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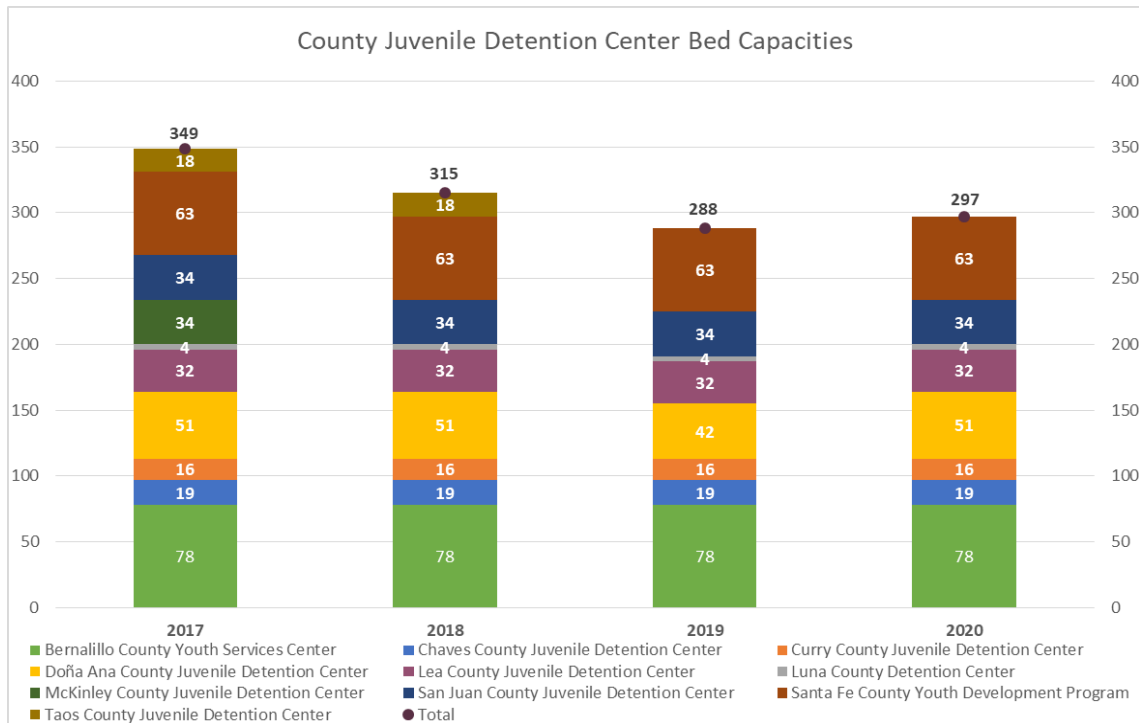
Juvenile Detention Centers

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

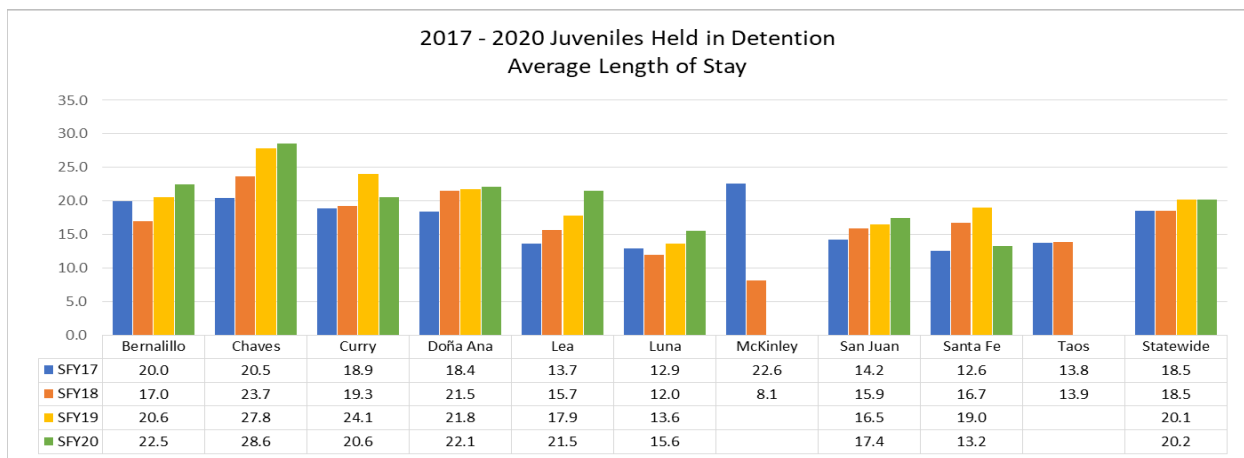
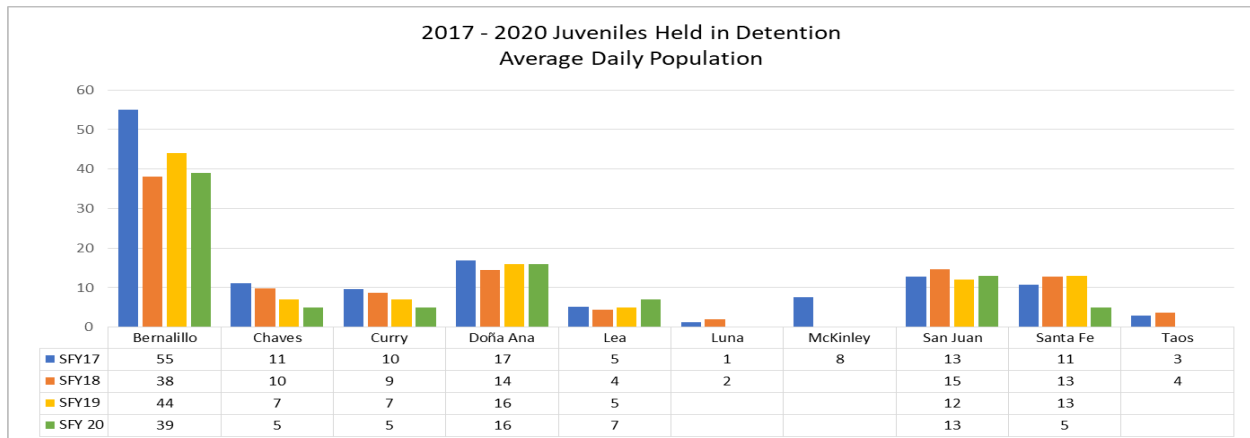
CYFD partners with administrators from New Mexico counties to maintain safe, secure and healthy conditions of confinement, and quality provision of services for juveniles in detention centers.

In state fiscal year 2020, there were eight juvenile detention centers in the State of New Mexico. All facilities housed male and female clients, except Luna County which only housed males. Chaves and Luna Counties closed their doors in January of 2020, Santa Fe County closed in April of 2020, and Curry County closed in May of 2020.

<u>Facility</u>	<u>Bed Capacity</u>	<u>Certified Annually</u>
Bernalillo County Youth Services Center	78	December
Doña Ana County Juvenile Detention Center	51	August
Lea County Juvenile Detention Center	32	May
San Juan County Juvenile Detention Center	34	April
<i>Chaves County Juvenile Detention Center</i>	<i>19</i>	<i>Closed, January 2020</i>
<i>Luna County Juvenile Detention Center</i>	<i>4</i>	<i>Closed, January 2020</i>
<i>Curry County Juvenile Detention Center</i>	<i>16</i>	<i>Closed, May 2020</i>
<i>Santa Fe County Youth Development Program</i>	<i>63</i>	<i>Closed, April 2020</i>
Year Start Capacity/Year Finish Capacity:	297/195	

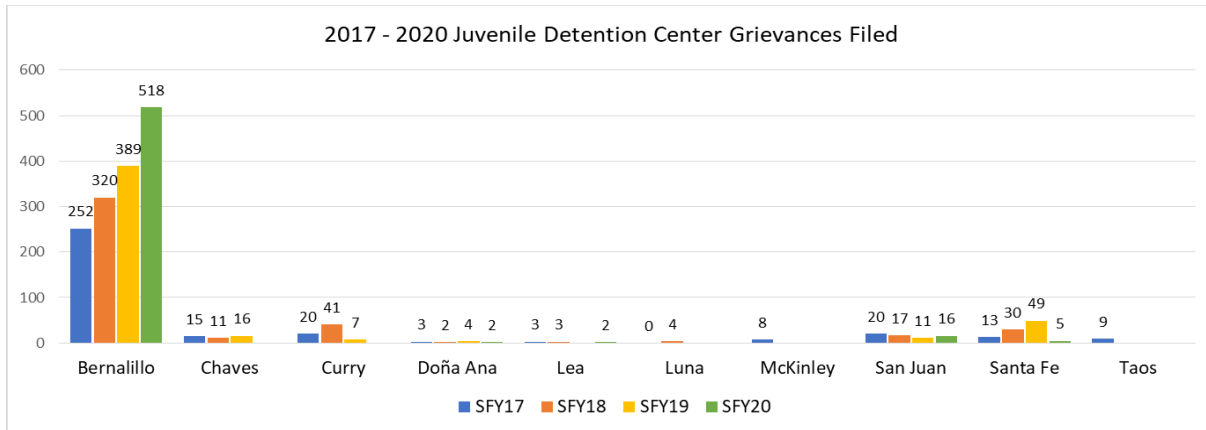


While the statewide JDC bed capacity was at 297 in Fiscal Year 2020, the average daily population statewide has remained under 50 percent capacity the last four years – 40.8 percent in 2017, 34.6 percent in 2018, 37.7 percent in state fiscal year 2019, and 34 percent in 2020.



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

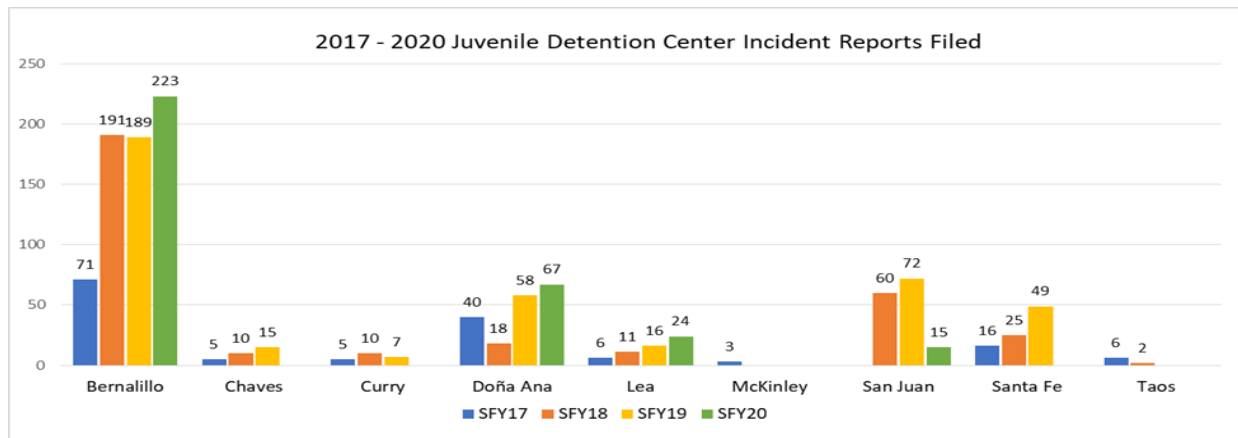
Bernalillo County Youth Service Center exceeds the Detention Standard, using the grievance system for written requests as well. The numbers are driven by facility administration encouraging residents to use the grievance process for any issue, to provide them full access to and communication with facility administrators. Grievances can now be made electronically in addition to written, for greater access. Grievances in Bernalillo County are categorized into 15 areas, from medical, dental and mental health services to inappropriate staff or youth conduct, to food, safety and programming. All grievances are addressed by staff.



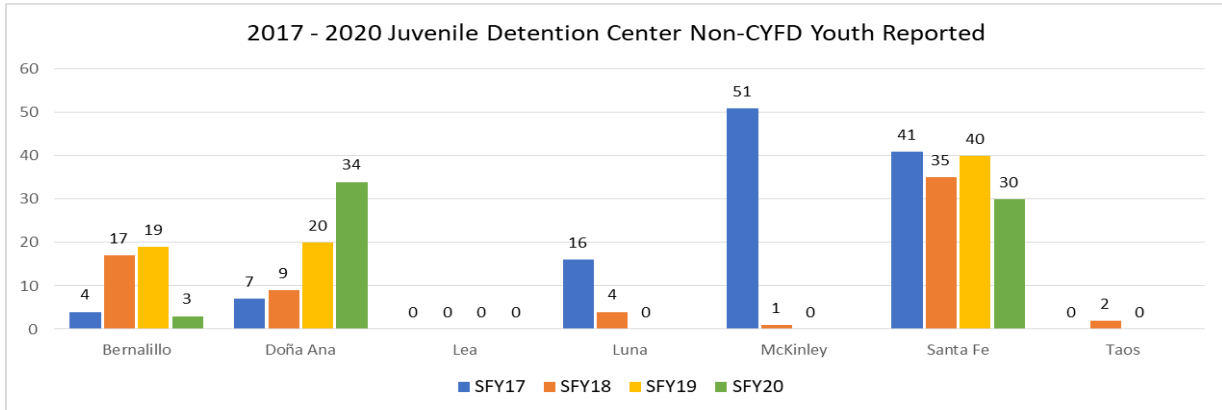
Any time a juvenile is placed in mechanical restraints, such as handcuffs, AD belt, belly chain foot shackles, safety helmet or soft cuffs, except when used during transportation outside the secure area, is to be reported to the CYFD Compliance Coordinator within twenty-four business hours.

Serious incidents are also reported. These can be environmental hazards, arrest or detention or situations that require emergency services. Environmental hazards include unsafe conditions which create immediate threat to life or safety, including but not limited to fire and contagious disease requiring quarantine. Emergency services include: unanticipated admission to a hospital, other psychiatric facility, or the provision of emergency services including, but not limited to treatment for broken bones, cuts requiring sutures, poisoning, contagious diseases requiring quarantine, burns requiring specialized medical treatment, medication under-dose or overdose requiring treatment, or incidents between residents or residents and staff resulting in physical or psychological harm or which could result in psychological harm or a confrontation between staff(s) or resident(s) that results in any restraint, use of force or behavior-management technique, or other conditions requiring specialized treatment at an urgent care center, emergency room or by EMS.

Bernalillo County encourages staff use of incident reports to share information as well document serious incidents. Additionally, while there have been detention center closures and a downward trend in detention placements, the seriousness and longer periods of detention for county and out-of-county youth with greater needs, has resulted in the reported serious incidents levels.



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



Juvenile Justice System Improvement- Juvenile Detention Alternatives Initiative (JDAI)

The Annie E. Casey Foundation (AECF) began to tackle juvenile justice reform efforts with a vision that all youth involved in the juvenile justice system should have opportunities to develop into healthy, productive adults, while promoting public safety, through the implementation of the Juvenile Detention Alternatives Initiative (JDAI) eight core strategies. These strategies have evolved far beyond detention reform alone. It was always the intention that improving the first point of detention in the juvenile justice process would eventually have an impact on the rest of the points in the system. That impact has never been more predominant. Through the years, the focus of the reform efforts have evolved into two core focus areas- the deep end of the system and probation transformation. The deep end of the system focuses on youth going into out of home placements. The probation transformation focuses on meaningful transformation of who probation serves and how probation functions in serving those youth. The common values that help advance both focuses are a commitment to racial equity and diverting as many youth as possible away from the system.

