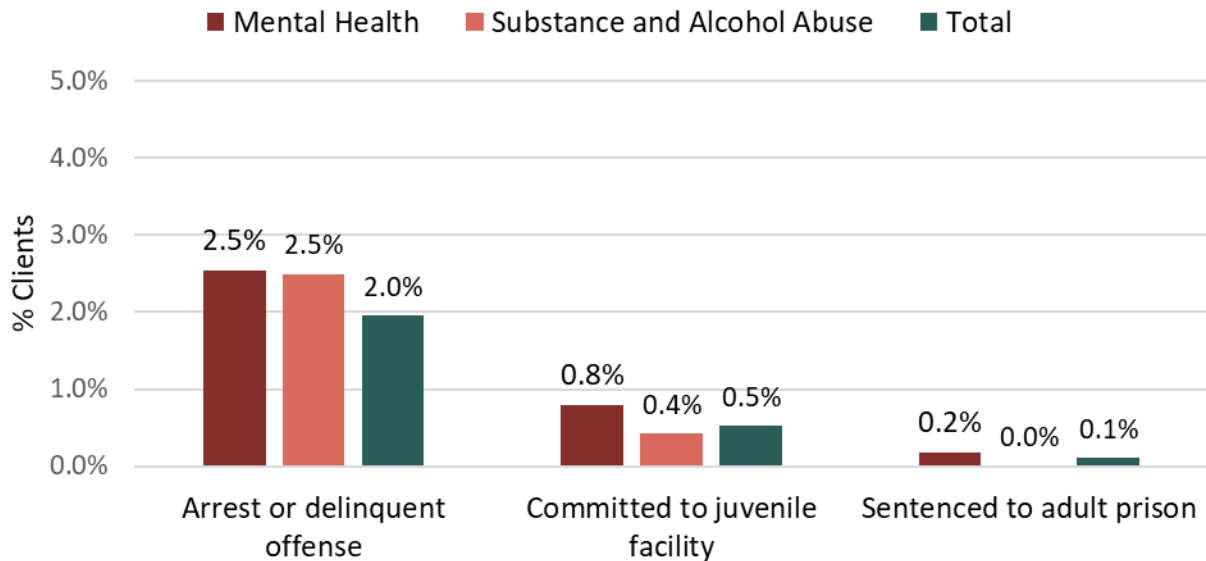
Program Area	Budget		Programs	Clients	% Completed Survey
	State	Federal			
Mental Health Services	\$556,985.00	\$ -	10	1,303	75%
Substance and Alcohol Abuse	\$940,030.00	\$ -	31	2,196	55%
Total	\$1,213,460	\$ -	36	2,631	56%

During SFY 2024, 905 youth (16%) were referred to JJS primarily for drug-related offense during SFY 2024. Of those beginning formal probation that year, 106 (24%) had a substance abuse issue.



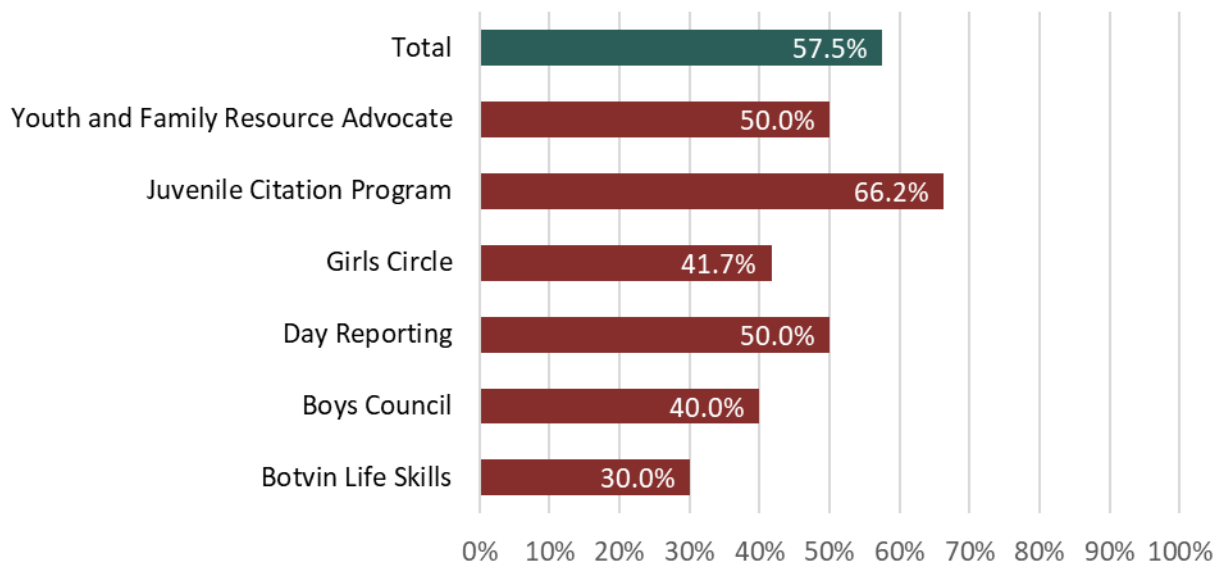
During participation in a program aimed at improving behavioral health outcomes, 2.0% of JJAC clients were arrested or committed a delinquent offense. During SFY 2024 in New Mexico, 2.1% of the population of youth 10-17 years of age were referred to JJS for a delinquent offense.

Client System Involvement During Behavioral Health Programs



In SFY 2024, staff reported that 58% of youth with prior substance abuse decreased their use during participation in a program aimed at substance abuse outcomes. Youth who participated in the Juvenile Citation programs reported the highest percentage of youth decreasing substance use (66%), followed by Day Reporting programs (50%) and the Youth and Family Resource Advocate program (50%).

Decreased Substance Abuse during Programs



In SFY24, YSDP staff collaborated with Behavioral Health to update the states Three-Year Plan and to approve additional trauma-informed trainings and certifications for local continuum providers and contractors. Youth Mental Health First Aid was also supported during SFY24 to strengthen early intervention efforts. Additionally, the JJAC approved programming for SFY25-27 to expand Mental Health Mentoring Support and launched a Mentoring and Community Support Navigator program in Bernalillo County. JJAC also funded the Project Towards No Drug Abuse program in Grant County to address substance use prevention among youth.

Future Goals

- Create contacts at CYFD BH, providers of BH treatment, and school districts
- Stakeholder support for implementing programs with peer support specialists, licensed clinicians, and pathway navigators
- Advocacy for funding of mental health services
- Create partners for streamlining access to BH treatment

Goal 4: Supportive Services in Detention

Goal

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).

Program Area

Community Based Programs and Services: community-based programs and services to work with—

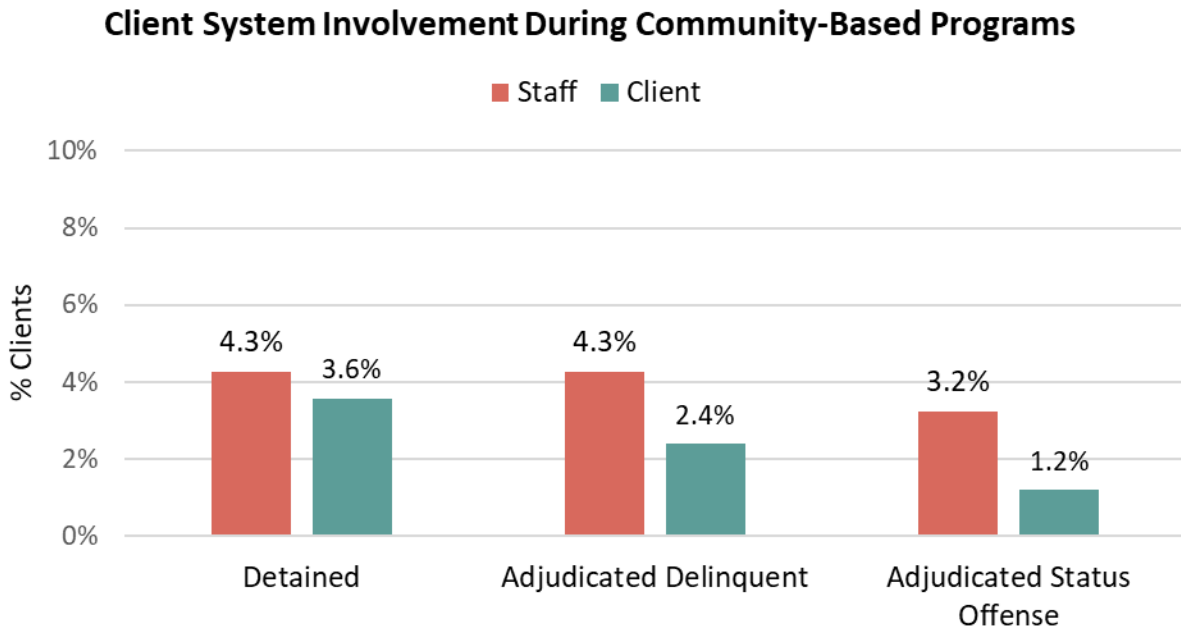
- (i) status offenders, other youth, and the parents and other family members of such offenders and youth to strengthen families, including parent self-help groups, so that juveniles may remain in their homes;
- (ii) juveniles during their incarceration, and with their families, to ensure the safe return of such juveniles to their homes and to strengthen the families; and
- (iii) parents with limited English-speaking ability, particularly in areas where there is a large population of families with limited English-speaking ability;