Leadership and Coordination

The Statewide System Improvement Leadership Team has been comprised of CYFD, New Mexico Counties, and the New Mexico Supreme Court. In SFY 2020, the New Mexico Public Education Department (PED) joined the Leadership Team with a new multi-year Memorandum of Understanding (See Appendix A: JDAI Memorandum of Understanding). The Leadership Team met bi-monthly through SFY 2020, first in person, and then via ZOOM. The mission of JDAI/system improvement efforts, as updated by the Leadership Team, is to build safer communities by fostering youth success. The Leadership Team embraced a vision for system improvement efforts that all system-involved youth, especially youth of color, thrive. Leadership focuses on state-level Strategies, local strategies, and data. Each area is highlighted below.

State-Level Strategies

State-level strategies identify statewide activities that are intended to support local communities in their juvenile justice system improvement efforts. These strategies for SFY20 include leadership and coordination, statewide system assessments, tribal collaboration, conferences and training with racial equity strategies at the forefront and center of system improvement.

System Assessments – System assessments are intensive, objective analyses of communities’ juvenile justice strengths and challenges. System assessments are completed by Judicial District and provide county-level information within each district. In SFY 2020, a system assessment was conducted December 11 and 12, 2019 for District 12 which encompasses Lincoln and Otero Counties. The draft report was delivered to the local juvenile justice continuum boards on May 22, 2020. Other assessments, planned for the spring of 2020, were postponed due to the coronavirus pandemic. The feasibility of doing virtual system assessments, via Zoom, were explored and deemed not feasible. All system assessments are on hold and will be rescheduled as pandemic and travel restrictions are lifted.

The chart below reflects the status of system assessments, by District:

COMPLETED SYSTEM ASSESSMENTS		SYSTEM ASSESSMENTS TO DO	
District	County(ies)	District	County(ies)
2	Bernalillo	1	Santa Fe, Rio Arriba, Los Alamos
6	Grant, Luna, Hidalgo	3	Dona Ana
11	San Juan	4	Mora, San Miguel, Guadalupe
12	Lincoln, Otero	5	Lea
13	Sandoval, Valencia, Cibola	7	Socorro, Sierra, Catron
		8	Taos, Colfax, Union
		9	Curry, Roosevelt
		10	Quay, DeBaca, Harding
		11	McKinley
		14	Chaves, Eddy

Tribal Collaboration – Collaboration efforts continued to grow with tribes in New Mexico during SFY 2020. Most notable was the implementation of HB149 passed in SFY 2019, an amendment to juvenile justice Tribal Notification requirements. The amendment provided for early notification of a Native youth referral at the time of a petition being filed. Additionally, it required collaboration with tribal entities throughout the entire process of a youth entering the system. CYFD convened a statewide committee and revised CYFD policies and practices to meet and exceed the requirements of the legislation. Additionally, CYFD developed notification letters with New Mexico’s nation, tribe, and pueblo partners. The notification letters identify a youth who has come into contact with CYFD, provides information about the referral, and an invitation for tribal probation and families to join CYFD when meeting with the youth.

Conferences – During SFY 2020, the Annie E. Casey Foundation held the 24th annual JDAI Inter-site National Conference in Seattle, WA. The event brought members of the JDAI network together to explore a range of youth-justice topics, race and ethnic equity; probation transformation; youth, family and community engagement and partnership; and deep-end system reform. New Mexico sponsored a delegation of leaders from the Governor’s office, tribal sites, CYFD leadership and staff to provide the opportunity to hear from JDAI pioneers and nationwide peers on the strength of the initiative, and to engage with other national sites.

Training – Reducing Racial and Ethnic Disparities (RRED) is a priority in New Mexico and is at the forefront system improvement efforts. A key race equity effort planned for SFY 2020 was to replicate the 2019 “Equitable Results Engagement” (ERE) for northern districts. Federal Title II Formula Grant funds and Annie E. Casey Foundation grant funds were identified to cover the costs of participant travel, lodging, meals and other conference costs. The ERE agenda was designed to demonstrate CYFD’s commitment to reducing racial and ethnic disparities by engaging district sites and local leaders across the state. The agenda included sessions that informed attendees on racial equity, effective racial equity strategies and approaches for results-based outcomes. The April 2020 ERE was cancelled due to the coronavirus and will be rescheduled when pandemic and travel restrictions are lifted.

Local Strategies

Local-level strategies identify activities that drive local juvenile justice system improvement efforts. Local strategies include development and support to local juvenile justice continuum

boards, local stakeholder/leader participation in statewide and national conferences and trainings and creating a network of mentorship with newer sites.

Local Continuum Boards - Local juvenile justice continuum boards are made up of local stakeholders who serve to promote and implement local system improvement practices. New Mexico statute (9-2A-14.1 F) defines a juvenile justice continuum as “a system of services and sanctions for juveniles arrested or referred to juvenile probation and parole or at risk of such referral and consists of a formal partnership (via a memorandum of understanding) among one or more units of local or tribal governments, the children's court, the district attorney, the public defender, local law enforcement agencies, the public schools and other entities such as private nonprofit organizations, the business community and religious organizations.”

Local boards complete needs assessments and develop three-year plans to identify local needs and alternatives to detention and prevention priorities. Additionally, system assessments, described under state-level strategies above, provide valuable information and insight for local system improvement planning by identifying local system strengths and challenges.

During SFY 2020, the System Improvement Coordinator provided JDAI/system improvement presentations and updates to Continuum Coordinators, and local boards preparing for upcoming system assessments.

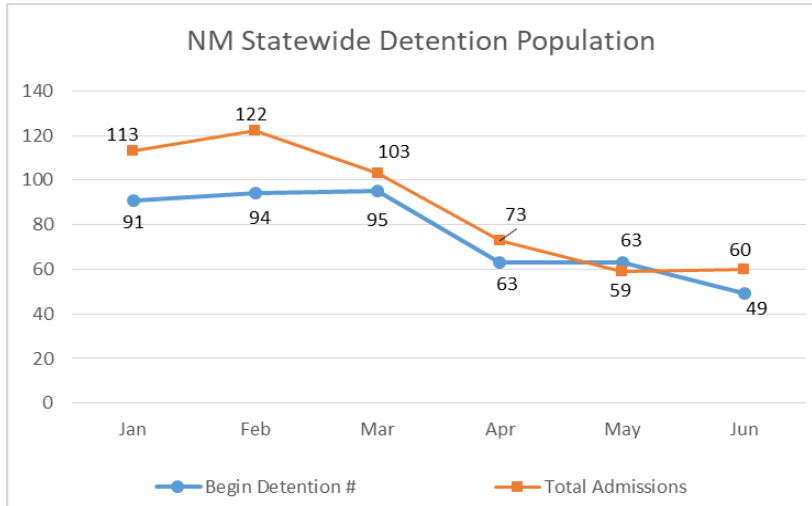
Conferences & Training – Conferences immerse local stakeholders in system improvement principles and priorities. They provide an awareness of the issues, research, evidence-based and research-based programs and practices, and peer networking with an eye toward local sharing and implementation. During SFY 2020, a representative team of local stakeholders had the opportunity to attend the 24th Annual JDAI Conference as reported earlier in this report. This conference had a focus on diversion/restorative justice programs and reducing racial and ethnic disparities. The Equitable Results Engagement (ERE), described under state-wide strategies, was scheduled to concentrate on these two priority areas of system improvement. When rescheduled, the ERE will be a powerful vehicle for sharing system improvement information and resources with local stakeholders.

Trainings are another opportunity to immerse in the initiative. Because the pandemic disrupted many of the plans of this office, trainings were provided in a virtual forum. Webinars, Zoom meetings, GoToMeetings, Google meets etc. became the go-to for bringing local sites into the training world. JDAIconnect delivered a great variety of probation transformation and diversion webinars which were passed along for local sites to view with their boards. The most important training this reporting period was a four session Tribal Notification legislation training for every county statewide. This was an intensive training focused on providing a train the trainer approach to Native American historical trauma and background for the groundbreaking legislation on Tribal Notification.

Statewide and Local Data

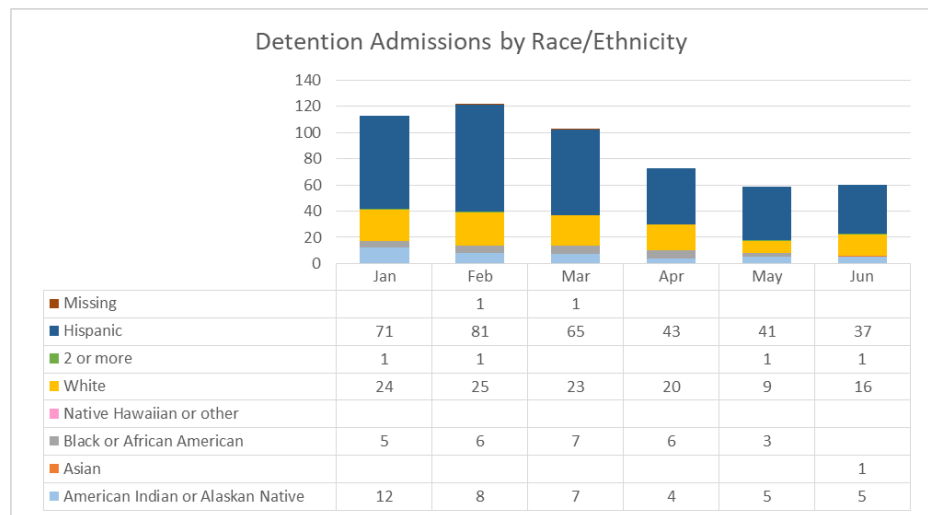
Regular juvenile detention and system improvement data is provided to the JDAI/System Improvement Leadership Team, including monthly detention admissions and out of home placements; detentions by offense category; quarterly reporting spreadsheets and detention overrides data. During the last quarter of SFY 2020, CYFD provided specially requested juvenile

detention data to the Annie E. Casey Foundation to track the impact of the coronavirus pandemic impact on juvenile detention placements.



The rather immediate effect on detention when the pandemic hit New Mexico in March 2020, was a 29 percent reduction in detention admissions the following month. Similarly, the detentions on the first of the April (Begin Detention #) fell by 34 percent.

Detention admissions were also tracked by race and ethnicity. Hispanic youth populations fluctuated between 62 and 69 percent of the population of detention admissions.



The Screening Admissions and Releases Application (SARA) system houses statewide detention data and the NM State Risk Assessment Instrument (RAI), provides data on the scoring of the RAI, and is one of the JDAI/System Improvement data sources. The data is maintained by the CYFD JJS Data Unit. During SFY 2020, an analysis of the RAI began, to ensure reliability and validity. Additionally, the planning for the enhancement of the 15-year-old SARA system began and will be ready for implementation during SFY 2021.

The Annie E. Casey Foundation released a “Data” challenge during the fall of 2019. The challenge invited sites and professionals across the nation to view data videos, read data lessons and make comments in response to what they learned. Led by CYFD Special Programs’ Operations Research Analyst, professionals across New Mexico participated fully in this challenge and CYFD received a national Engager award from the foundation. The recognition is an indication that data is a priority and NM will continue to produce data to drive system improvement efforts.

Juvenile Community Corrections (JCC)

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

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

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

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

State Fiscal Year 2020 in Review

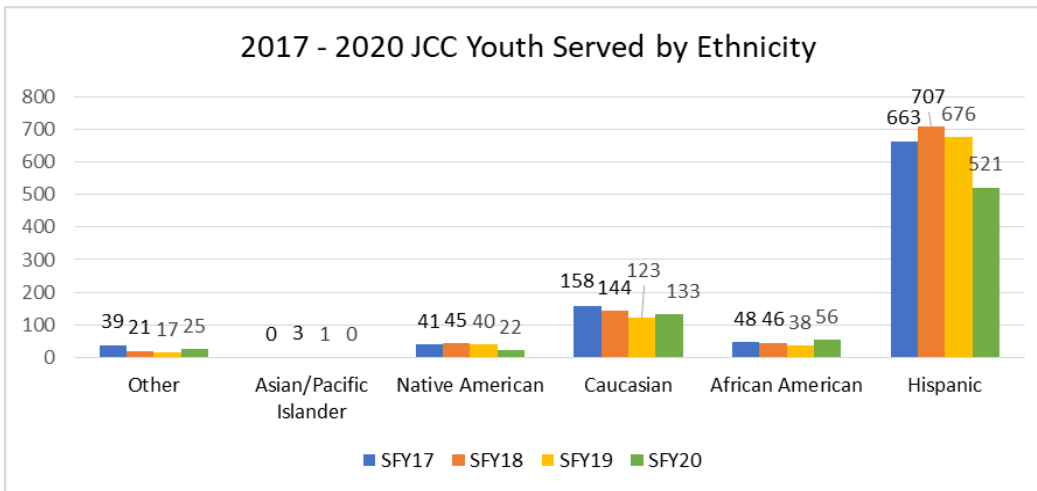
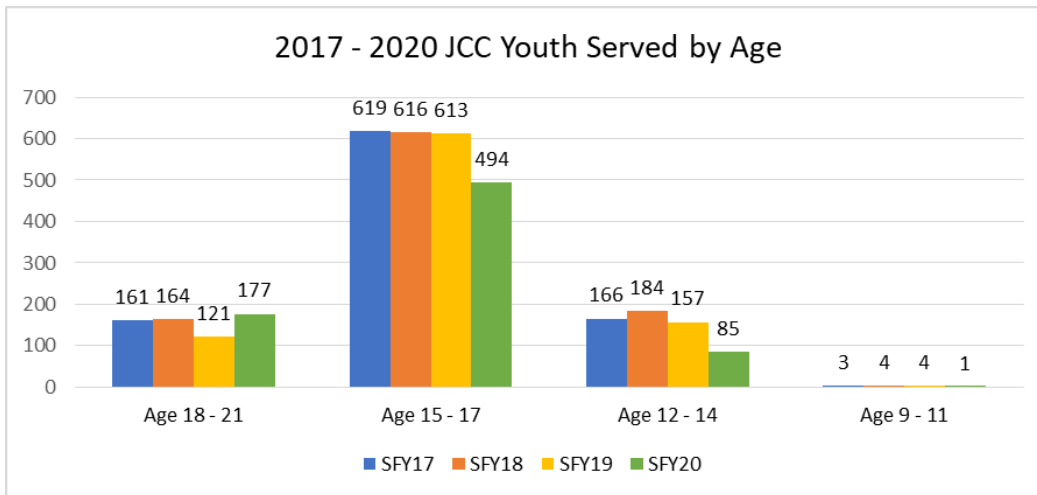
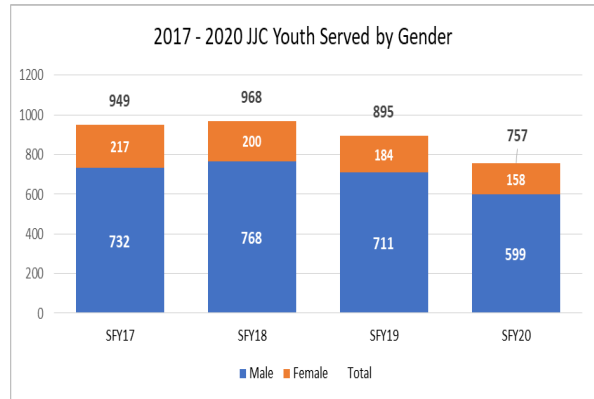
The Juvenile Community Corrections Program (JCC) was supported by 15 service providers that served 30 counties. Providers were in their fifth year of an eight (8) year contract cycle.

Chart 1: Service Provider	Counties Served
Border Area Mental Health Services	Grant, Luna & Hidalgo
Chaves County CASA	Chaves
Families and Youth, Inc.	Dona Ana, Socorro, Sierra & Catron
Future Foundations Family Center	Cibola
Guidance Center of Lea County	Lea
Human Resource Development Associates	Taos
JCH Inc, Golden Services	Eddy
Mental Health Resources, Inc.	DeBaca, Curry, Quay, Harding & Roosevelt
PB&J Family Services	Bernalillo, Sandoval & Valencia (as well as YDDC & CNYC)
Rio Arriba County	Rio Arriba
San Juan County	San Juan
The Counseling Center	Lincoln & Otero
Valle del Sol	Colfax & Union
Youth Development, Inc.	Bernalillo, Sandoval, Torrance & Valencia
YouthWorks	Santa Fe

Client Demographics - The JCC program served 757 youth during state fiscal year (SFY) 2020, a 15 percent decrease from the 895 served in SFY 2019. Services were dramatically impacted in the fourth quarter of SFY 2020 by the coronavirus pandemic.

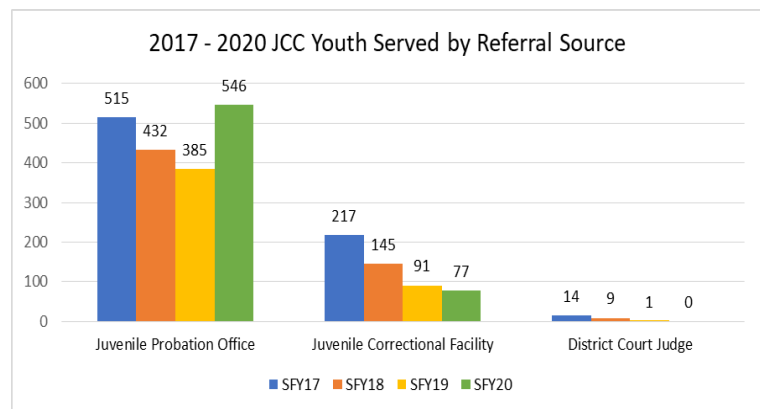
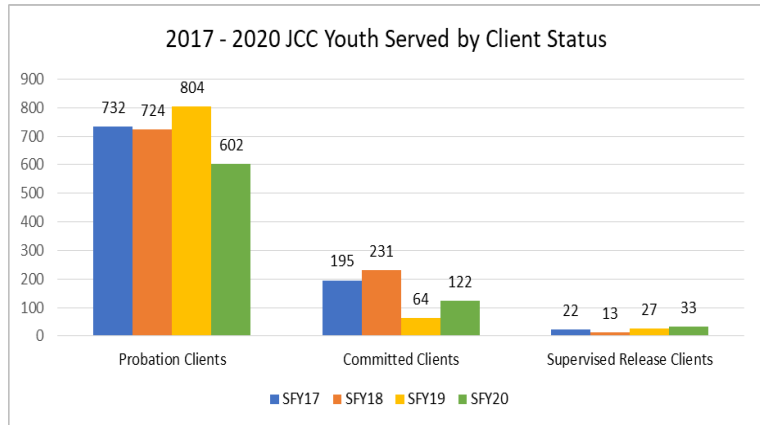
The following charts summarize client demographics for SFY 2020, compared to the last three years. Similar demographic patterns are seen between 2017 and 2020:

- gender (79% male; 21% female in 2020)
- by age (65% ages 15-17, followed by 23% ages 18 – 21, and 11% ages 12-14 in 2020), and
- ethnicity (69% Hispanic, 18% Caucasian, 3% Native American and 7% African American in 2020).



Seventy-nine percent of clients served in Fiscal Year 2020 were probation clients, followed by 16.1% committed clients, and 4.4% supervised release clients.

There were 134 youth in SFY 2019 who carried over receiving services in 2020. Of the new JCC clients in 2020, 546 (74%) were referred by the juvenile probation office, while 77 (26%) were referred by a juvenile correctional facility. Note, referrals may also come from the district attorney, as well as public/private defense attorneys. These referrals are typically completed by the juvenile probation office on their behalf.

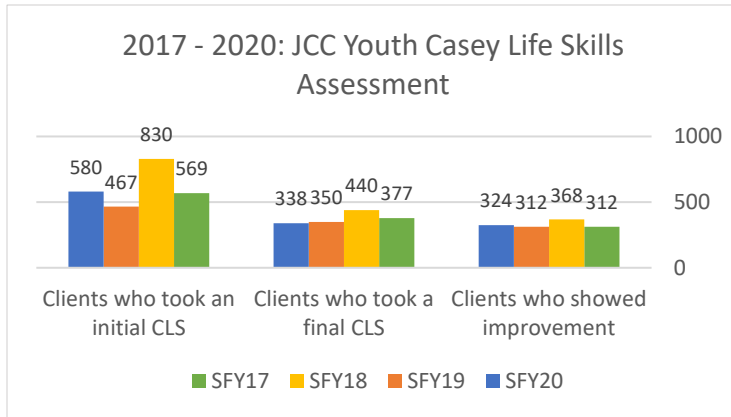


Program Services – Juvenile Community Corrections providers have utilized evidenced-based program services. Every JCC client is expected to receive the Casey Life Skills Assessment (CLSA). In SFY 2020, 77% of clients received the initial CLSA. The assessment assists youth and service providers identify the behaviors and competencies the client will need in order to achieve long term goals. The CLSA is a way to build a youth’s personal checklist of skills and strengths. The CLSA displays what a youth already knows and what youth can focus on to learn life skills. The CLSA is administered online, with results immediately available. JCC service providers use these results, along with input from the client, family and juvenile probation, to craft a customized service plan.

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

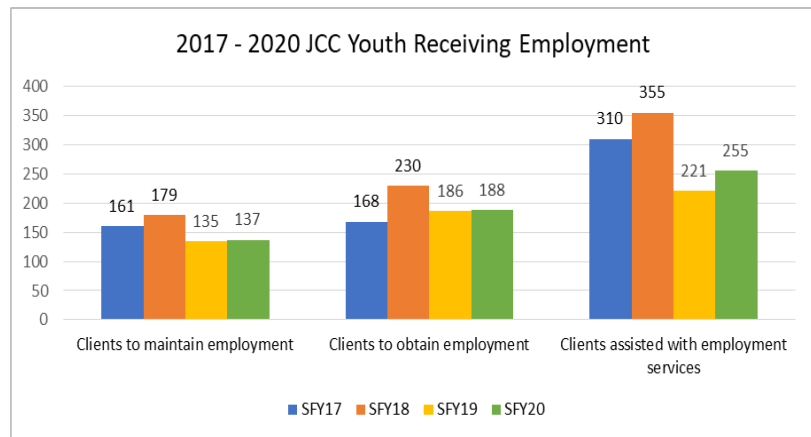
- Maintaining healthy relationships
- Work and study habits
- Planning and setting goals
- Using community resources
- Daily living activities
- Budgeting and paying bills
- Computer literacy
- Permanent connections to caring adults

A CLSA is also administered at the completion of JCC services to evaluate improvements in the core competencies. In Fiscal Year 2020, 338 clients, or 45% completed a final CLSA. (Note, there are instances when youth may not cooperate or may have an early discharge before a CLSA and

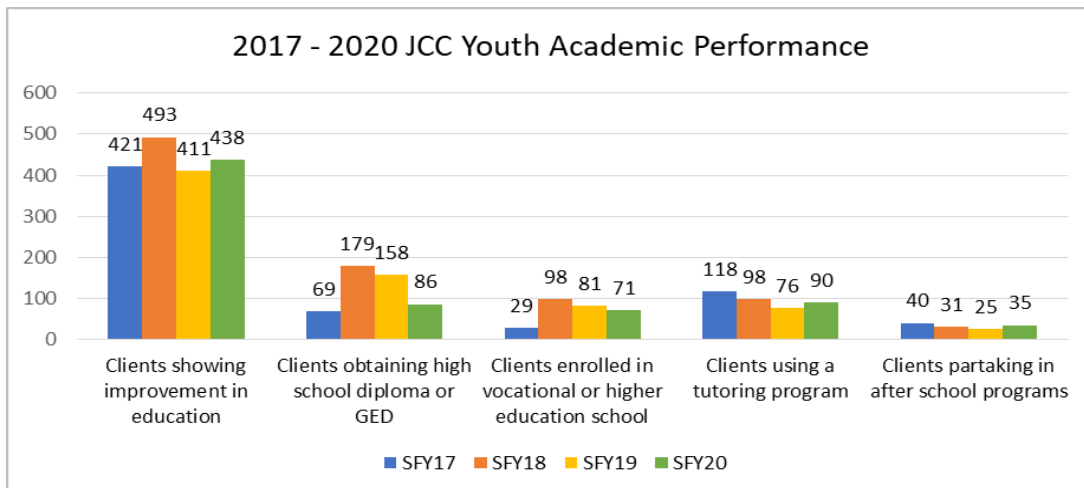


service plan can be completed. The final CLSA is usually not completed when a youth is uncooperative, unsuccessful discharge, or an abrupt discharge from juvenile probation without adequate notification to the JCC provider.) The rate of improvement for clients who received a final CLS in SFY 2020 was 96% (324/338) as a result of JCC program involvement.

Of the 757 youth served in state fiscal year 2020, 255 received employment services. A total of 188 clients (or 74% of those receiving employment services) obtained employment.



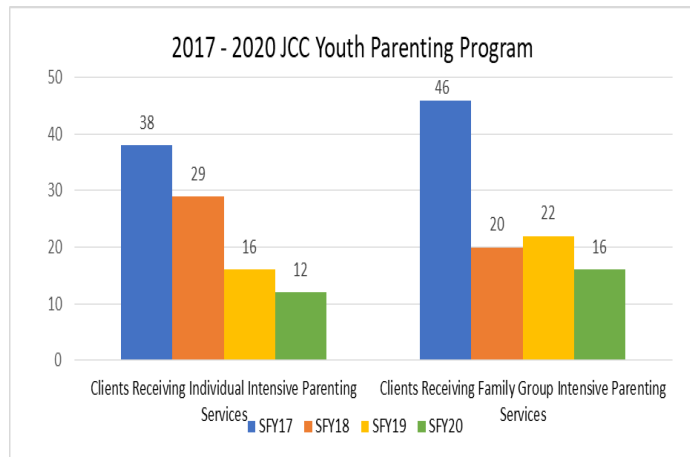
In SFY 2020, 438 clients showed improvement in education, 86 clients received their high school diploma or GED, 71 clients were enrolled in vocational or higher education, 90 clients used a tutoring programs and 35 clients participated in after school programs.



Innovative services are an important component of the JCC program. JCC service providers may propose services outside of the identified core services not available in their communities to meet the special needs of JCC clients.

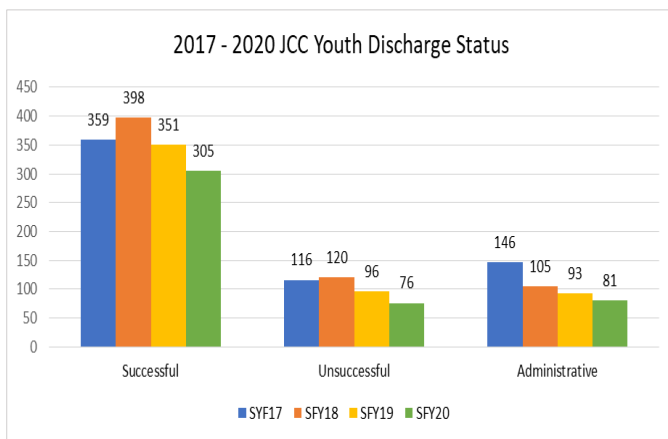
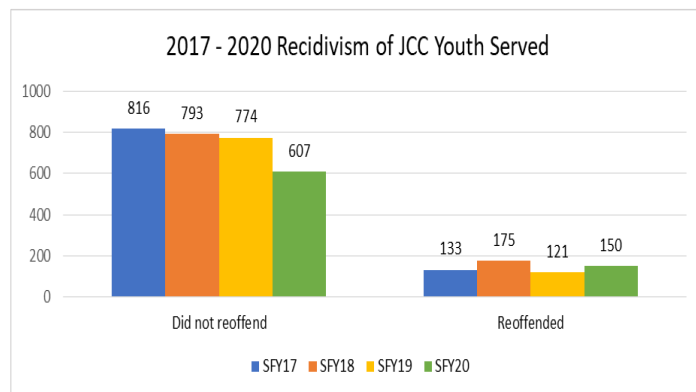
One such program is the Parenting Program at the Youth Diagnostic and Development Center (YDDC) and Camino Nuevo Youth Center (CNYC) facilities. Peanut Butter & Jelly Family Services (PB&J) conducts parenting classes, safety planning, coordinates and supervises family visitation, provides early intervention, and provides opportunities for young parents detained at these two facilities to develop and maintain healthy bonds and attachments with their children during detention.

In SFY 2020, twenty-eight clients participated in the Parenting Program; while thirty-eight clients participated in SFY 2019.



Re-Offenses, Discharges and Satisfaction – In SFY 2020, there were a total of 175 clients (18%) who re-offended during their participation in the JCC program, while 793 (82%) did not re-offend while participating in the program.

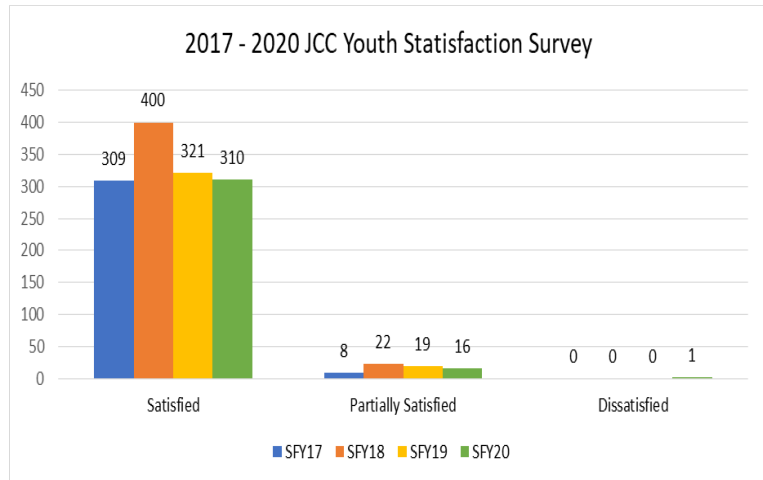
The JCC Program does not require follow-ups to capture actual recidivism rates. JCC providers in the past would provide 6 month and 12 month follow ups after discharge to capture their own recidivism data and this practice has since been discontinued because of reporting challenges, youth moving or not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



Planning for successful discharge for JCC begins at intake as a best practice. As the JCC case manager works on the youth’s Service Plan, a tentative discharge date is documented. At the end of JCC programming, a Discharge Summary Form is completed by the JCC program with a copy submitted to juvenile probation. The JCC case manager and juvenile probation officer agree upon the type of discharge – Successful, Unsuccessful or Administrative,

based on set criteria. Discharge data does not match total number of youth served in a fiscal year because of carryover youth from last fiscal year. Successful discharges decreased in SFY 2020, as well as administrative discharges and unsuccessful discharges.