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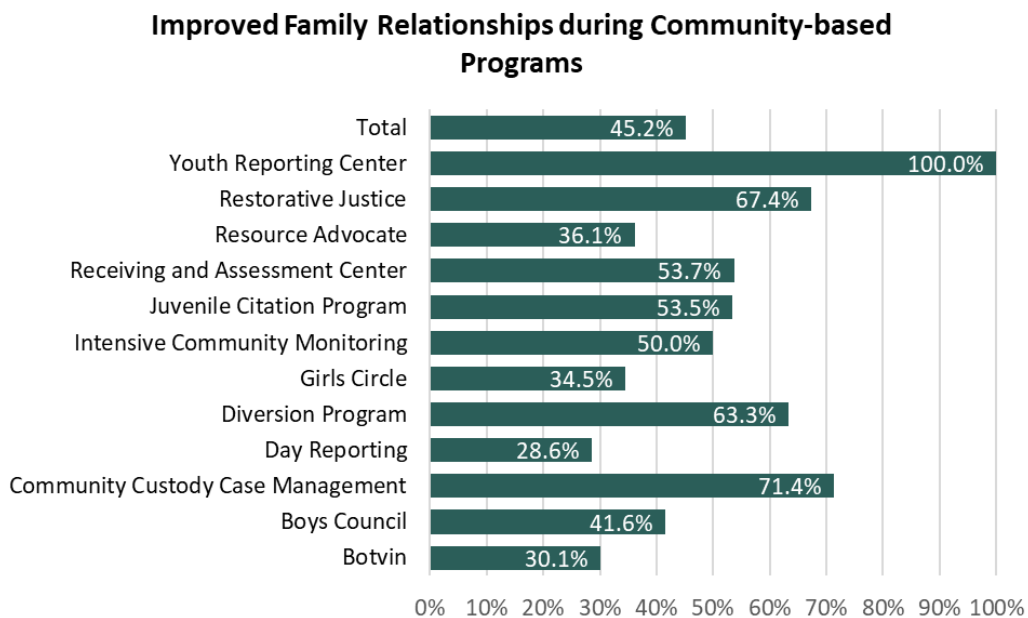
In SFY 2024, \$1,826,200 in state funding were awarded to 48 community-based programs. These programs served 3,125 clients, and 1,665 (53%) completed discharge surveys. Six programs were effective evidence-based programs, 23 were promising, and 19 had no published and reviewed evidence. No funds were awarded for services provided in detention centers.

During SFY 2024, five community-based programs served 64 youth who primarily spoke Spanish. The discharge survey was translated into Spanish, and 83% of Spanish-speaking clients completed a survey.

While participating in a community-based program, 4.3% of clients were detained and 4.3% were adjudicated for a delinquent offense. During SFY 2024, 0.3% of New Mexico youth 10-17 years of age were detained and 0.6% were petitioned to juvenile court for a delinquent offense. Half of the clients detained or adjudicated delinquent were part of the Intensive Community Monitoring programs.



Clients participating in community-based programs reported that their family relationships improved 45% of the time. Youth who participated in the Community Custody Case Management program reported the highest percentage of improved family relationships (71%), followed by Restorative Justice programs (67%) and Diversion programs (63%).



YSDP staff along with Juvenile Justice Services (JJS) leadership meet quarterly with administrators from all four Juvenile Detention Centers to discuss challenges, identify opportunities, and strengthen programming. For SFY25 through SFY27, funding was allocated to support Continuum programming designed to serve youth at the Bernalillo County Youth Services Center (BCYSC) through the Violence Prevention Program.

Future Goals:

- Needs assessment for youth in detention
- Review of evidence-based and promising programs for youth in detention
- Detention center communication and activities related to curriculum for positive youth development

Goal 5: Compliance with Juvenile Justice Delinquency Prevention Act (JJDP)

Goal

Manage compliance with the Core Requirements of the JJDP Act and administer federally and state-funded prevention and intervention programs.

Program Area

Planning and Administration: monitoring for compliance with the core requirements and providing training and technical assistance on the core requirements to secure facilities.

Measures

To receive funding, states must commit to achieving and maintaining compliance with the four core requirements of the JJDP. Educating stakeholders is imperative to guarantee adherence to compliance requirements. This entails the responsibility for coordinating and executing training sessions throughout the entire state.

A major advancement in New Mexico's compliance monitoring was the transition from an outdated Microsoft Access based system to the new Systematic Monitoring and Assessment Reporting Tool for Youth (SMARTY). This user-friendly, web-based database improves data accuracy, increases efficiency, and enables real-time reporting, significantly strengthening our ability to monitor compliance with JJDP core requirements. As part of this transition, the team researched compliance monitoring systems used by other states and determined that developing a customized SharePoint site would best meet New Mexico's needs. This new system streamlines processes, enhances transparency, and supports more effective oversight and reporting.

From FFY23 federal funding, \$60,000 was budgeted for this program area. This funding pays 50% of the salary of the Juvenile Justice Specialist position within the YSDP, matched with State general funds. The Specialist oversees New Mexico's compliance with all aspects of federal juvenile justice and delinquency prevention requirements (per the Juvenile Justice Reform Act of 2018); federal grant planning, administration, and reporting; and the operation of the JJAC. During SFY 2024, the Specialist participated in quarterly calls with the State Tribal Relations and Assistance Division (STRAD). Additionally, the Specialist prepared and submitted all Title II Formula Grants fund application materials, along with programmatic progress and financial reporting.

Goal 6: State Advisory Group

Goal

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

Program Area

- State Advisory Group: Activities related to carrying out the state advisory group's responsibilities under the JJDP Act at 34 U.S.C. § 11133(a)(3). Under 34 U.S.C. § 11132(d), up to 5 percent of the state's award may be used for this purpose.

Measures

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

JJAC began SFY 2024 (July 1, 2023) with 20 members and finished the year (June 30, 2024) with 20 members. New elections were held and Anthony Trujillo was replaced by Thomas Swisstack as the Chair of JJAC. The Co-Chair position passed from the Honorable Angie Schneider to the Honorable Alan Kirk (Retired). See *Juvenile Justice Advisory Committee Membership for State Fiscal Year 2024* for the full roster of JJAC members.

The JJDPA requires that at least one-fifth of JJAC members must be under the age of twenty-eight when appointed (they are referred to as Youth Members). Additionally, JJAC must have at least three members who have been or are currently under the jurisdiction of the Juvenile Justice System (JJS). New Mexico met these requirements in Federal Fiscal Year (FFY) 2023 with six Youth Members, of which four were currently or previously had been under the jurisdiction of CYFD . Youth Members provide valuable and critical insight into JJAC activities.

Racial and Ethnic Disparities

Racial and Ethnic Disparities (R/ED) refers to the fact that minority youth are overrepresented at various decision points in JJS States must submit a plan to address R/ED in their system to comply with this portion of Title II core requirements.

R/ED Data collection points: CYFD JJS defines the five contact points as indicated below:

1. Arrest: Delinquent referrals received by JJS between October 1st and September 30th of the fiscal year.
2. Diversion (filing of charges): Arrests (defined above) linked to cases that resulted in a preliminary inquiry Juvenile Probation Officer decision of "Assessed and Referred," "Informal Conditions," "No Further Action," "Rejected by District Attorney," "Ref to Children's Court Attorney (CCA) After Informal Disposition," or "Informal Supervision".
3. Pre-trial Detention: Risk Assessment Instrument (RAI) screenings for delinquent offenses with detention admission dates between October 1st and September 30th of the fiscal year.
4. Referred to Court: Arrests (defined above) linked to cases that were referred to the Children's Court Attorney after the preliminary inquiry.
4. Disposition Commitments: Arrests (defined above) linked to cases that resulted in "Judgment - CYFD Commitment" as their first formal court disposition.
5. Adult Transfer: Arrests (defined above) linked to cases that resulted in "Adult Sanctions – Department of Corrections (DOC) Facility", and "Adult Sanctions - Probation and Incarceration" as their first formal court disposition.

CYFD submitted its R/ED Plan with its FFY 2024 Title II Formula Grant application. CYFD JJS tracks the data for the entire state based on the FFY 2023 from October 1, 2022 to September 30, 2023.

FFY 2023 New Mexico Statewide R/ED Data

Race		White	Black or African American	Hispanic or Latino	American Indian or Alaska Native
Population		54,767	5,520	134,559	24,243
Arrest	Number	925	219	3,762	315
	%	1.69%	3.97%	2.80%	1.30%
Diversion	Number	489	95	1,934	106
	%	52.86%	43.38%	51.41%	33.65%
Pretrial Detention	Number	56	24	276	34
	%	6.05%	10.96%	7.34%	10.79%
Referred to Court	Number	435	121	1,824	209
	%	47.03%	55.25%	48.48%	66.35%
Secure Confinement	Number	0	0	11	0
	%	0.00%	0.00%	0.29%	0.00%
Adult Transfer	Number	0	0	0	0
	%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%

Please note for all tables: Asian, Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islanders make up less than 2% of the overall population of New Mexico together and we elect not to report data for this group.

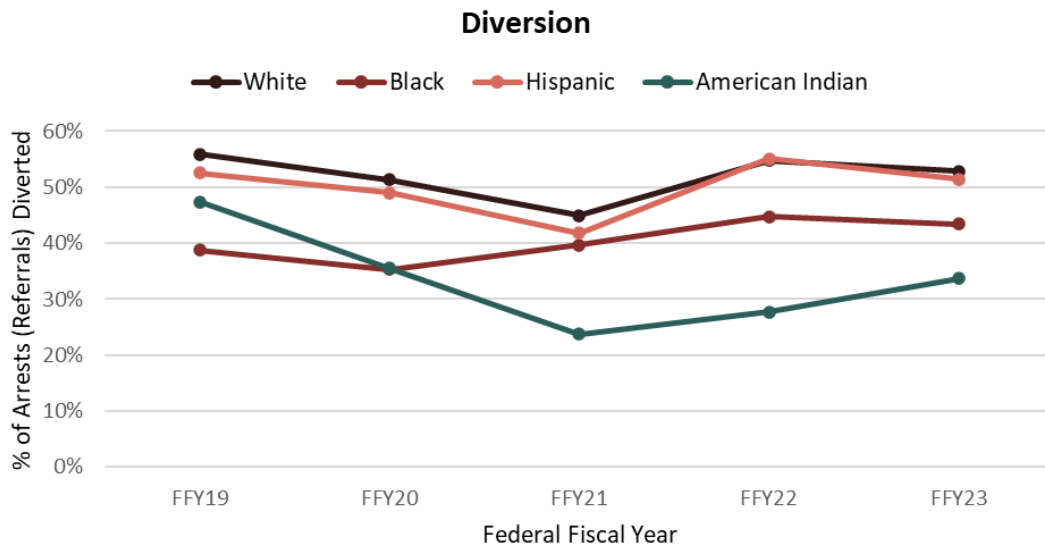
FFY 2023 New Mexico Statewide R/ED Disparity Ratios

Ratio to White	Black or African American	Hispanic or Latino	American Indian or Alaska Native
Arrest	2.35	1.66	0.77
Diversion	0.82	0.97	0.64
Pretrial Detention	1.81	1.21	1.78
Referred to Court	1.17	1.03	1.41
Secure Confinement	N/A	N/A	N/A
Adult Transfer	N/A	N/A	N/A

CYFD's first goal is to increase diversion rates for Black and American Indian youth particularly in the Albuquerque area.

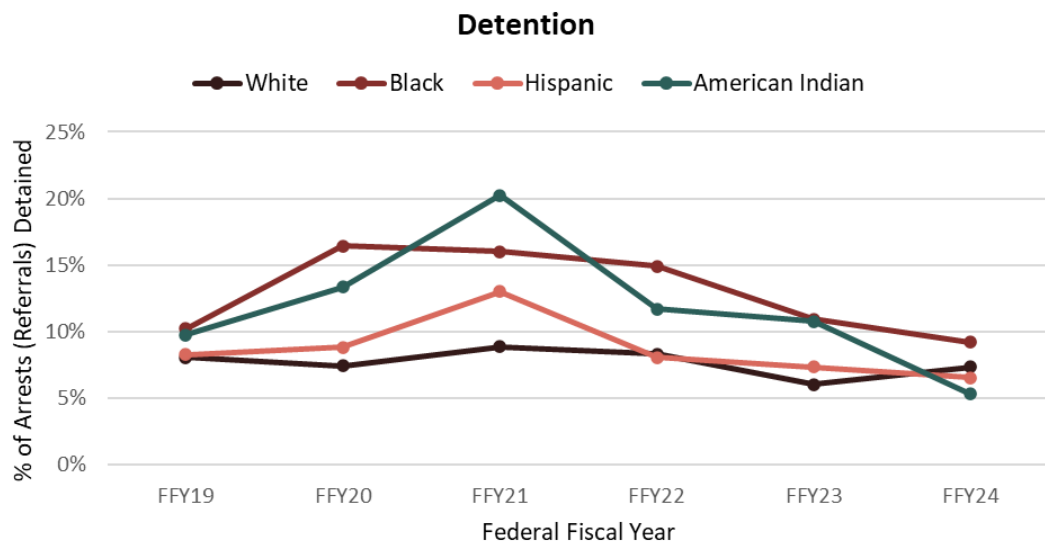
Twenty-five percent of arrested American Indian youth are charged with drug-related offenses, compared to 17% of arrested White youth. In the Metro area, where most of New Mexico's Black youth live, only 69% of JJS stakeholders agree that programs and services in their community take mental and substance use disorders into account when providing services to youth. Goal 3 of New Mexico's 2024-2026 Strategic Plan is to increase access to mental health treatment, recovery, and rehabilitation support.

Forty-eight percent of all American Indian school students are chronically absent from school (missing 10% of school days or classes), compared to 38% of White school students. Black and American Indian school students have the lowest graduation rates (67% and 69%, respectively). Goal 2 of New Mexico's 2024-2026 Strategic Plan is to expand funding to pilot school-based program prevention and intervention services.



CYFD's second goal is to decrease detention rates (detention rate = # detained/# arrested) for American Indian and Hispanic youth with a focus on drug-related offenses, in the Albuquerque area.

Twelve percent of detained American Indian youth, 5% of detained Hispanic youth, and 4% of detained Black youth are primarily charged with drug-related offenses, compared to 2% of detained White youth. Goal 3 of New Mexico's 2024-2026 Strategic Plan is to increase access to mental health treatment, recovery, and rehabilitation support.



Only 45% of JJS-involved youth agreed that services in their community take culture into account. Goal 1 of New Mexico's 2024-2026 Strategic Plan is to engage and partner with tribal governments in accordance with self-identified needs.

The rate of detention for misdemeanor battery as the primary offense is 81% higher for Black youth and 78% higher for American Indian youth compared to White youth. Goal 4 of New Mexico's 2024-2026 Strategic Plan is to promote and support strategies to bridge community services to juvenile detention centers to ensure the needs of youth in detention are addressed.

These disparities were largest in Bernalillo County, where one of four New Mexico detention centers is located. These disparities were also higher among the sub-group of youth arrested for drug-related charges.

Federal Detention Compliance

Deinstitutionalization of Status Offenders (DSO) – New Mexico maintains compliance with the JJDP A DSO requirement, which ensures appropriate processing and treatment of status offenders. No minor accused of an act, that would not be criminal if committed by an adult (status offenses), may be securely detained in a jail, lockup, or juvenile detention center (JDC). Examples of status offenses are truancy, running away, use of tobacco products, incorrigible, and non-offenders (those youth who come under the jurisdiction of the juvenile court because they are abused, neglected, or dependent). If a violation occurs, the facility's staff are reminded of the requirements, may receive additional training, and be notified of corrective actions.

Removal of Juveniles from Adult Jails and Lockup – New Mexico maintains compliance with the JJDP A Jail Removal requirement to ensure juveniles are not held inappropriately. Juveniles accused of committing acts that would be criminal for adults are not to be securely detained in adult jails, lockups, or correctional facilities. A rule of reason is applied, allowing alleged delinquents to be detained for up to six hours for the purpose of investigation and identification. The clock starts the moment a juvenile is detained or confined. This includes any locked room, or when a juvenile is cuffed to a stationary object. At the end of six hours, the juvenile must be released or transferred to a JDC.

Separation of Juveniles from Adults in Secure Facilities – New Mexico's adult jails, lockups, and holding cells will maintain total juvenile and adult sight and sound separation, with separate staff, management, spatial, program, and living areas. If an adult and juvenile offender are incarcerated at the same time in the same jail or lockup, they must be separated so that they cannot see or hear one another.

The list of agencies subject to the JJDPa is referred to as the monitoring universe. The CYFD Compliance Coordinator is responsible for inspecting at least one-third of the monitoring universe each year. The monitoring universe includes all agencies that detain or confine or have the potential to detain or confine individuals (adults or juveniles). There are five federal types: adult jails, adult lockups (includes law enforcement agencies and court holding facilities), secure juvenile detention centers, secure adult correctional facilities, and secure juvenile correctional facilities. In FFY 2023, there were 188 secure and 60 non-secure facilities in the monitoring universe. It is the responsibility of all agencies and departments to assist the state in maintaining compliance to assure the safe and appropriate holding of juveniles, and to retain these funds for juvenile justice programming.