CYFD is committed in tracking the quality of services that are provided to our youth and their families. Youth Satisfaction Surveys are conducted for each youth discharged and recorded in CYFD’s tracking and billing system. In Fiscal Year 2020, 327 clients completed satisfaction surveys, 310 were satisfied and 16 were partially satisfied, and one reported being dissatisfied.



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

Decreased involvement or termination of involvement with the Juvenile Justice System?	Yes , 607 clients did not re-offend while participating in the JCC Program.
Improved client competencies in social, living, coping and thinking skills?	Yes , 96% of JCC Clients who completed the final Casey Assessment at the end of programming made improvements in the following core competencies: Permanency, Daily Living, Self-Care, Relationships and Communication, Work and Study Life, Career and Education Planning and Looking Forward.
Improved academic performance?	Yes , 438 clients improved their educational level, 86 clients obtained their High School or GED Diplomas, and 71 enrolled in vocational or higher education.
Improved client behavior at home and in the community?	Yes , 80% (607 clients) did not re-offend while participating in the JCC Program.
At least seventy-five percent (75%) of clients will successfully complete the JCC Program?	No , (310) 66% of JCC clients successfully completed the JCC Program, (76) 16.5% of the clients unsuccessfully discharged and (81) 17.5% of the clients administratively discharged.
At least seventy-five percent of clients are satisfied with the JCC Program services?	Yes , 94.8% of the clients surveyed were satisfied with the JCC Program.

JCC Financial Information – During SFY 2020, \$2,523,000 in funding was provided to the 15 JCC providers. Expenses totaled \$1,549,833, and \$973,167 was reverted to the JCC account. SFY 2020 saw a decrease in the average cost per client; \$2,047 per client, down from \$2,206 per client in 2019.

Youth Mentoring Program

New Mexico’s Children, Youth and Families Department (CYFD) is committed to supporting a network of quality youth mentoring providers and effective approaches that provide a consistent, positive influence in the lives of youth people who would benefit from mentoring support, connecting the young person to personal growth and development, and social and economic opportunities.

Nine providers support programs in 26 counties for at-risk youth eligible for mentoring services:

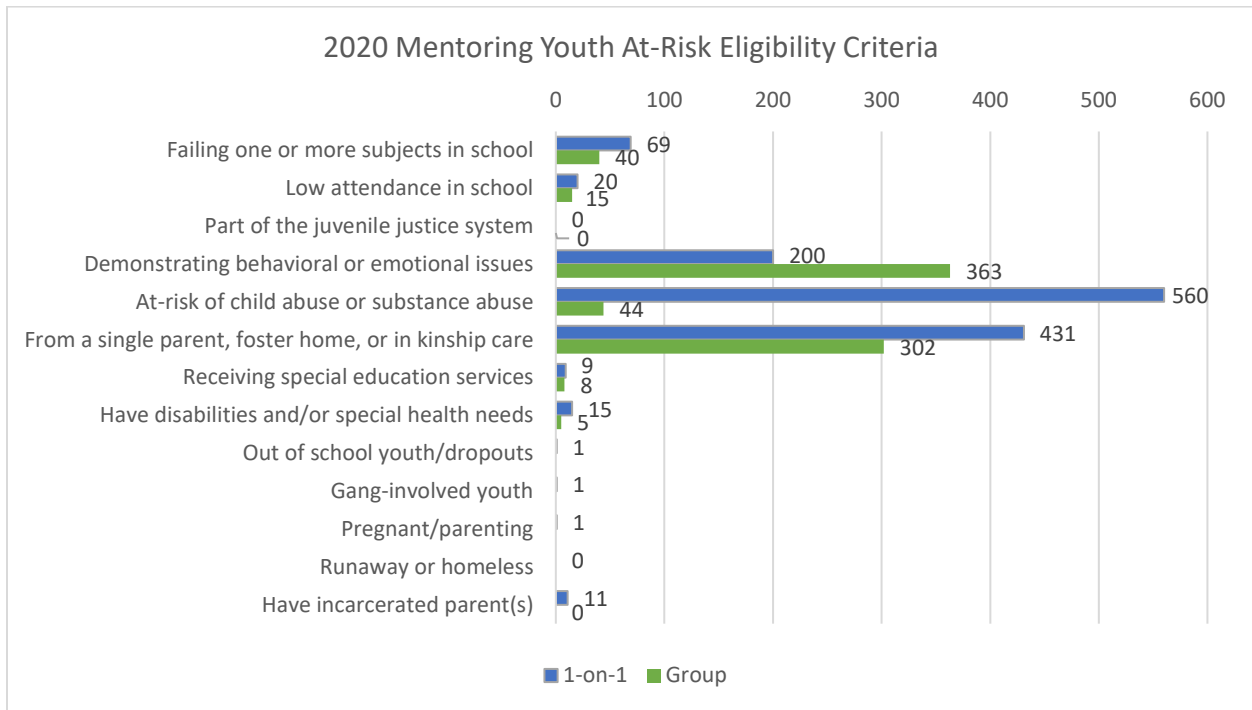
SFY 2020-23 1-on-1 Mentoring Providers	Annual Funding	Counties Served
Big Brothers Big Sisters of the Mountain Region	\$675,000	Rio Arriba, Taos, Colfax, McKinley, Santa Fe, Los Alamos, San Miguel, Mora, Grant, Dona Ana, Luna
Big Brothers Big Sisters of Southeastern NM	\$173,600	Curry, Roosevelt, Chaves,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

CYFD’s Youth Mentoring Program is aligned with nationally-recognized, evidence-based and promising one-on-one mentoring and group mentoring best practices. In 2019, the New Mexico Legislature passed the Accountability in Government Act (AGA) -- Chapter 6, Article 3A NMSA 1978. At the start of SFY 2020, CYFD Juvenile Justice Services was one in the first group of New Mexico state agencies to complete a program assessment of the implementation of evidence-based, research-based and promising program models by their program providers and grant/subgrant recipients. Of the 19 providers/subproviders funded with Youth Mentoring funds, a total of 5 program models were implemented in 2019. The following chart summarizes the ratings of the program models being implemented:

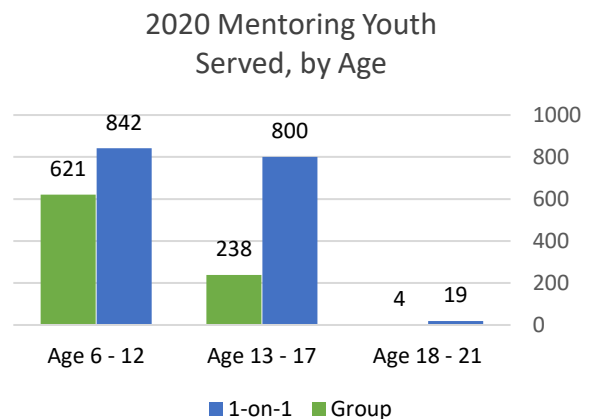
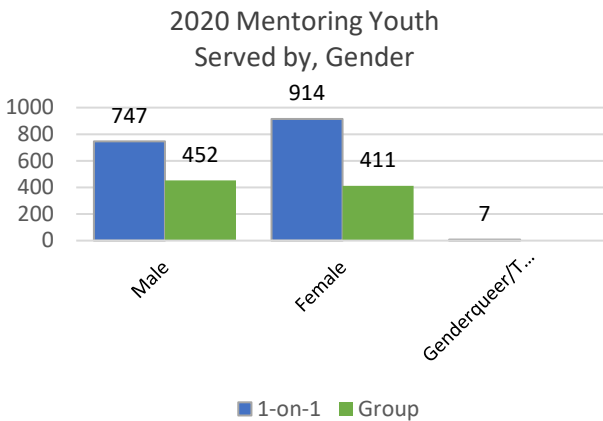
RATING (# of Models Programs)	# PROGRAMS	% PROGRAMS	% OF FUNDS
Evidence-Based Programs (1)	3	15.8%	74.5%
Research-Based Programs (2)	13	68.4%	19.1%
Promising Programs (3)	3	15.8%	6.4%
Lacking Evidence of Effectiveness (0)	0	0%	0%
TOTALS (MODELS = 6)	19	100%	100%

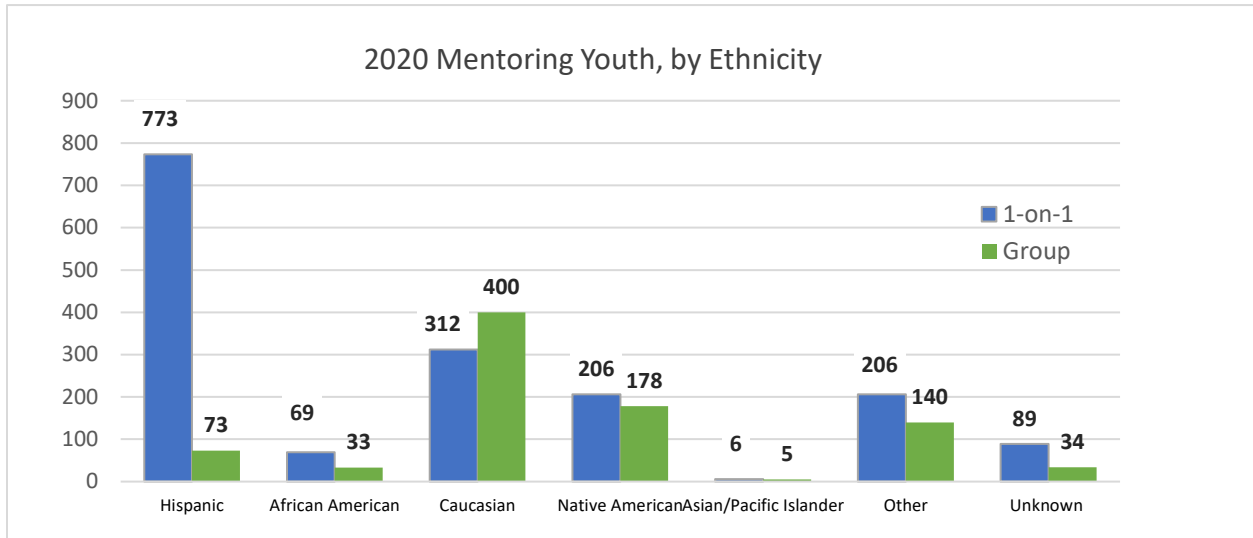
Allowable Activities – Each youth served must participate in at least one allowable activity area – Academic Success, Health & Wellness, Life Skills and Fitness & Structured Recreation – for a minimum of four (4) hours a month. Due to the coronavirus pandemic, due to the social distancing and statewide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

Target Population – Both the One-on-One and Group Youth Mentoring programs serve troubled or at-risk youth between six (6) and eighteen (18) years of age that meet one or more of the 13 at-risk criteria identified for program eligibility. In SFY 2020, program participants met the following at-risk eligibility criteria:



The demographics of youth served by mentoring services in SFY 2020 are as follows:





Mentoring providers work closely with local schools, social service providers, juvenile probation office, and other local youth-serving non-profits and government agencies. They also collaborate with their local juvenile justice boards.

Considerations for special education students and other vulnerable populations include:

- Homeless youth – Special education, homeless youth and other vulnerable populations are eligible to receive youth mentoring services. In addition, providers coordinate with local school and social service agencies to provide support.
- Social emotional considerations – With interactions, mentoring providers encourage children and adults to learn to understand and manage emotions, set goals, show empathy for others, establish positive relationships, and make responsible decisions as part of programming. Also, to work on relationship skills and how to talk to each other the right way. It's more important than ever right now.
- Mentoring providers participate in Summer Youth Food Programs and were encouraged to share summer food program sites and other food resources on their websites.

Juvenile Justice Advisory Committee (JJAC)

State Advisory Group

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

JJAC began the state fiscal year 2020 (July 2019) with 15 members and finished the year (June 2020) with 20 members. With the change in Administration in 2019, JJAC experienced turnover in 2020, with 8 members departing, 7 staying on, and 13 new members appointed to JJAC. Douglas Mitchell of Albuquerque continued as Chair, and JJAC was co-chaired first by Rochelle Currier of Roswell and later in the year by Anthony Trujillo of Santa Fe. See Appendix B for the full roster of JJAC members.

Youth Participation – The JJDP Act requires that at least one-fifth of JJAC members must be under the age of twenty-eight when appointed (they are referred to as Youth Members). Additionally, JJAC must have at least three members who have been or are currently under the jurisdiction of the juvenile justice system. New Mexico met these requirements in federal fiscal year 2020 with four youth members and four members currently or previously under the jurisdiction of the juvenile justice system. Youth board members provide valuable and unique insight to JJAC board activities.

Plan for Compliance with the Core Requirements of the OJJDP Act

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

Monitoring of the Core Requirements – CYFD is the designated state agency responsible for administering the Title II Formula Grant Program and for monitoring New Mexico’s compliance with the JJDP Act. For FFY 2019, CYFD’s system to monitor compliance with the core requirements of the JJDP Act included one part-time contracted compliance monitor, the CYFD Detention Coordinator, the CYFD Quality Assurance Unit and the CYFD Licensing and Certification Unit.

The CYFD Detention Compliance Coordinator inspects and certifies all county juvenile detention facilities in New Mexico. The CYFD Quality Assurance Team inspects the three juvenile correctional facilities and CYFD’s Licensing and Certification Unit certifies and inspects sixty group homes and residential treatment centers. The annual inspections conducted by CYFD units are to

monitor for compliance with the standards and/or licensure set for each type of facility. It is the responsibility of all agencies and departments to assist the state in maintaining compliance to assure the safe and appropriate holding of juveniles, and to retain these funds for juvenile justice programming.

The contracted compliance monitor was responsible for inspecting at least one-third of the 227 adult lockups/jails/detention centers identified in the monitoring universe (up from 221 facilities identified the previous year) through June 2019. The compliance monitor was also responsible for reviewing admission logs from adult facilities to make sure all fields of information were fully completed and following up with facilities when there was missing information or when potential violations were detected.

At the start of SFY 2020 (July 2019), CYFD consolidated the responsibilities of the Detention Compliance Monitor and the part-time contracted Compliance Monitor into one staff position – Compliance Coordinator. The Compliance Coordinator compiled the Federal Fiscal Year (FFY) 2019 federal compliance data collected and provided by the contracted compliance monitor (See Appendix C, FFY 2019 Compliance Monitoring Report), and identified 32% of required jails, lockups and holding cells submitted the required reports, well below the required 85% or higher federal requirement. The deficiency has an impact on New Mexico’s FFY 2020 Title II Formula grant from OJJDP. Getting compliance above the 85% reporting requirement is a priority by CYFD for FFY 2020, and the Compliance Coordinator will work with adult facility administrators to receive required reports.