FFY 2023 Monitoring Universe (Secure) by Federal Type

Federal Type	Quantity
Adult Jails	2
Adult Lockup	168
Secure Juvenile Detention Centers	5
Secure Adult Correctional Facilities	10
Secure Juvenile Correctional Facilities	3
Total = 188 Secure Facilities	

The compliance monitor is also responsible for reviewing juvenile holding logs to make sure all fields of information were fully completed and following up with facilities when there was missing information or when potential violations were detected. The Compliance Coordinator compiled the data collected (*New Mexico Compliance Data Collection- FFY 2023*) and identified that 98% of the monitoring universe submitted the required reports, well above the required 85% or higher federal requirement.

Reporting Percentage by Secure Federal Type and Federal Fiscal Year

Federal Type	FFY21	FFY22	FFY23
Adult Jail	100%	0%	100%
Adult Lockup	97%	97%	98%
Adult Secure Correctional Facility	100%	100%	100%
Juvenile Secure Correctional Facility	100%	100%	100%
Juvenile and Adult Secure Detention	100%	100%	100%
Juvenile Secure Detention	100%	100%	100%
Total	98%	97%	98%

In FFY 2023, there were no DSO violations, no separation violations, and 7 jail removal violations. All violations were reported by adult lockup agencies.

Violations by Type and Federal Fiscal Year

Violation Type	FFY21	FFY22	FFY23
DSO	-	-	-
Separation	-	1	-
Jail Removal	9	13	7

Starting in FFY 2023, the Systematic Monitoring and Assessment Reporting Tool for Youth (SMARTY) database is being built to support compliance monitoring. SMARTY will collect the data required by the JJDPa, such as federal type, security type, population type, and any monthly reports of juveniles detained or confined. SMARTY will house site inspection data and any violations of the JJDPa that have occurred.

State Detention Compliance Monitoring

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

In FFY 2023, CYFD's system to monitor state detention compliance included the CYFD Compliance Coordinator, the CYFD Quality Assurance Unit, and the CYFD Licensing and Certification Unit. The CYFD Compliance Coordinator inspects and certifies all county juvenile detention facilities in New Mexico. In FFY 2023, CYFD's Licensing and Certification Authority Bureau (LCA) monitored regulatory compliance for two group homes and seven residential treatment agencies. The annual inspections conducted by CYFD units are to monitor compliance with the standards and/or licensure established for each type of facility.

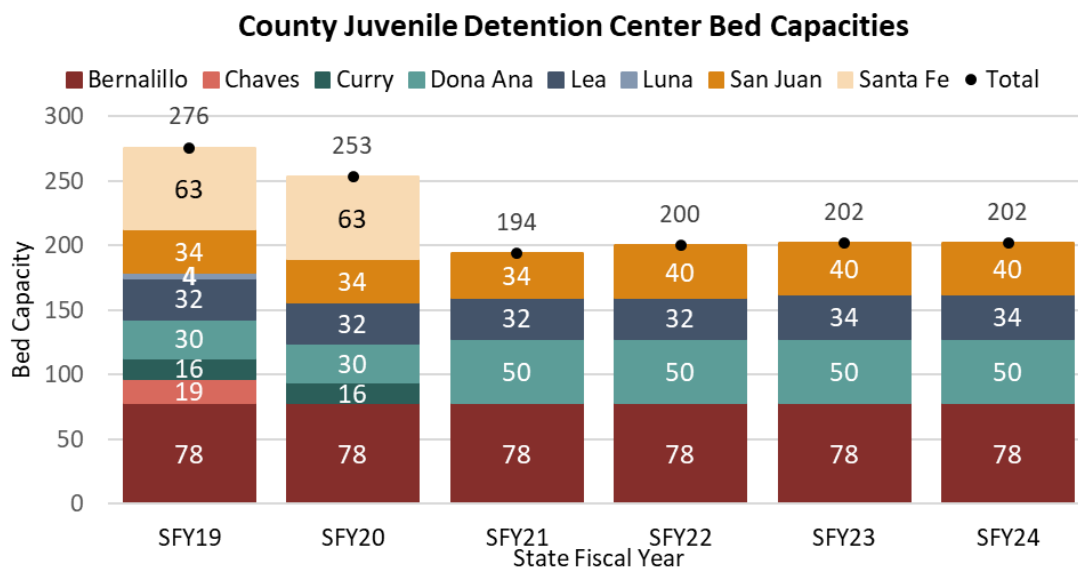
The JDC Annual Inspection Process:

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

Once onsite for inspection, the CYFD Compliance Coordinator holds an opening briefing with JDC leadership. During this time any concerns, questions, or pressing matters are discussed, as necessary. The CYFD Compliance Coordinator completes a review of staff training records, juvenile records, along with juvenile grievances and serious incident reports.

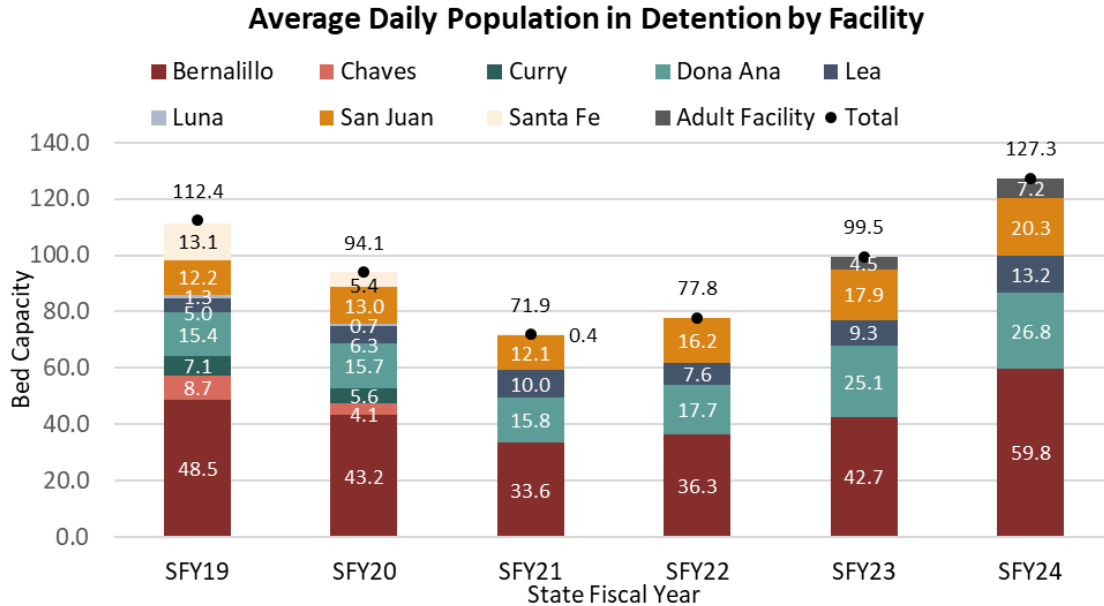
The CYFD Compliance Coordinator provides an exit briefing with JDC leadership, the JPO Chief, and the Youth Services and Delinquency Prevention (YSDP) Manager. Reports are provided to JDC leadership with any corrective actions needed. The JDC responds and provides documentation on corrective action solutions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

CYFD works closely with county administrators to ensure the safety, security, and well-being of juveniles housed in JDCs and to provide them with quality services. During SFY 2024, four JDCs (each of which houses male and female juveniles) were operating with a total capacity of 202 beds.

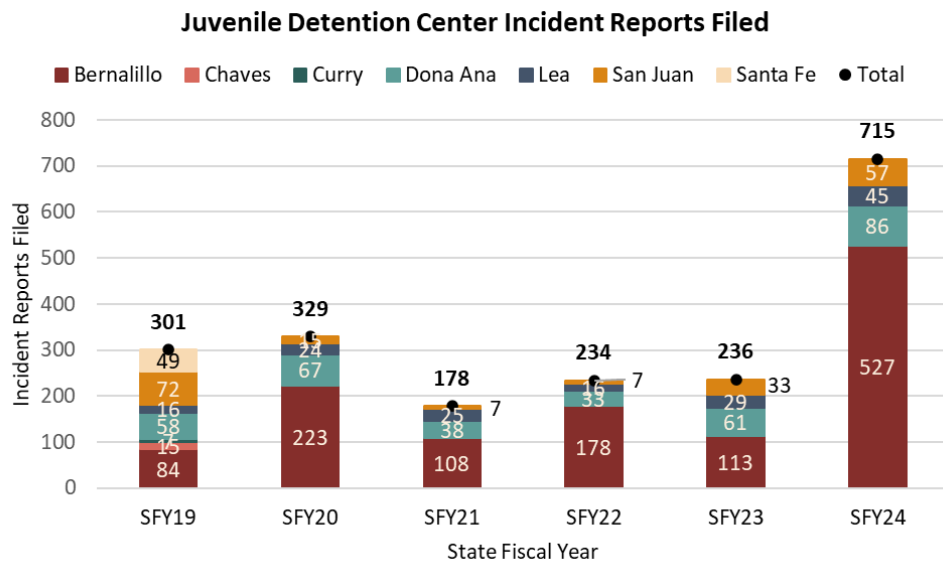


JDC Average Daily Population and Length of Stay:

In the past four years, the average daily population in JDCs has increased from 71.9 youth in SFY 2021 to 127.3 youth in SFY 2024. This population has surpassed the pre-pandemic level of 112.4 youth in SFY 2019, when there were twice as many JDCs. However, the number of detentions in SFY 2024 (884) remains well below the number in SFY 2019 (1,673). Meanwhile, the average length of stay has surpassed pre-pandemic levels. In SFY 2019, the average length of stay in detention was 38 days. In SFY 2024, it was 70 days.

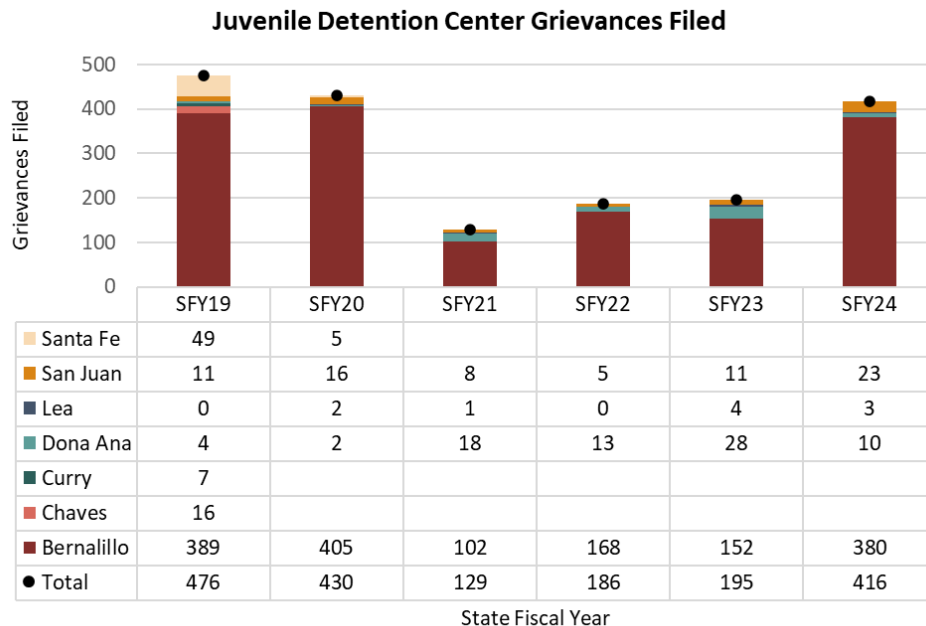


Incidents and Grievances



JDC Incident Reports Filed:

BCYSC also consistently reports higher numbers of both incidents and grievances compared to other Juvenile Detention Centers (JDCs) across the state. This is largely due to its location in Albuquerque, the most populous metropolitan area in New Mexico, which naturally results in a higher volume of youth admissions and facility activity. Moreover, BCYSC follows a detailed reporting protocol where any incident involving more than one youth results in a separate report for each individual involved. This practice leads to a duplication in reporting that is not uniformly applied by all other JDCs in the state. These contextual factors should be considered when interpreting the data to avoid misrepresenting the conditions or operational practices at BCYSC.

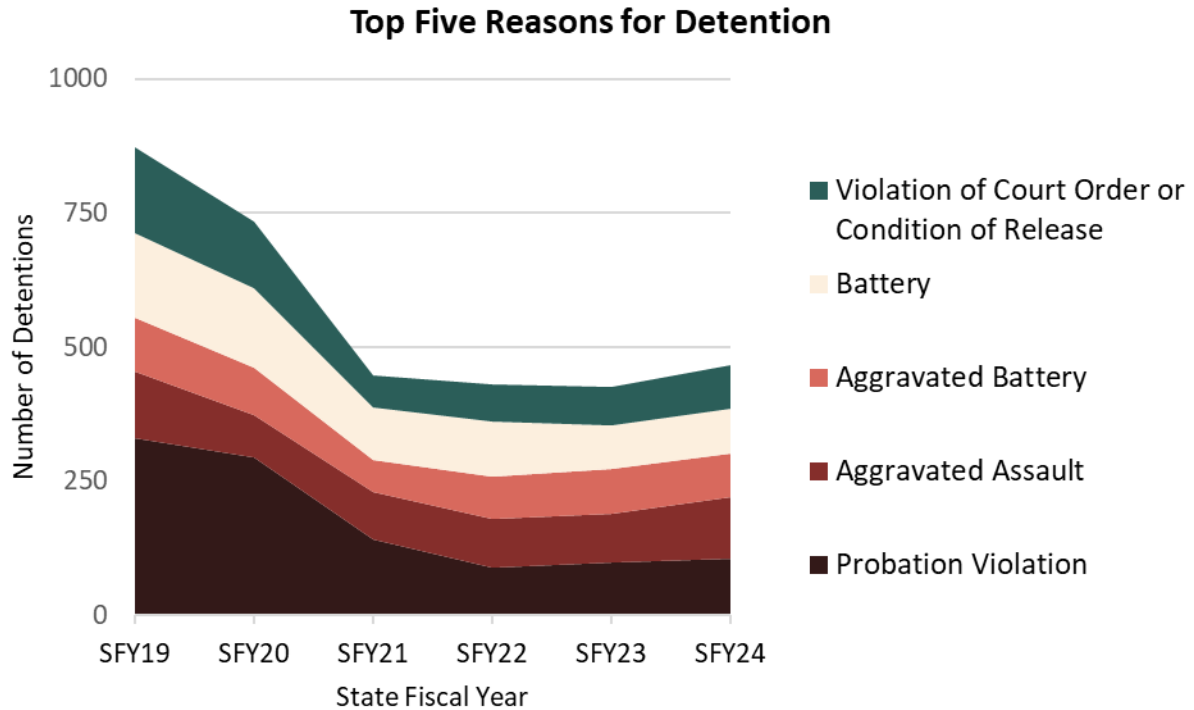


JDC Grievances Filed:

The notable increase in grievances filed at the Bernalillo County Youth Services Center (BCYSC) in SFY24 is most likely due to expanded access to the grievance process. Historically, youth submitted grievances using paper forms; however, in SFY24, BCYSC implemented tablet-based access, making the grievance process more accessible and streamlined for youth. This technological expansion has likely contributed to the higher volume of submissions. Additionally, it is important to note that any written statement submitted via the grievance process is categorized as a grievance, regardless of its content. For example, requests such as “I need to speak to my attorney” or other non-grievance-related inquiries are counted in the total, which may inflate the number of grievances reported.

Reasons for Detention:

In SFY 2024, the most common reason for detention was aggravated assault. The top five reasons for detention (aggravated assault, probation violation, battery, aggravated battery, and violation of court order of condition of release) have not changed since SFY 2020.



Appendices

SFY2024 Juvenile Continuum Grants Funding by Program

Continuum	Program	Program Area					SFY24 Awards
		School Programs	Afterschool Programs	Substance and Alcohol Abuse	Mental Health Services	Community Based Programs and Services	
Artesia, City of	Boys Council			x		x	\$ 16,500.00
	Girls Circle			x		x	\$ 29,700.00
	Administrative						\$ 21,880.00
	Total						\$ 68,080.00
Bernalillo County	Reception and Assessment Center					x	\$ 100,375.00
	South Valley Reporting Center				x	x	\$ 49,790.00
	Community Custody Program					x	\$ 54,000.00
	Alternatives to Violence					x	\$ 36,095.00
	Administrative						\$ 36,727.00
	Total						\$ 276,987.00
Chaves County	Alternative Education	x					\$ 36,000.00
	Youth Advocacy					x	\$ 56,000.00
	Girls Circle			x		x	\$ 7,920.00
	Boys Council			x		x	\$ 7,920.00
	Why Try		x				\$ 28,050.00
	Administrative						\$ 66,235.15
	Total						\$ 202,125.15
Grant County	Restorative Justice					x	\$ 40,040.00
	Day Reporting / Learning Lab	x					\$ 40,000.00
	Strengthening Families Program			x		x	\$ 28,050.00
	Administrative						\$ 91,383.25
	Total						\$ 199,473.25
Las Cruces, City of	JCP 1			x	x	x	\$ 18,755.00
	JCP 2			x	x	x	\$ 108,220.00
	JCP 3			x	x	x	\$ 32,020.00
	JARC				x	x	\$ 111,000.00
	Administrative						\$ 68,192.00
	Total						\$ 338,187.00
Los Alamos County	Youth and Family Resource Advocate			x	x	x	\$ 99,560.00
	Boys Council			x		x	\$ 17,160.00
	Girls Circles			x		x	\$ 17,160.00
	Restorative Justice					x	\$ 5,500.00
	Administrative						\$ 66,307.75
	Total						\$ 205,687.75
Luna & Hidalgo Counties	Strengthening Family			x		x	\$ 29,700.00
	Girls Circle Luna			x		x	\$ 13,200.00
	Boys Council Luna			x		x	\$ 13,200.00
	Girls Circle Hidalgo			x		x	\$ 6,600.00
	Boys Council Hidalgo			x		x	\$ 6,600.00
	Middle School Program (Federal)		x		x		\$ 42,240.00