To receive funding, states must commit to achieve and maintain compliance with the four core requirements of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (JJDP) Act:

1. Deinstitutionalization of status offenders,
2. Removal of juveniles from adult jails and lockups,
3. Sight and sound separation of juveniles from adults in secure facilities, and
4. Reduction of disproportionate minority contact within the juvenile justice system.

Compliance activities are reported to JJAC on a quarterly basis and reported to OJJDP annually.

1. Deinstitutionalization of Status Offenders (DSO) – New Mexico will maintain compliance with the JJDP Act DSO requirements, ensuring appropriate processing and treatment of status offenders. No minor accused of an act, which would not be criminal if committed by an adult, may be securely detained in a jail, lockup or juvenile detention center. Examples of status offenses are truancy, running away, underage drinking, ungovernable and non-offenders (those youth who come under the jurisdiction of the juvenile court because they are abused, neglected or dependent). In the most recent report to OJJDP, for the 2020 state fiscal year, the New Mexico Compliance Monitor reported that there were no violations of detaining youth for status offenses, same as the previous year. If a violation occurs, the facility’s staff are reminded of the requirements, may receive additional training and notified of corrective actions.
2. Removal of Juveniles from Adult Jails and Lockup – New Mexico will maintain compliance with the JJDP Act Jail Removal requirements, to ensure juveniles are not held inappropriately. Juveniles accused of committing acts that would be criminal for adults are not to be securely

detained in adult jails or lockups. A rule of reason is applied, allowing alleged delinquents to be detained for up to six hours for the purpose of investigation and identification. The clock starts the moment a juvenile is placed into a locked setting. This includes any locked room, or when a juvenile is cuffed to a stationary object. At the end of six hours, the juvenile must be released or transferred to a juvenile detention center. The 2020 state fiscal year, there were four violations; up from the two the previous reporting period. In December 2020, the JJDP Act was reauthorized as the Juvenile Justice Reform Act (JJRA). The JJRA caused significant changes to the Jail Removal core requirement. CYFD utilized Juvenile Probation staff (Officers, Supervisors and Chiefs) to assist with implementing the new requirements at the local level. Juvenile probation staff assisted until the COVID-19 pandemic caused a suspension in travel and face to face contact.

3. Separation of Juveniles from Adults in Secure Facilities – New Mexico’s adult jails, lock ups and holding cells will maintain total juvenile and adult sight and sound separation, with separate staff, management, spatial, program and living areas. In the event that an adult and juvenile offender are incarcerated at the same time in the same jail or lockup, they must be separated so that they cannot see or hear one another. In the 2020 state fiscal year, there were no violations reported to OJJDP, the same as reported for the prior reporting period.
4. SFY 2019 RED Statewide Data Analysis and Goals – The JJDP Act’s original Disproportionate Minority Contact (DMC) core requirement was replaced by the Racial and Ethnic Disparities (RED) core requirement. RED refers to the fact that minority youth are overrepresented at various decision points in the juvenile justice system and is part of the Title II funding allocation from the Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (OJJDP). All States must submit a plan to address RED in their system to be in compliance with this portion of Title II core requirements. CYFD submitted its RED Plan with its FFY 2020 Title II Formula Grant application. RED requirements reduce system data points that are monitored and assessed from 10 to six; and eliminates reporting the Relative Rate Index on each system decision point. Statewide data for FFY 2019 is as follow:

Race:		White	Black	American Indian	Asian	Hispanic
Population		56277	4868	24369	3297	134274
Arrest	Number	1878	317	683	22	5655
	Percentage	3.34%	6.51%	2.80%	0.67%	4.21%
Diversion	Number	1106	133	383	9	3892
	Percentage	1.97%	2.73%	1.57%	0.27%	2.90%
Detention	Number	280	60	113	7	1111
	Percentage	0.50%	1.23%	0.46%	0.21%	0.83%
Secure Confinement	Number	15	6	5	0	89
	Percentage	0.03%	0.12%	0.02%	0.00%	0.07%
Adult Transfer	Number	0	0	0	0	0
	Percentage	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%

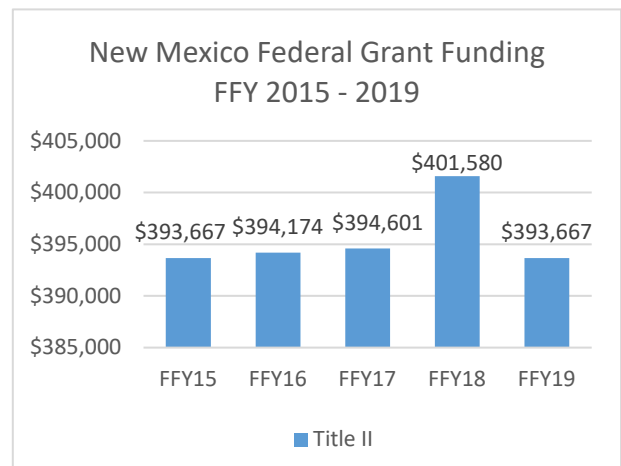
The above chart shows that New Mexico is a Hispanic-majority State. However, Black youth remain the most overrepresented racial group at arrest, with a percentage of arrest higher than any other racial/ethnic group when compared to White youth. The percentage of Black youth being arrested increased from 6.4% to 6.51% from FFY 2018 to FFY 2019. Diversion rates for Black youth have also dropped from 3.17% in FFY 2018 to 2.73% in FFY 2019. The data also indicate that although Native American youth are arrested at a lower rate than White youth, they are also diverted at a lower rate than White youth and remain the racial group with the lowest diversion rates statewide.

Detention numbers also demonstrate that that Black and Hispanic youth are still detained at a higher rate than White youth, although there was improvement from FFY 2018; notably Black youth were detained at 1.39% in FFY 2018 and dropped to 1.23% in FFY 2019. Native American youth detention rates also dropped from .55% to .46%. Secure confinement and adult transfer continue to show that there is not enough volume of youth in these decision points to indicate that an analysis beyond data collection is necessary. (See Appendix D, RED Three-Year Comparison).

RED efforts during the past year was coordinated directly with JDAI efforts reported earlier in this Report. This included planning and then postponing the Equitable Results Engagement (ERE) scheduled for April 2020, supporting tribal notification policy development and participating and supporting the District 12 (Lincoln and Otero Counties) system assessment and the planning for in Districts 5 (Lea County) and 14 (Chaves and Eddy Counties), postponed due to the coronavirus pandemic.

Three Year Funding Priorities

Federal Priorities – New Mexico receives federal Title II State Formula Grants Program funding, which supports state efforts to comply with the core requirements. In federal fiscal year 2019, \$393,677 was awarded to New Mexico (State Advisory Group support funds) from the Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (OJJDP). The award was reduced by \$7,103 because the State of New Mexico was found out of compliance with federal PREA requirements, and a separate grant was received to support PREA efforts. The PREA grant was used to provide for PREA audits at the Eagles Nest Reintegration Center and the Albuquerque Girls Reintegration Center.



Federal priorities for the FFY 2018 – 2020 (SFY 2019 – 2021) three-Year Plan are as follows:

1. Alternatives to Detention – There were no federal funds allocated in SFY 2020 to support Alternatives to Detention programs during this year. Previous years’ funding supported the Juvenile Citation Program in Las Cruces.

2. Disproportionate Minority Contact – CYFD budgeted \$60,000 during SFY 2020 to support a second “Equitable Results Engagement” training, with a focus on serving northern New Mexico Counties. The event was scheduled for April 22-24, 2020, and was subsequently cancelled due to the coronavirus pandemic. This training will be rescheduled once COVID-19 restrictions are fully lifted, and it is safe for professional travel to resume in New Mexico.
3. Indian Tribe Programs – The Grant Management Unit processed an intergovernmental agreement for \$10,000 in SFY 2020 with the Pueblo of Isleta to support their Juvenile Health and Wellness Court. The Pueblo was not able to contract with case managers during the reporting period, so the funding was not spent. Plans are to roll the federal funds into SFY 2021 to support Tribal juvenile justice work.

During SFY 2020, CYFD helped plan and invite New Mexico tribal partners to an Office of Justice Programs (OJP) meeting, hosted by CYFD in Rio Rancho on February 5, 2020. Representatives of OJP, the Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention, the Bureaus of Justice Assistance, the Office for Victims of Crime, and the COPS presented to 30 New Mexico tribal representatives about their programs and priorities, and federal grant opportunities for Tribes to consider for funding.

4. State Advisory Group – The State’s Juvenile Justice Advisory Committee (JJAC) updates is provided under A. and B. above in this report section, above.
5. Planning & Administration – This funding pays of 50% of the salary of the Juvenile Justice Specialist (JJS) position within JJS Special Programs, matched with State general funds. The JJ 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 New Mexico Juvenile Justice Advisory Committee.

During State Fiscal Year 2020, the JJ Specialist participated in quarterly calls with the State Relations and Assistance Division (SRAD) as well as attended and represented New Mexico at the OJJDP SRAD National Conference, November 2019, in Kansas City, MO along with New Mexico’s Compliance Coordinator and Reducing Racial and Ethnic Disparities (RRED) Coordinator. Additionally, the JJ Specialist prepared and submitted all Title II Formula Grant fund application materials, along with programmatic progress and financial reporting.

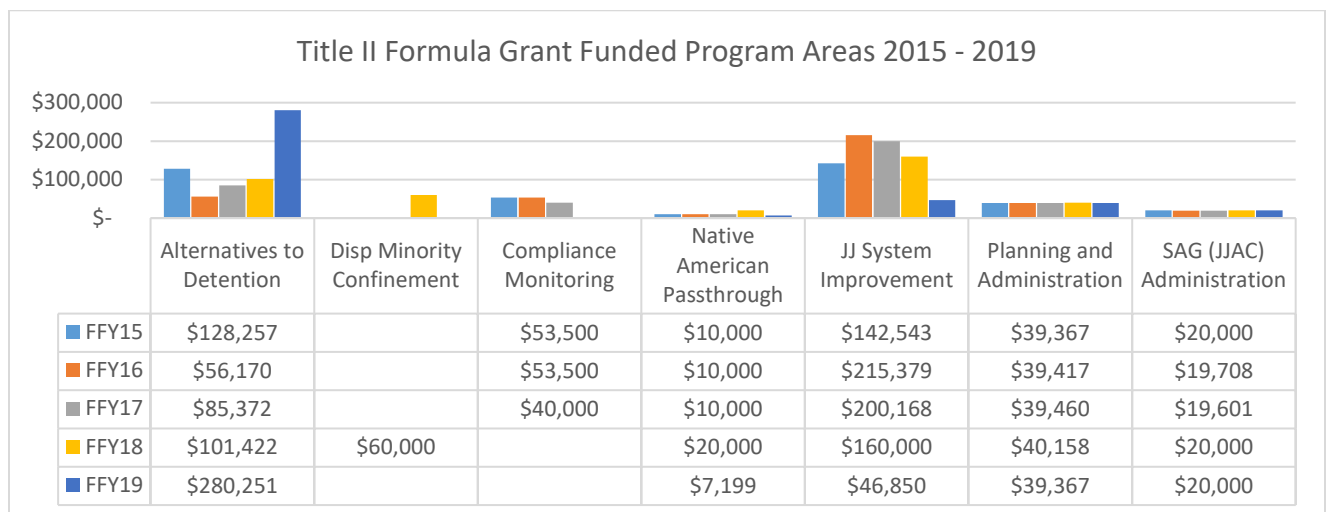
6. Juvenile Justice System Improvement – CYFD has been using federal Title II Formula Grant funds to plan and implement an integrated grant management system, with planning beginning in SFY 2018, continuing into SFY 2019, with the build occurring and being completed by the end of that year. The JJS Grant Management System (GMS) was built in partnership with New Mexico’s Behavioral Health Collaborative and the “BHSSTAR” system built by the Collaborative. The first components of the JJS GMS to go operational by the end of State Fiscal Year 2019 were the Youth One-on-One and Group Mentoring programs and the Juvenile Community Corrections Program and operated fully during SFY 2020. Planning to implement for the Juvenile Continuum Grant Funds program identified challenges and limitations with the BHSSTAR system in providing for the fiscal agent/subprovider layers of

Continuum funding. Additionally, renegotiated changes to the Collaborative and BHSSTAR cost model made continuation of JJS’s grant programs in BHSSTAR cost prohibitive.

During the last quarter of SFY 2020, CYFD explored options and identified the best means to fully build out and operate the JJS GMS. Salesforce was identified as the cloud-based service to host the JJS GMS, and MTX & Carahsoft were identified via the Statewide Purchasing Agreement list, as providers to custom build the system to CYFD’s needs, including the migration of existing program data from BHSSTAR and JCGF program excel spreadsheets. It is projected that JJS GMS will be fully operational during SFY 2021, by February 2021.

A separate system element, to create an automated Compliance Monitoring System (CMS) for monthly Deinstitutionalization of Status Offenders (DSO), Jail Removal and Sight & Sound Separation reporting by law enforcement, sheriffs, and court professionals, has been awaiting completion of the GMS before moving forward.

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

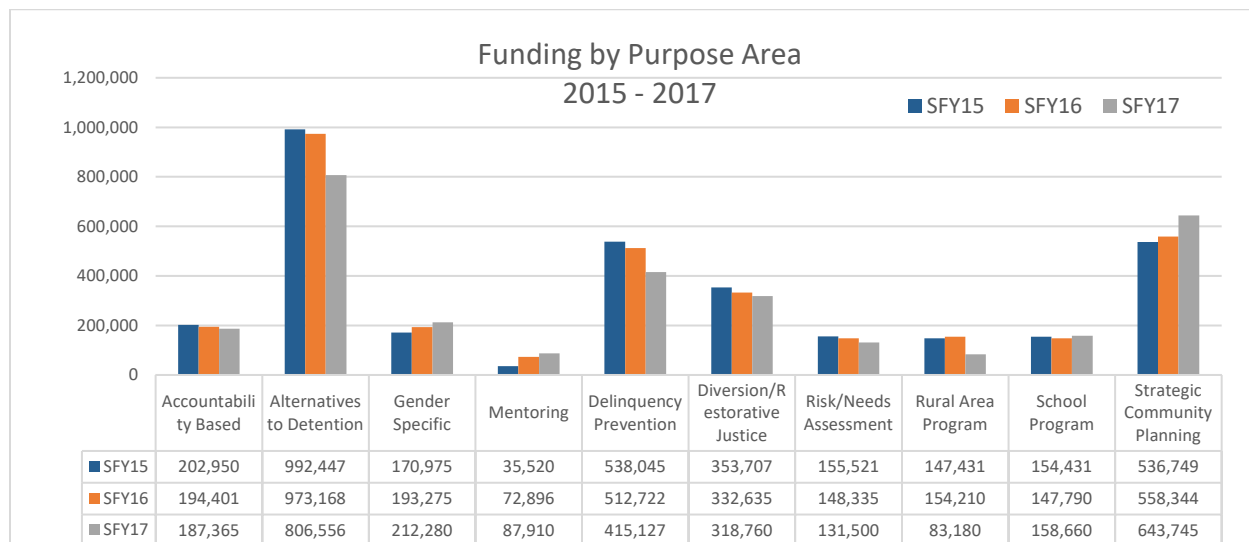
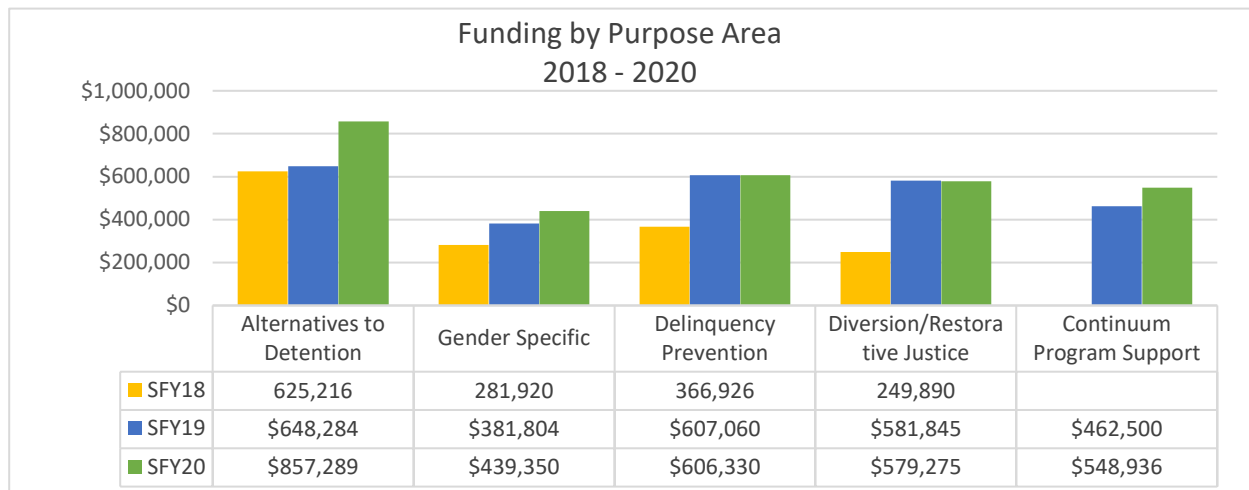


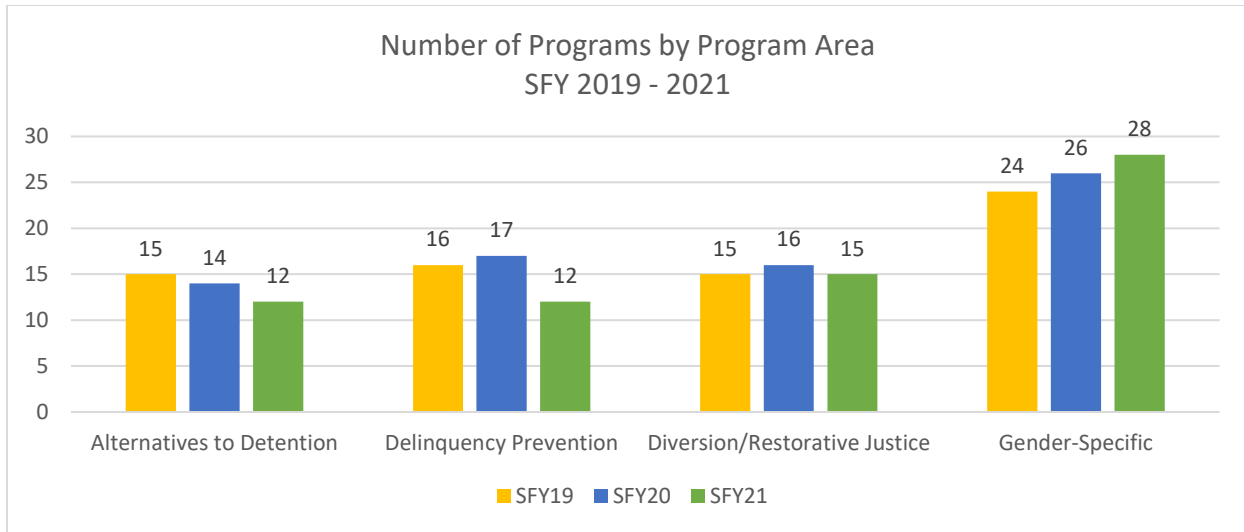
State Level Priorities – The Juvenile Continuum Act was enacted in 2007 Section 9-2A-14.1 NMSA 1978 and was initially funded in the amount of \$1,000,000. In SFY 2020 JJAC received \$2,765,000 supporting services in 20 continuum sites that serve 22 counties. The funds are overseen by the Governor-appointed Juvenile Justice Advisory Committee (JJAC) and administered by CYFD Juvenile Justice Field Services’ Grants Management Unit staff.

In 2019, the New Mexico Legislature passed the Accountability in Government Act (AGA) -- Chapter 6, Article 3A NMSA 1978. At the start of SFY 2020, CYFD Juvenile Justice Services was one in the first group of NM state agencies to complete a program assessment of the implementation of evidence-based, research-based and promising program models by their program providers and grant/ subgrant recipients. Of the 64 programs funded through 21 local Continuums via JJAC funds, a total of 42 program models were implemented in 2019. The following chart summarizes the ratings of the program models being implemented:

RATING (# of Models Programs)	# PROGRAMS	% PROGRAMS	% OF FUNDS
Evidence-Based Programs (11)	14	21.9%	35.2%
Research-Based Programs (15)	25	39.1%	31.5%
Promising Programs (15)	24	37.5%	30.8%
Lacking Evidence of Effectiveness (1)	1	1.5%	2.5%
TOTALS (MODELS=42)	64	100%	100%

It is projected that the number of evidence-based program models and research-based program models will increase as further training is provided around the AGA, the program model resources available, and successes of other Continuums with specific, higher rated program models. In state Fiscal Year 2020, JJAC completed its second year of its Three-Year Plan cycle with OJDP. Local Continuums applied for funding in the different priority areas based on what they identified as their local needs and service gaps in their application. See Appendix E for the detailed breakdown of funding by specific Continuum programs. The following offers a view of funding provided to Continuums by priority areas in 2020 under this new Plan, as well as the breakdown of the 64 programs funded by priority area.

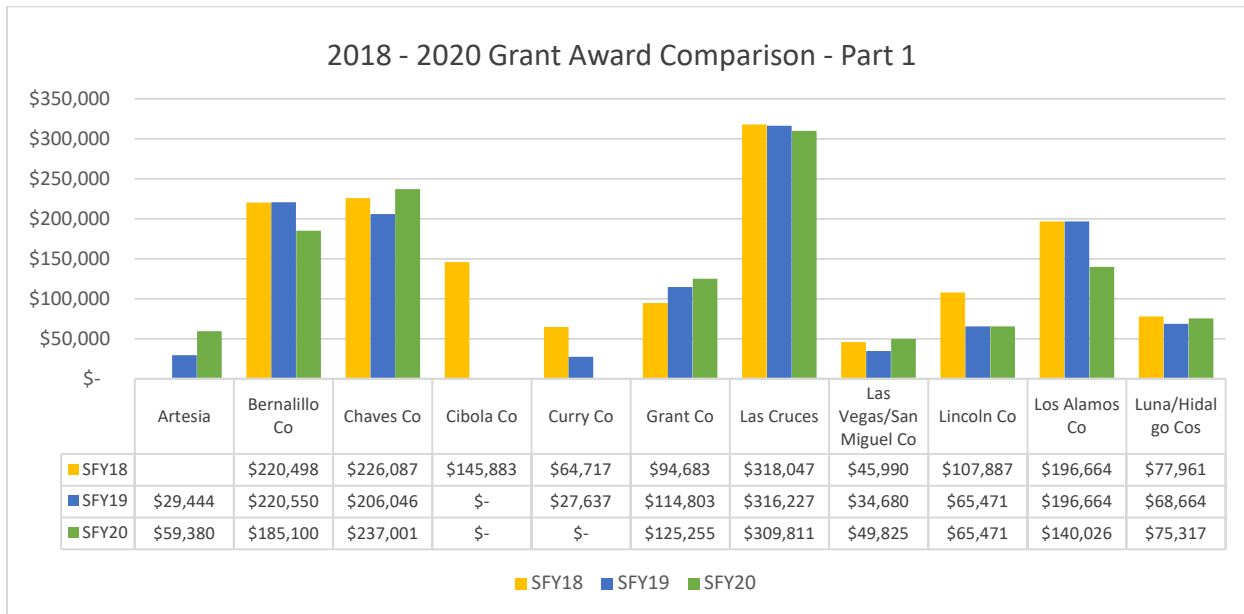




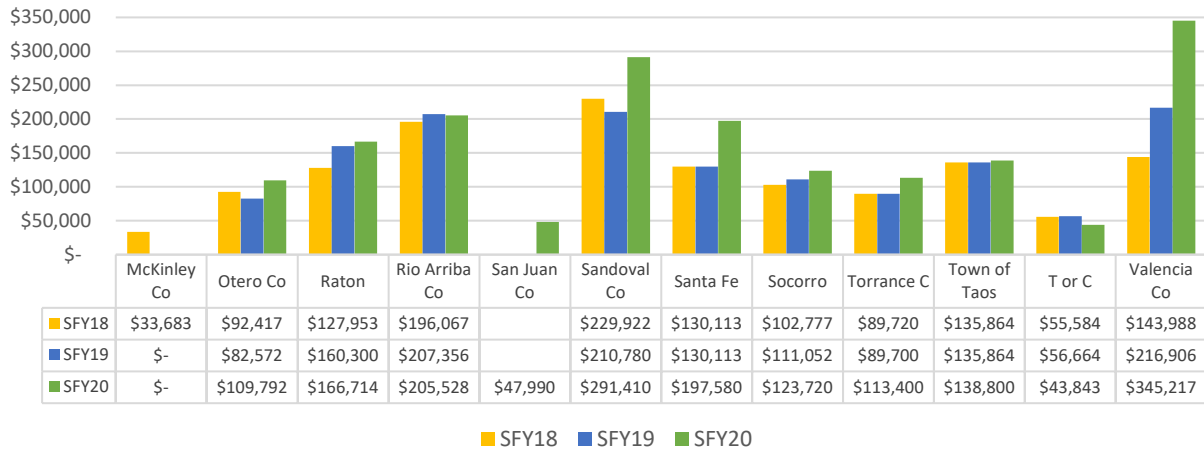
Total funds awarded to local continuums of care in state fiscal year 2020 was \$3,031,180, using a combination of federal and state juvenile justice awards. Each continuum is required to provide a forty percent (40%) local match to the funds they are awarded. The local match requirement state fiscal year 2020 funding cycle was \$1,212,551, for a grand total of \$4,243,931 in cash and in-kind allocated for local at-risk youth services across the State of New Mexico.

Of the allocation, \$2,267,566 was expended, \$1,387,930 match credited, for a total value of \$3,655,496 in services provided during state fiscal year 2020. A total of \$763,814 was returned to the state of New Mexico unspent.

The following charts provide local continuum funding for state fiscal years 2018 through 2020:



2018 - 2020 Grant Award Comparison - Part 2



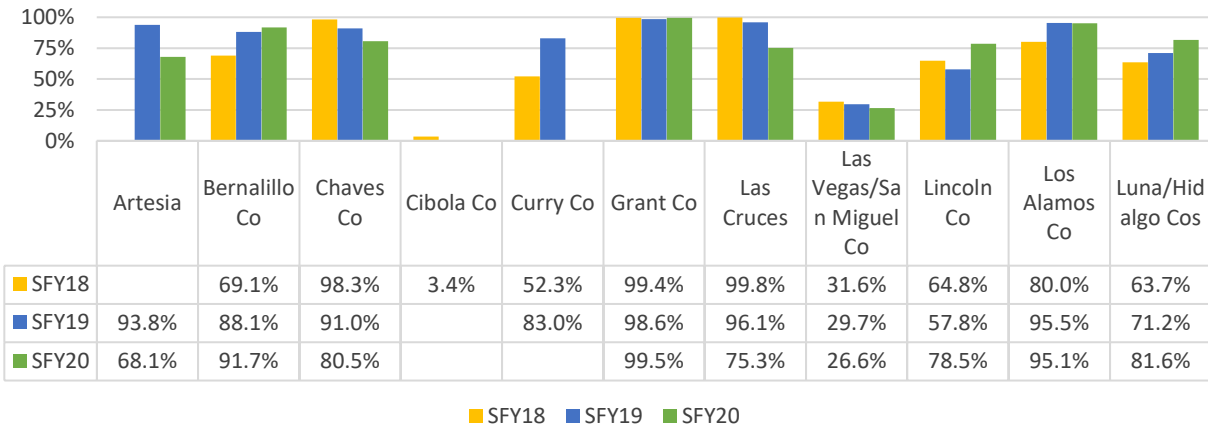
The majority of the expenditures pay for cost effective services provided to youth between the ages of 10-17 who have demonstrated specific behaviors that if repeated will make them eligible for a referral to juvenile probation and parole, and these behaviors have caught the attention of public officials.

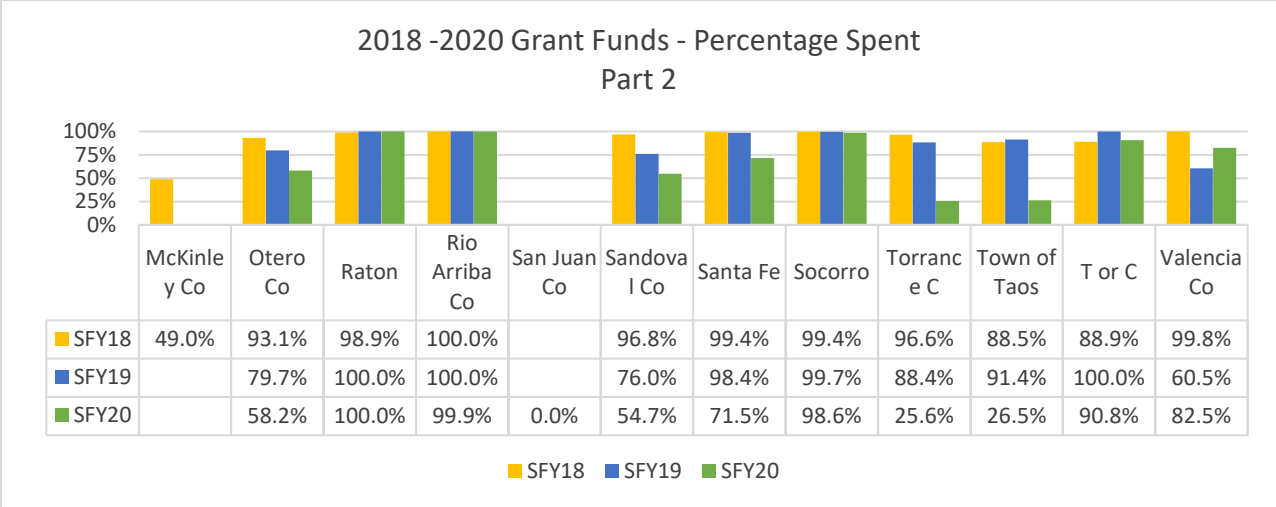
Grant fund recipients, units of local government, enter into formal contracts with the Children, Youth and Families Department and are consistent with provisions of the Procurement Code.