	Administrative						\$ 41,928.00
	Total						\$ 153,468.00
Raton, City of	Girls Circle			x		x	\$ 77,385.00
	Boys Council			x		x	\$ 33,000.00
	Restorative Justice					x	\$ 39,380.00
	Administrative						\$ 69,931.00
	Total						\$ 219,696.00
Rio Arriba County	Boys and Young Men Council			x		x	\$ 49,500.00
	Intensive Community Monitoring					x	\$ 52,600.00
	Girls Circle			x		x	\$ 49,500.00
	Day Reporting			x	x	x	\$ 25,000.00
	Life Skills			x		x	\$ 36,900.00
	Administrative						\$ 74,019.55
	Total						\$ 287,519.55
Sandoval County	Learning Lab # 1	x			x		\$ 35,200.00
	Learning Lab # 2	x			x		\$ 35,200.00
	Reception and Assessment Center					x	\$ 206,250.00
	Administrative						\$ 48,078.88
	Total						\$ 324,728.88
Santa Fe, City of	Intensive Community Monitoring					x	\$ 25,960.00
	Strengthening Families			x		x	\$ 27,720.00
	Restorative Justice					x	\$ 12,375.00
	Administrative						\$ 34,938.00
	Total						\$ 100,993.00
Socorro, City of	Socorro County Teen Diversion Program					x	\$ 46,650.00
	Girls Circle			x		x	\$ 19,800.00
	Administrative						\$ 83,099.00
	Total						\$ 149,549.00
Taos, Town of	Girls Circle			x		x	\$ 15,840.00
	Boys Council			x		x	\$ 6,600.00
	Intensive Community Monitoring					x	\$ 25,405.00
	Administrative						\$ 34,820.45
	Total						\$ 82,665.45
Torrance County	Boys Council			x		x	\$ 38,610.00
	Girls Circle			x		x	\$ 38,610.00
	Restorative Justice					x	\$ 5,500.00
	Administrative						\$ 67,498.75
	Total						\$ 150,218.75
Valencia County	Reception Assessment Center						\$ 275,000.00
	Restorative Justice Program					x	\$ 19,250.00
	Botvin Life Skills			x		x	\$ 41,580.00
	Girls Circle			x		x	\$ 11,880.00
	Boys Council			x		x	\$ 15,840.00
	Administrative						\$ 123,219.70
	Total						\$ 486,769.70
Total							\$ 3,246,148.48

Juvenile Justice Advisory Committee Membership for State Fiscal Year 2024

Name	Represents (see legend)	Full-Time Government	Youth
Thomas Swisstack , Chair	A		
Alan Kirk, Vice-Chair	B		
Albino Garcia, Jr.	J, D		
Angie Schneider	B	X	
Anna Maria Marshall	C, H	X	
Anthony Trujillo	E		
Danielle Trujillo	Youth		X
Devante Duran	Youth		X
Jayda Cordero	Youth		X
Jenavieve Salas	Youth		X
Keryl Work	B, F	X	
May Sagbakken	D, I		
Moneka Stevens	D, G		
Nick Costales	B		
Oscar Gonzales	Youth		X
Roshanna Toya	J	X	
Ron West	B,G		
Ruben Barreras	G	X	
Sarah Gettler	D		
Ted Lovato	G	X	
Tina Harris	Youth		X

Legend:

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

- A locally elected official representing general purpose local government;
- Representative of law enforcement and juvenile justice agencies, including juvenile and family court judges, prosecutors, counsel for children and youth, and probation workers;
- Representatives of public agencies concerned with delinquency prevention or treatment, such as welfare, social services, child and adolescent mental health, education, child and adolescent substance abuse, special education, services for youth with disabilities, recreation, and youth services;
- Representatives of private nonprofit organizations, including persons concerned with family preservation and strengthening, parent groups and parent self-help groups, youth development, delinquency prevention and treatment, neglected or dependent children, quality of youth justice, education, and social services for children;
- Volunteers who work with delinquent youth or youth at risk of delinquency;
- Representatives of programs that are alternatives to confinement, including organized recreation activities;
- Persons with special experience and competence in addressing problems related to school violence and vandalism and alternatives to suspension and expulsion;
- Persons, licensed or certified by the applicable state, with expertise and competence in preventing and addressing mental health and substance abuse needs in delinquent youth and youth at risk of delinquency;

- I. Representatives of victim or witness advocacy groups, including at least one individual with expertise in addressing the challenges of sexual abuse and exploitation and trauma, particularly the needs of youth who experience disproportionate levels of sexual abuse, exploitation, and trauma before entering the juvenile justice system; and
- J. For a state in which one or more Native American tribes are located, a Native American tribal representative (if such representative is available) or other individual with significant expertise in tribal law enforcement and juvenile justice in Native American tribal communities.

Additionally,

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

New Mexico Compliance Data Collection- FFY 2023

STATE JUVENILE POPULATION DATA	
Age of full criminal responsibility under state law (Select an age from 16 to 25).	18
Total population under the age of full criminal responsibility under state law (Juvenile Population).	472491
FACILITIES	
Number of adult lockups (including court holding facilities) that detain adult inmates.	168
Number of adult lockups (including court holding facilities) that detain adult inmates and reported data.	165
Percent of adult lockups (including court holding facilities) that detain adult inmates and reported data.	98%
Number of adult lockups (including court holding facilities) that detain adult inmates and received onsite inspections.	72
Percent of adult lockups (including court holding facilities) that detain adult inmates and received onsite inspections.	43%
Number of adult jails.	2
Number of adult jails that reported data.	2
Percent of adult jails that reported data.	100%
Number of adult jails that received onsite inspections.	0
Percent of adult jails that received onsite inspections.	0%
Number of secure, juvenile, detention facilities.	2
Number of secure, juvenile, detention facilities that reported data.	2
Percent of secure, juvenile, detention facilities that reported data.	100%
Number of secure, juvenile, detention facilities that received onsite inspections.	2
Percent of secure, juvenile, detention facilities that received onsite inspections.	100%
Number of secure, adult, correctional facilities (including prisons).	10
Number of secure, adult, correctional facilities (including prisons) that received onsite inspections.	0
Percent of secure, adult, correctional facilities (including prisons) that received onsite inspections.	0%
Number of secure, juvenile, correctional facilities.	3
Number of secure, juvenile, correctional facilities that reported data.	3
Percent of secure, juvenile, correctional facilities that reported data.	100%
Number of secure, juvenile, correctional facilities that received onsite inspections.	0
Percent of secure, juvenile, correctional facilities that received onsite inspections.	0%
Number of secure Juvenile Detention or Correctional Facilities that are Collocated with an Adult Jail or Lockup.	3
Number of secure Juvenile Detention or Correctional Facilities that are Collocated with an Adult Jail or Lockup that received onsite inspections.	2
Percent of secure Juvenile Detention or Correctional Facilities that are Collocated with an Adult Jail or Lockup that received onsite inspections.	67%
Total number of facilities.	175
Total number of facilities that reported data.	172
Percent of all facilities that reported data.	98%
Total number of facilities that received onsite inspections.	74
Percent of all facilities that received onsite inspections.	42%
SUMMARY OF FACILITIES REQUIRED TO REPORT COMPLIANCE DATA - 85% RULE	
Cumulative percent of facilities reporting data that are required to report compliance data (85% rule).	98%
DEINSTITUTIONALIZATION OF STATUS OFFENDERS (DSO)	
STATUS OFFENDERS AND NON-OFFENDERS PLACED IN SECURE DETENTION OR CORRECTIONAL FACILITIES	
Number of accused and adjudicated status offenders who were placed in secure detention or correctional facilities. Include status offender Valid Court Order violators (where applicable) and out of state runaways. Do not include juveniles held in violation of the Youth Handgun Safety Act or similar state law.	21
Number of accused and adjudicated status offenders who were placed in secure juvenile detention or correctional facilities and charged with or committed a violation of a valid court order. (Note: This is a statutory exception to the total number of instances of non-compliance with DSO.)	0
Number of accused and adjudicated status offenders who were placed in secure juvenile detention or correctional facilities in accordance with the Interstate Compact on Juveniles as enacted by the State. (Note: This is a statutory exception to the total number of instances of non-compliance with DSO.)	21
Calculated total number of accused and adjudicated status offenders who were placed in secure detention or correctional facilities not pursuant to one of the statutory exceptions, and therefore resulting in instances of non-compliance with DSO.	0
Number of non-offenders who were placed in secure detention or correctional facilities and are aliens or were alleged to be dependent, neglected, or abused.	0
DSO SUMMARY	
Calculated total number of DSO violations.	0
Calculated total number of DSO violations adjusting for non-reporting facilities.	0.00

RATE of non-compliance with DSO per 100,000 juvenile population.	0.00
RATE of non-compliance with DSO per 100,000 juvenile population, adjusting for non-reporting facilities.	0.00
SEPARATION	
POLICY IMPACTING SEPARATION	
Does the state have a policy in effect that requires individuals who work with both juveniles and adult inmates to have been trained and certified to work with juveniles?	Yes
SEPARATION IN SECURE JUVENILE DETENTION OR CORRECTIONAL FACILITIES	
Number of juveniles alleged to be or found to be delinquent who were detained or confined in secure juvenile detention or secure juvenile correctional facilities and who had sight or sound contact with adult inmates, including inmate trustees.	0
Number of juvenile status offenders and juvenile non-offenders who were aliens or alleged to be dependent, neglected, or abused and were detained or confined in secure juvenile detention or correctional facilities and had sight or sound contact with adult inmates, including inmate trustees.	0
TOTAL number of juveniles who were alleged to be or found to be delinquent, juvenile status offenders or juvenile non-offenders who are aliens or alleged to be dependent, neglected, or abused and were detained or confined in secure juvenile detention or correctional facilities and had sight or sound contact with adult inmates, including inmate trustees.	0
SEPARATION IN ADULT JAILS, ADULT LOCKUPS, SECURE ADULT DETENTION FACILITIES AND SECURE ADULT CORRECTIONAL FACILITIES	
Number of juveniles who were alleged to be or found to be delinquent and were detained or confined in adult jails or adult lockups, secure adult detention facilities, or secure adult correctional facilities and had sight or sound contact with adult inmates.	0
Number of juvenile status offenders and juvenile non-offenders who are aliens or alleged to be dependent, neglected, or abused and detained or confined in adult jails or adult lockups, secure adult detention facilities, or secure adult correctional facilities and had sight or sound contact with adult inmates.	0
TOTAL number of juveniles who were alleged to be or found to be delinquent, juvenile status offenders, and juvenile non-offenders who are aliens or alleged to be dependent, neglected, or abused, who were detained or confined in adult jails or adult lockups, secure adult detention facilities, or secure correctional facilities, and who had sight or sound contact with adult inmates.	0
Total number of juveniles charged as adults and detained in adult jails or lockups (for any length of time) that had sight or sound contact with adult inmates under section 223(a)(12)	0
SEPARATION SUMMARY	
Calculated total number of separation violations	0
Calculated total number of separation violations adjusting for non-reporting facilities	0.00
RATE of non-compliance with separation per 100,000 juvenile population.	0.00
RATE of non-compliance with separation per 100,000, adjusting for non-reporting facilities.	0.00
JAIL REMOVAL	
FACILITIES IN WHICH JUVENILES WERE DETAINED OR CONFINED	
Total number of jails or lockups for adults that are approved for the rural exception. (If zero, do not include rural table for certifying 45-day hearings on Section 223(a)(11)(B))	0
Total number of adult jails and adult lockups in which juveniles were detained or confined that meet rural exception criteria.	0
Total number of juveniles detained in a jail or lockup for adults that is approved for the rural exception.	0
Total number of juveniles charged as adults and detained in adult jails or lockups beyond what is permitted by exception under section 223(a)(13) (i.e., 6 hours for urban facilities/48 hours for rural facilities)	0
JUVENILES DETAINED WITHIN SIGHT OR SOUND CONTACT OF ADULT INMATES	
Total number of juveniles accused of a delinquent offense who were detained or confined in adult jails or adult lockups for 6 hours or less, for processing or release, while awaiting transfer to a juvenile facility, or prior to/following a court appearance, but who had contact with adult inmates.	0
JUVENILES ACCUSED OF DELINQUENT OFFENSES OR ADJUDICATED DELINQUENT	
Total number of juveniles accused of delinquent offenses who were detained or confined in adult jails or adult lockups in excess of 6 hours, and not pursuant to the rural, conditions of distance, or conditions of safety exceptions.	7
Total number of juveniles accused of delinquent offenses who were detained or confined in adult jails or adult lockups, for 6 hours or less, for purposes other than processing or release, while awaiting transfer to a juvenile facility, or during which period such juveniles made a court appearance.	0
Total number of juveniles accused of delinquent offenses who were detained or confined in adult jails or adult lockups in excess of 6 hours, but less than 48 hours (not including weekends and legal holidays), while awaiting an initial court appearance pursuant to the rural exception, provided that there was no sight or sound contact with adult inmates (Note: This is a statutory exception to the jail removal requirement and applies to facilities that have prior approval to use the rural exception by the DSA)	0
Total number of juveniles accused of delinquent offenses who were detained or confined in excess of 6 hours but not more than 48 (not including weekends and legal holidays) while awaiting an initial court appearance in an Adult Jail or Adult Lockup due to conditions of distance to be traveled or the lack of highway, road, or transportation, provided that during this time there was no contact with adult inmates (pursuant to Section 223(a)((13)(B)(ii)(II) of the JJDP Act)	0

(Note: This is a statutory exception to the total number of instances of non-compliance with jail removal or its rural exception.)	
Total number of juveniles accused of delinquent offenses who were detained or confined in adult jails or adult lockups in excess of 6 hours, but not more than 24 hours after the time that such conditions allowed for reasonably safe travel, while awaiting an initial court appearance, where conditions of safety existed (e.g., severe adverse, life-threatening weather conditions that do not allow for reasonably safe travel), provided that during there was no contact with adult inmates (Note: This is a statutory exception to the jail removal requirement.)	0
Total number of juveniles adjudicated of delinquent offenses who were detained or confined in adult jails or adult lockups for any length of time.	0
JUVENILE STATUS AND NONOFFENDERS	
Total number of accused or adjudicated status offenders detained or confined for any length of time in adult jails or adult lockups.	0
Total number of juveniles who have not been charged with any offense and are aliens or are alleged to be dependent, neglected, or abused who were detained or confined for any length of time in adult jails or adult lockups.	0
JAIL REMOVAL SUMMARY	
Total instances of non-compliance with the jail removal requirement.	7
Total instances in which the state used the rural, travel conditions, or conditions of safety exceptions to detain or confine juveniles in adult jails or adult lockups in excess of 6 hours.	0
Total instances of non-compliance with the jail removal requirement as a result of juveniles detained or confined in adult jails or adult lockups, adjusting for non-reporting facilities.	7.13
Rate of non-compliance with jail removal per 100,000 juvenile population.	1.48
Rate of non-compliance with jail removal per 100,000 juvenile population, adjusting for non-reporting facilities.	1.51
SECTION 223(a)(11)(B)	
USE OF JAILS OR LOCKUPS FOR ADULTS TO DETAIN JUVENILES CHARGED AS ADULTS	
Does state law restrict the use of facilities qualifying as "jails or lockups for adults" to be used for the confinement of juveniles charged as adults and pending the outcome of their trial? If "Yes", using the "Other Documentation" tab, upload relevant statutes to provide documentation for the following areas: (1) juveniles charged as adults; (2) direct file/waiver hearings; and (3) sentencing.	Yes
INITIAL COURT HEARING AS DEFINED IN SECTION 223(a)(11)(B)	
Total number of juveniles charged as adults who were detained or confined in adult jails or adult lockups in excess of 6 hours, and not pursuant to the rural, conditions of distance, or conditions of safety exceptions.	0
Of the total number of juveniles charged as adults that were detained in jails or lockups for adults, how many received a Section 223(a)(11)(B) hearing?	0
How many Section 223(a)(11)(B) hearing court orders met all 7 factors?	0
Of the court orders that met all seven factors, please describe what "other relevant factors" were considered? Response: n/a	
Number of Section 223(a)(11)(B) hearings that did not occur plus the number of Section 223(a)(11)(B) hearings that did occur but did not meet all seven (7) factors.	0
Of the number of Section 223(a)(11)(B) court orders that did not meet all 7 factors, which factors were not met - please check all that are missing:	
LENGTH OF STAY FOR JUVENILES CHARGED AS ADULTS DETAINED OR CONFINED IN ADULT JAILS OR LOCKUPS	
Number of Juveniles Charged as an Adult Detained or Confined in an Adult Jail or Lockup for upwards to 180 days and received a court hearing, in non-rural areas, at 30 days	0
Number of Court Orders received that document the 7 relevant factors to consider when making a "Section 223(a)(11)(B)" finding at 30 days, in non-rural areas	0
Number of Court Hearings at 30 days that did not document the 7 relevant factors to consider when making a "Section 223(a)(11)(B)" finding in non-rural areas	0
Number of Juveniles Charged as an Adult Detained or Confined in an Adult Jail or Lockup for upwards to 180 days and received a court hearing, in non-rural areas, at 60 days	0
Number of Court Orders received that document the 7 relevant factors to consider when making a "Section 223(a)(11)(B)" finding at 60 days, in non-rural areas	0
Number of Court Hearings at 60 days that did not document the 7 relevant factors to consider when making a "Section 223(a)(11)(B)" finding in non-rural areas	0
Number of Juveniles Charged as an Adult Detained or Confined in an Adult Jail or Lockup for upwards to 180 days and received a court hearing, in non-rural areas, at 90 days	0
Number of Court Orders received that document the 7 relevant factors to consider when making a "Section 223(a)(11)(B)" finding at 90 days, in non-rural areas	0
Number of Court Hearings at 90 days that did not document the 7 relevant factors to consider when making a "Section 223(a)(11)(B)" finding in non-rural areas	0
Number of Juveniles Charged as an Adult Detained or Confined in an Adult Jail or Lockup for upwards to 180 days and received a court hearing, in non-rural areas, at 120 days	0