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

The chart below indicates the total of the FY20 JJAC Fund expenditures by continuum:

2018 -2020 Grant Funds - Percentage Spent Part 1



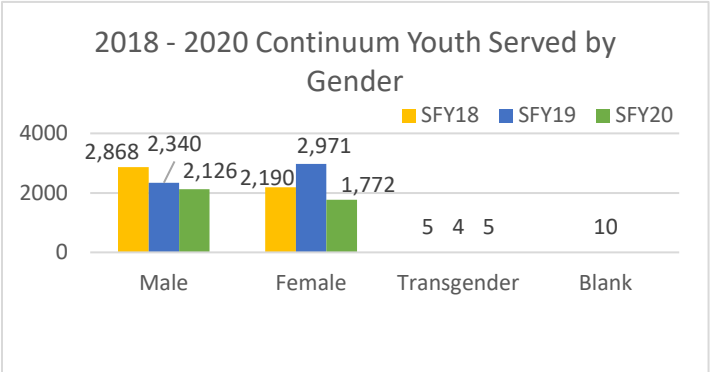
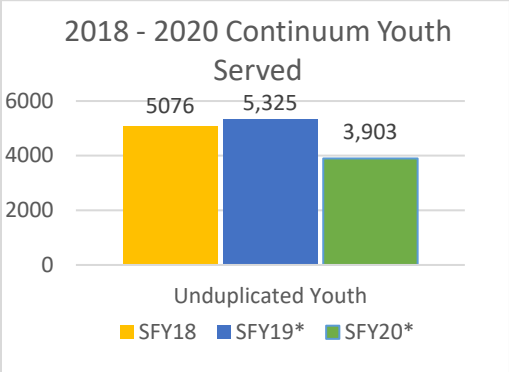


The majority of the reversion is associated with the pandemic. The COVID pandemic forced the review of practices and service delivery methods in order to continue to meet the needs of youth throughout the state. The unavailability of the classroom to reach youth to provide curriculum by service providers and referral numbers called for allowing youth to be served through social media efforts. At the onset of the pandemic not all youth had the devices nor access to the internet. The programs are currently at the forefront of developing new best practices and are adapting well to this new format.

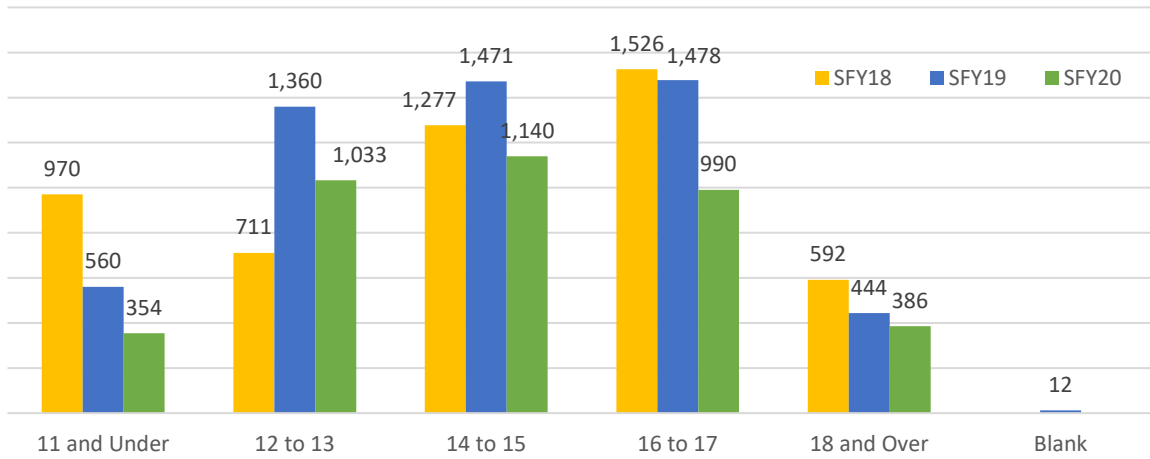
Youth Served with State Juvenile Continuum Grant Funds - For state fiscal year 2020, funds were allocated to 20 continuum sites that served 22 of New Mexico’s 33 counties. This supported a service network of 64 programs/agencies that were able to offer alternatives to detention, delinquency prevention, diversion/restorative justice, and gender specific programming. Through this programming, 3,903 unique youth were served – a decrease from 5,325 unique youth served in state fiscal year 2019.

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

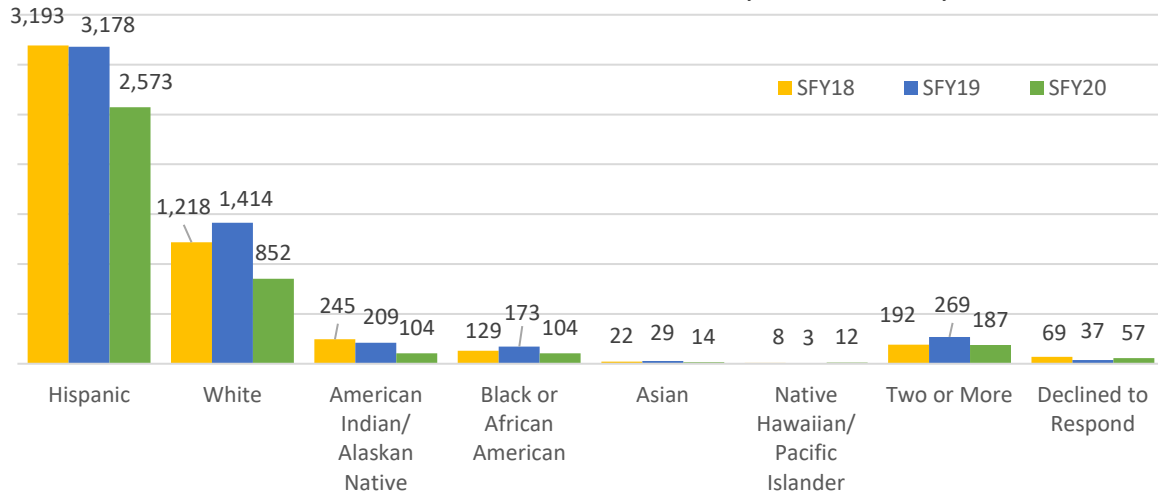
The number of youth served, as well as demographic breakdowns are provided in the following charts:



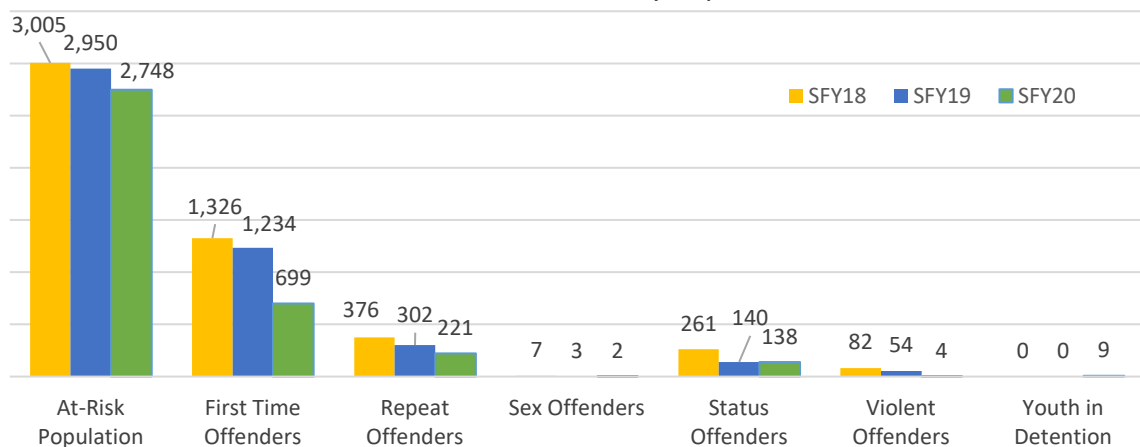
2018 - 2020 Continuum Youth Served by Age Group



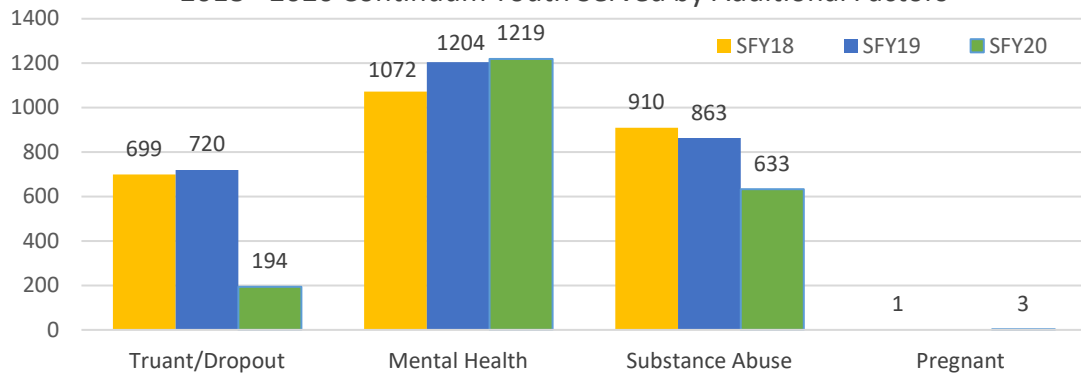
2018 - 2020 Continuum Youth Served by Race/Ethnicity



2018 - 2020 Continuum Youth by Population Served



2018 - 2020 Continuum Youth Served by Additional Factors



JDAI Memorandum of Understanding

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

THIS MEMORANDUM OF UNDERSTANDING (MOU) is made by and between the New Mexico Children, Youth and Families Department (CYFD), New Mexico Counties (COUNTIES), The Public Education Department (PED), and the New Mexico Supreme Court (NMSC).

RECITALS

WHEREAS, in 2003 CYFD joined the Annie E. Casey Foundation (AECF) juvenile justice reform effort known as the Juvenile Detention Alternatives Initiative (JDAI);

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

WHEREAS, in 2015 CYFD, COUNTIES and NMSC entered into a Memorandum Of Understanding (Original MOU) to create a Statewide Leadership Team to support statewide implementation of JDAI principles;

WHEREAS, the mission of the Statewide Leadership Team is “Building Safe Communities by Fostering Youth Success” and statewide system improvement furthers that mission;

WHEREAS, through statewide system improvement, communities:

- Decrease the number of youth who are unnecessarily or inappropriately detained;
- Reduce the number of youth who fail to appear in court or re-offend pending adjudication;
- Redirect public funds spent on incarceration towards alternative programs that hold youth accountable;
- Reduce the disproportionate representation of racial and ethnic minority youth in the juvenile justice system; and
- Maintain continuity of educational supports and academic services for juvenile justice involved youth.

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

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

WHEREAS, representatives from CYFD, COUNTIES, and the NMSC have convened a statewide Leadership Team as well as a Coordinating Team to develop a work plan for expanding JDAI to rural and frontier as well as urban communities statewide, and wish to clarify each partner's roles and responsibilities, secure commitment to develop and monitor the work plan; and secure each partner's commitment to engage and support local collaborative continuum sites in their efforts to utilize JDAI principles to guide community reform efforts;

WHEREAS, the parties to the original MOU signed in 2015, wish to reaffirm their objectives and add the Public Education Department to the Leadership Team.

NOW, THEREFORE, IT IS AGREED as follows:

I. PARTNERS

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

The Children, Youth and Families Department
New Mexico Counties
The Public Education Department
New Mexico Supreme Court

II. PURPOSE

The purpose of this MOU is to:

- Clarify the roles and responsibilities of each of the Leadership Team partners;
- Secure each partner's commitment to the development and monitoring of a plan to implement JDAI's core principles and strategies statewide;
- Reduce racial and ethnic disparities (RRED) in New Mexico's juvenile justice population; and
- Secure each partner's commitment to engaging and providing support to local collaborative/continuum sites in their efforts to utilize, with fidelity, the JDAI core strategies to guide reform efforts in their local communities.

III. OBJECTIVES OF THE STATEWIDE LEADERSHIP TEAM

The Leadership Team will:

- Assist in the development and monitoring of a work plan that:
 - Includes clearly defined goals, objectives, and action steps to guide the local collaborative/continuum site, in all 33 New Mexico counties, in the practical implementation of the JDAI processes and core strategies;
 - Includes an education and training component for individual stakeholder groups as well as cross-training for the Leadership Team as appropriate;
 - Aligns with Juvenile Justice Advisory Committee's (JJAC) strategic plan and the Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Compliance Requirements; and
 - Acknowledges there are limited resources at the state level to support the work plan so implementation must occur in phases, technical assistance must be properly coordinated, and data needs prioritized.

- Develop a clear methodology for all local collaborative/continuum sites to attain and assess their readiness to undertake juvenile justice reform efforts. This methodology may include a system assessment, a detention utilization study, the creation of a local collaborative, the evaluation of services provided by continuum funding, the presentation of assessment and data findings, and the development of a local work plan;
- Meet at least quarterly to review progress and further strengthen the agreement;
- Develop clear and consistent messaging around juvenile justice system improvement;
- Work with PED in order to bridge educational gaps for New Mexico's juvenile justice involved youth;
- Recommend changes to practice, policies and procedures, regulations, or state law as necessary; and
- Guide the Coordinating Team in its' work to implement JDAI principles and core strategies statewide.

IV. RESPONSIBILITIES OF LEADERSHIP TEAM

CYFD will:

- Fully participate in and chair the Leadership Team;
- Retain a state JDAI coordinator to serve in a leadership role with local collaborative/continuum sites with JDAI/RRED coordination, implementation, and technical assistance needs;
- Retain a RRED coordinator to serve in a leadership role with local collaborative/continuum sites with JDAI/RRED coordination, implementation, and technical assistance needs;
- Engage and assist in training and education of district juvenile probation office staff regarding the JDAI processes and core strategies and how they positively impact public safety;
- Support and host JDAI Fundamentals Training to CYFD and Leadership Team leaders;
- Serve as the liaison between JJAC, the local collaborative/continuum sites, the Leadership Team, and the AECF;
- Ensure alignment between JDAI core principles, Leadership Team initiatives, and the applications for continuum sites to receive JJAC funds;
- Require that the JJAC continuum sites provide annual updates on their respective progress and activities related to the implementation and adherence to the JDAI core strategies;
- Collect, analyze, and disseminate quarterly (if feasible), relevant data to stakeholders and the Leadership Team for use in decision making;
- Produce required reports across multiple sites;
- Assist in the development of applicable tools, criteria, and templates to be used during local collaborative/continuum site assessment and implementation;
- Coordinate travel logistics for selected JDAI delegation members to attend meetings convened by the AECF;
- Retain a Detention Compliance Coordinator to provide annual inspections regarding the maintenance and operation of all juvenile detention facilities; the Detention Compliance Coordinator will also participate in JDAI self-inspections as possible;

- Assist in planning and coordination of potential Model Site visits, JDAI trainings and meetings; and
- Keep the Leadership Team informed of any agency policy changes or legislative initiatives that would affect the juvenile justice population.