Number of Court Orders received that document the 7 relevant factors to consider when making a "Section 223(a)(11)(B)" finding at 120 days, in non-rural areas	0
Number of Court Hearings at 120 days that did not document the 7 relevant factors to consider when making a "Section 223(a)(11)(B)" finding in non-rural areas	0
Number of Juveniles Charged as an Adult Detained or Confined in an Adult Jail or Lockup for upwards to 180 days and received a court hearing, in non-rural areas, at 150 days	0
Number of Court Orders received that document the 7 relevant factors to consider when making a "Section 223(a)(11)(B)" finding at 150 days, in non-rural areas	0
Number of Court Hearings at 150 days that did not document the 7 relevant factors to consider when making a "Section 223(a)(11)(B)" finding in non-rural areas	0
Total number of Court Hearings for upwards to 180 days that did not document the 7 relevant factors to consider when making a "Section 223(a)(11)(B)" finding in non-rural areas (Total Number of Violations)	0
Number of Juveniles Charged as an Adult Detained or Confined in an Adult Jail or Lockup for upwards to 180 days and received a court hearing, in rural areas, at 45 days	0
Number of Court Orders received that document the 7 relevant factors to consider when making a "Section 223(a)(11)(B)" finding at 45 days, in rural areas	0
Number of Court Hearings at 45 days that did not document the 7 relevant factors to consider when making a "Section 223(a)(11)(B)" finding in rural areas	0
Number of Juveniles Charged as an Adult Detained or Confined in an Adult Jail or Lockup for upwards to 180 days and received a court hearing, in rural areas, at 90 days	0
Number of Court Orders received that document the 7 relevant factors to consider when making a "Section 223(a)(11)(B)" finding at 90 days, in rural areas	0
Number of Court Hearings at 90 days that did not document the 7 relevant factors to consider when making a "Section 223(a)(11)(B)" finding in rural areas	0
Number of Juveniles Charged as an Adult Detained or Confined in an Adult Jail or Lockup for upwards to 180 days and received a court hearing, in rural areas, at 135 days	0
Number of Court Orders received that document the 7 relevant factors to consider when making a "Section 223(a)(11)(B)" finding at 135 days, in rural areas	0
Number of Court Hearings at 135 days that did not document the 7 relevant factors to consider when making a "Section 223(a)(11)(B)" finding in rural areas	0
Total number of Court Hearings for upwards to 180 days that did not document the 7 relevant factors to consider when making a "Section 223(a)(11)(B)" finding in rural areas (Total Number of Violations)	0
JUVENILES CHARGED AS AN ADULT WITH A LENGTH OF STAY AT OR MORE THAN 180 DAYS IN AN ADULT JAIL OR LOCKUP	
How many juveniles charged as an adult have been detained in a jail or lockup for adults, or such that they have sight or sound contact with adult inmates, for more than 180 days?	0
Of the number of juveniles charged as adults in 4a, how many written court orders articulate the court's finding of good cause for an extension, or documents a waiver by the juvenile?	0
Number of Juveniles Charged as an Adult Detained or Confined in an Adult Jail or Lockup for greater than 180 days and received a court hearing, in non-rural areas, at 210 days	0
Number of Court Orders received that document the 7 relevant factors to consider when making a "Section 223(a)(11)(B)" finding at 210 days, in non-rural areas	0
Number of Court Hearings at 210 days that did not document the 7 relevant factors to consider when making a "Section 223(a)(11)(B)" finding in non-rural areas	0
Number of Juveniles Charged as an Adult Detained or Confined in an Adult Jail or Lockup for greater than 180 days and received a court hearing, in non-rural areas, at 240 days	0
Number of Court Orders received that document the 7 relevant factors to consider when making a "Section 223(a)(11)(B)" finding at 240 days, in non-rural areas	0
Number of Court Hearings at 240 days that did not document the 7 relevant factors to consider when making a "Section 223(a)(11)(B)" finding in non-rural areas	0
Number of Juveniles Charged as an Adult Detained or Confined in an Adult Jail or Lockup for greater than 180 days and received a court hearing, in non-rural areas, at 270 days	0
Number of Court Orders received that document the 7 relevant factors to consider when making a "Section 223(a)(11)(B)" finding at 270 days, in non-rural areas	0
Number of Court Hearings at 270 days that did not document the 7 relevant factors to consider when making a "Section 223(a)(11)(B)" finding in non-rural areas	0
Number of Juveniles Charged as an Adult Detained or Confined in an Adult Jail or Lockup for greater than 180 days and received a court hearing, in non-rural areas, at 300 days	0
Number of Court Orders received that document the 7 relevant factors to consider when making a "Section 223(a)(11)(B)" finding at 300 days, in non-rural areas	0
Number of Court Hearings at 300 days that did not document the 7 relevant factors to consider when making a "Section 223(a)(11)(B)" finding in non-rural areas	0

Number of Juveniles Charged as an Adult Detained or Confined in an Adult Jail or Lockup for greater than 180 days and received a court hearing, in non-rural areas, at 330 days	0
Number of Court Orders received that document the 7 relevant factors to consider when making a "Section 223(a)(11)(B)" finding at 330 days, in non-rural areas	0
Number of Court Hearings at 330 days that did not document the 7 relevant factors to consider when making a "Section 223(a)(11)(B)" finding in non-rural areas	0
Total number of Court Hearings for greater than 180 days that did not document the 7 relevant factors to consider when making a "Section 223(a)(11)(B)" finding in non-rural areas (Total Number of Violations)	0
Number of Juveniles Charged as an Adult Detained or Confined in an Adult Jail or Lockup for greater than 180 days and received a court hearing, in rural areas, at 225 days	0
Number of Court Orders received that document the 7 relevant factors to consider when making a "Section 223(a)(11)(B)" finding at 225 days, in rural areas	0
Number of Court Hearings at 225 days that did not document the 7 relevant factors to consider when making a "Section 223(a)(11)(B)" finding in rural areas	0
Number of Juveniles Charged as an Adult Detained or Confined in an Adult Jail or Lockup for greater than 180 days and received a court hearing, in rural areas, at 270 days	0
Number of Court Orders received that document the 7 relevant factors to consider when making a "Section 223(a)(11)(B)" finding at 270 days, in rural areas	0
Number of Court Hearings at 270 days that did not document the 7 relevant factors to consider when making a "Section 223(a)(11)(B)" finding in rural areas	0
Number of Juveniles Charged as an Adult Detained or Confined in an Adult Jail or Lockup for greater than 180 days and received a court hearing, in rural areas, at 315 days	0
Number of Court Orders received that document the 7 relevant factors to consider when making a "Section 223(a)(11)(B)" finding at 315 days, in rural areas	0
Number of Court Hearings at 315 days that did not document the 7 relevant factors to consider when making a "Section 223(a)(11)(B)" finding in rural areas	0
Total number of Court Hearings for greater than 180 days that did not document the 7 relevant factors to consider when making a "Section 223(a)(11)(B)" finding in rural areas (Total Number of Violations)	0
How many juveniles have been detained or confined in a jail or lockup for adults, or such that they have sight or sound contact with adult inmates, for more than 360 days?	0
Of the number of juveniles charged as adults in 4c, how many written court orders articulate the court's finding of good cause for an extension, or documentation of a waiver by the juvenile?	0
SECTION 223(a)(11)(B) SUMMARY	
Total instances of non-compliance with the Section 223(a)(11)(B) requirement.	0
Total instances of non-compliance with the Section 223(a)(11)(B) requirement, adjusting for non-reporting facilities.	0.00
Rate of non-compliance with Section 223(a)(11)(B) per 100,000 juvenile population.	0.00
Rate of non-compliance with Section 223(a)(11)(B) per 100,000 juvenile population, adjusting for non-reporting facilities.	0.00

Secure Facility On-Site Inspection Compliance – Planning Cycle 10/1/2022 – 9/30/2025

Year	Total Number Secure Facilities	Number Facilities Receiving On-Site Inspections	Percent Facilities Receiving On-Site Inspections
✓ 1	175	74	42.29 %
2			
3			