The COUNTIES will:

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

The NMSC will:

- Fully participate in the Leadership Team;
- Engage and assist in training local district court judges regarding the importance of JDAI and the Judiciary's role in juvenile justice reform;
- Engage and assist in training/education for District Attorneys and Public Defenders regarding JDAI processes and core strategies and how they positively impact public safety;
- Engage in discussions to address the Judiciary's role in racial and ethnic disparities impacting youth;
- Work with local district court judges and court staff to examine and evaluate juvenile cases processes and procedures to ensure consistency and compliance with JDAI;
- Provide relevant and accessible data to the extent possible which complements CYFD's quarterly data reporting from the Judiciary's statewide case management system to the Leadership Team; and
- Keep the Leadership Team informed of any agency policy changes or legislative initiatives that would affect the juvenile justice population.

The Public Education Department will:

- Fully participate in the Leadership Team;
- Provide relevant local and statewide data to aid the Leadership Team and the local JDAI sites in juvenile justice reform;

- Acknowledge and address PED’s role in racial and ethnic disparity within the juvenile justice system;
- Educate the Leadership Team on local and statewide educational policies, procedures, and initiatives that effect at risk or system involved youth;
- Engage and assist in training and education regarding JDAI processes and core strategies and how they positively impact public safety; and
- Keep the Leadership Team informed of any agency policy changes or legislative initiatives that would affect the juvenile justice population.

V. PERIOD OF AGREEMENT

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

VI. MODIFICATION

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

VII. TERMINATION

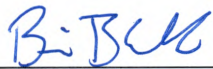
The members agree that any member may terminate this MOU for any reason upon thirty (30) days written notice to the other parties.

VIII. SUCCESSOR OFFICIAL

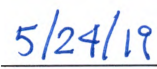
The successor officials of the member agencies are hereby bound to the terms and conditions set forth in this MOU.

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

CHILDREN, YOUTH AND FAMILIES DEPARTMENT:

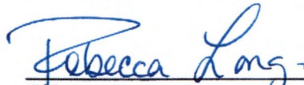


Brian Blalock
 Cabinet Secretary, CYFD



DATE

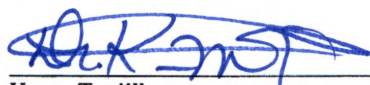
NEW MEXICO COUNTIES:



Rebecca Long
President, New Mexico Counties

5-29-19
Date

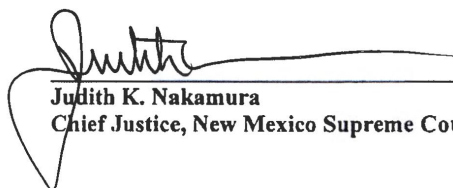
PUBLIC EDUCATION DEPARTMENT:



Karen Trujillo
Cabinet Secretary, PED

6-4-19
Date

NEW MEXICO SUPREME COURT:



Judith K. Nakamura
Chief Justice, New Mexico Supreme Court

6/14/19
Date

Appendix B

Juvenile Justice Advisory Committee Membership for State Fiscal Year 2020

	Name	Represents	Full Time Government Employee	Youth Member
1	Doug Mitchell, Chairperson	B		
2	Anthony Trujillo, Vice Chairperson	E		
3	Donna Bownes	B		
4	Tina Harris	Youth		X
5	Albino Garcia Jr	D, F		
6	Sarah Gettler	D		
7	Oscar Gonzalez	Youth		X
8	Ted Lovato	G		
9	Anna Maria Marshall	H	X	
10	May Sagbakken	C, I		
11	Jenavieve Salas	Youth		X
12	Angie Schneider	A	X	
13	Michelle Torres	Youth		X
14	Roshanna Toya	J	X	
15	Ruben Barreras	B, G		
16	Keryl Work	B	X	
17	Helen Cheromiah	G		
18	Tom Swisstack	A, B		
19	Ron West	B		
20	Alan Kirk	A		

Affirmation:

The State of New Mexico’s Juvenile Justice Advisory Committee meets the requirement that at least three members have been or currently are under the jurisdiction of the juvenile justice system.

- See next page for “Represents” legend –

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;
- B. Representative of law enforcement and juvenile justice agencies, including juvenile and family court judges, prosecutors, counsel for children and youth, and probation workers;
- C. Representatives of public agencies concerned with delinquency prevention or treatment, such as welfare, social services, child and adolescent mental health, education, child and adolescent substance abuse, special education, services for youth with disabilities, recreation, and youth services;
- D. Representatives of private nonprofit organizations, including persons concerned with family preservation and strengthening, parent groups and parent self-help groups, youth development, delinquency prevention and treatment, neglected or dependent children, quality of youth justice, education, and social services for children;
- E. Volunteers who work with delinquent youth or youth at risk of delinquency;
- F. Representatives of programs that are alternatives to confinement, including organized recreation activities;
- G. Persons with special experience and competence in addressing problems related to school violence and vandalism and alternatives to suspension and expulsion;
- H. Persons, licensed or certified by the applicable State, with expertise and competence in preventing and addressing mental health and substance abuse needs in delinquent youth and youth at risk of delinquency;
- I. Representatives of victim or witness advocacy groups, including at least one individual with expertise in addressing the challenges of sexual abuse and exploitation and trauma, particularly the needs of youth who experience disproportionate levels of sexual abuse, exploitation, and trauma before entering the juvenile justice system; and
- J. For a State in which one or more Indian Tribes are located, an Indian tribal representative (or such representative is available) or other individual with significant expertise in tribal law enforcement and juvenile justice in Indian tribal communities.

Additionally,

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

Appendix C: FFY 2019 Compliance Monitoring Report

New Mexico Compliance Data Collection – 2019 Detailed Report

Metric	Value
STATE PROFILE	
STATE JUVENILE POPULATION DATA	
Age at which original juvenile court jurisdiction ends (upper age at which a person is still classified as a juvenile).	17
Total population, at and below the age at which original juvenile court jurisdiction ends.	499292
Total population under the age of 18.	499292
FEDERAL DEFINITIONS	
During the State's monitoring effort, were Federal definitions (under the Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act or its implementing regulations) used?	Yes
FACILITY SUB-TYPE - SECURE DETENTION or CORRECTION FACILITIES	
Number of Juvenile Detention Facilities (facility sub-type).	8
Number of Juvenile Detention Facilities (facility sub-type) that reported data.	8
Percent of Juvenile Detention Facilities (facility sub-type) that reported data.	100%
Number of Juvenile Detention Facilities (facility sub-type) that received onsite inspections.	8
Percent of Juvenile Detention Facilities (facility sub-type) that received onsite inspections.	100%
Number of Juvenile Correctional Facilities (facility sub-type).	4
Number of Juvenile Correctional Facilities (facility sub-type) that reported data.	4
Percent of Juvenile Correctional Facilities (facility sub-type) that reported data.	100%
Number of Juvenile Correctional Facilities (facility sub-type) that received onsite inspections.	4
Percent of Juvenile Correctional Facilities (facility sub-type) that received onsite inspections.	100%
Number of Adult Jails (facility sub-type).	28
Number of Adult Jails (facility sub-type) that reported data.	7
Percent of Adult Jails (facility sub-type) that reported data.	25%
Number of Adult Jails (facility sub-type) that received onsite inspections.	7
Percent of Adult Jails (facility sub-type) that received onsite inspections.	25%
Number of Adult Lockups (facility sub-type).	152
Number of Adult Lockups (facility sub-type) that reported data.	42

Metric	Value
Percent of Adult Lockups (facility sub-type) that reported data.	28%
Number of Adult Lockups (facility sub-type) that received onsite inspections.	18
Percent of Adult Lockups (facility sub-type) that received onsite inspections.	12%
Number of Prisons (facility sub-type).	10
Number of Prisons (facility sub-type) that received onsite inspections.	0
Percent of Prisons (facility sub-type) that received onsite inspections.	0%
Number of other secure residential facilities (facility sub-type) used for the placement of individuals accused or adjudicated/convicted of a criminal offense.	0
Number of other secure residential facilities (facility sub-type) used for the placement of individuals accused or adjudicated/convicted of a criminal offense that received onsite inspections.	0
Percent of other secure residential facilities (facility sub-type) used for the placement of individuals accused or adjudicated/convicted of a criminal offense that received onsite inspections.	0%
Total number of facility sub-types (Note: this sum excludes prisons and other secure residential facilities).	192
Total number of facility sub-types that reported data (Note: this sum excludes prisons and other secure residential facilities).	61
Percent of facility sub-types that reported data.	32%
Total number of facility sub-types that received onsite inspections (Note: this sum excludes prisons and other secure residential facilities).	37
Percent of facility sub-types that received onsite inspections.	19%
FACILITY SUB-TYPE - INSTITUTIONS	
Number of Juvenile Detention Facilities (institution sub-type).	8
Number of Juvenile Detention Facilities (institution sub-type) that received onsite inspections.	8
Percent of Juvenile Detention Facilities (institution sub-type) that received onsite inspections.	100%
Number of Juvenile Correctional Facilities (institution sub-type).	4
Number of Juvenile Correctional Facilities (institution sub-type) that received onsite inspections.	4
Percent of Juvenile Correctional Facilities (institution sub-type) that received onsite inspections.	100%
Number of Adult Jails (institution sub-type).	28
Number of Adult Jails (institution sub-type) that received onsite inspections.	7

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

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

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

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

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

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

Appendix D – RED Three Year Comparisons

Statewide Data	Total Youth			White			Black or African-American			Hispanic or Latino			Asian		
	FY18	FY19	FY20	FY18	FY19	FY20	FY18	FY19	FY20	FY18	FY19	FY20	FY18	FY19	FY20
1. Population at risk (age 10 - 17)	223,925	223,122	222,073	57,131	56,198	55,281	4,905	5,037	5,134	134,149	134,201	134,070	3,245	3,297	3,308
2. Juvenile Arrests	11,070	10,325	7,967	2,201	1,960	1,578	329	313	264	7,528	7,113	5,432	28	23	8
3. Refer to Juvenile Court	5,020	4,600	3,750	904	800	714	178	170	103	3,553	3,209	2,521	13	13	6
4. Cases Diverted	6,034	5,721	4,204	1,296	1,160	860	151	143	3	3,968	3,901	2,905	15	10	2
5. Cases Involving Secure Detention	1,915	1,668	2,076	320	280	414	67	63	111	1,353	1,164	1,314	1	7	3
6. Cases Petitioned (Charge Filed)	3,337	2,884	2,373	584	503	448	132	100	103	2,370	2,041	1,622	9	6	6
7. Cases Resulting in Delinquent Findings	1,882	1,618	1,281	324	274	273	67	55	46	1,360	1,156	846	7	5	5
8. Cases resulting in Probation Placement	1,661	1,416	1,105	294	241	114	51	45	12	1,197	1,011	277	7	5	4
9. Cases Resulting in Confinement in Secure Juvenile Correctional Facilities	134	119	130	19	16	31	9	6	5	101	90	91			
10. Cases Transferred to Adult Court	0	0	5			2						3			
Meets 1% rule to be analyzed separately?				Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes

Statewide Data	Total Youth			Native Hawaiian or other Pacific Islander			American Indian or Alaska Native			Other/Mixed			All Minorities		
	FY18	FY19	FY20	FY18	FY19	FY20	FY18	FY19	FY20	FY18	FY19	FY20	FY18	FY19	FY20
1. Population at risk (age 10 - 17)	223,925	223,122	222,073				24,495	24,378	24,280				166,794	166,913	166,792
2. Juvenile Arrests	11,070	10,325	7,967	9	11	10	730	708	545	245	197	130	8,869	8,365	6,389
3. Refer to Juvenile Court	5,020	4,600	3,750	2	2	1	274	307	274	96	99	63	4,116	3,800	2,968
4. Cases Diverted	6,034	5,721	4,204	7	9	9	454	401	269	143	97	66	4,738	4,561	3,254
5. Cases Involving Secure Detention	1,915	1,668	2,076			2	136	115	177	38	39	55	1,595	1,388	1,662
6. Cases Petitioned (Charge Filed)	3,337	2,884	2,373		1		175	168	175	67	65	34	2,753	2,381	1,940
7. Cases Resulting in Delinquent Findings	1,882	1,618	1,281		1		91	94	94	33	33	21	1,558	1,344	1,012
8. Cases resulting in Probation Placement	1,661	1,416	1,105		1		81	80	38	31	33	8	1,367	1,175	339
9. Cases Resulting in Confinement in Secure Juvenile Correctional Facilities	134	119	130				3	7	2	2		1	115	103	99
10. Cases Transferred to Adult Court	0	0	5										0	0	3
Meets 1% rule to be analyzed separately?				No	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	No			

Statewide Relative Rate Index	Black or African-American			Hispanic or Latino			Asian			Native Hawaiian or other Pacific Islander		
	FY18	FY19	FY20	FY18	FY19	FY20	FY18	FY19	FY20	FY18	FY19	FY20
2. Juvenile Arrests	1.73	1.85	1.80	1.43	1.52	1.42	0.22	0.20	0.08	*	*	*
3. Refer to Juvenile Court	1.32	1.33	0.86	1.15	1.11	1.03	**	**	**	*	*	*
4. Cases Diverted	0.59	0.58	**	0.78	0.84	0.96	**	**	**	*	*	*
5. Cases Involving Secure Detention	1.06	1.06	1.86	1.08	1.04	0.90	**	**	**	*	*	*
6. Cases Petitioned (Charge Filed)	1.15	0.94	1.59	1.03	1.01	1.03	**	**	**	*	*	*
7. Cases Resulting in Delinquent Findings	0.91	1.01	0.73	1.03	1.04	0.86	**	**	**	*	*	*
8. Cases resulting in Probation Placement	0.84	0.93	0.62	0.97	0.99	0.78	**	**	**	*	*	*
9. Cases Resulting in Confinement in Secure Juvenile Correctional Facilities	2.29	1.87	**	1.27	1.33	0.95	**	**	**	*	*	*
10. Cases Transferred to Adult Court	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	*	*	*
Meets 1% rule for group to be analyzed separately?	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	No

Statewide Relative Rate Index	American Indian or Alaska Native			Other/Mixed			All Minorities		
	FY18	FY19	FY20	FY18	FY19	FY20	FY18	FY19	FY20
2. Juvenile Arrests	0.77	0.83	0.79	*	*	*	1.36	1.44	1.34
3. Refer to Juvenile Court	0.91	1.06	1.11	*	*	*	1.13	1.11	1.03
4. Cases Diverted	1.16	0.90	0.82	*	*	*	0.80	0.83	0.91
5. Cases Involving Secure Detention	1.40	1.07	1.11	*	*	*	1.09	1.04	0.97
6. Cases Petitioned (Charge Filed)	0.99	0.87	1.02	*	*	*	1.04	1.00	1.04
7. Cases Resulting in Delinquent Findings	0.94	1.03	0.88	*	*	*	1.02	1.04	0.86
8. Cases resulting in Probation Placement	0.98	0.97	0.97	*	*	*	0.97	0.99	0.80
9. Cases Resulting in Confinement in Secure Juvenile Correctional Facilities	**	1.28	**	*	*	*	1.26	1.31	0.86
10. Cases Transferred to Adult Court	**	**	**	*	*	*	**	**	**
Meets 1% rule for group to be analyzed separately?	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	No			

Note: The above charts show the FY19 reported during SFY 2020 as part of the Title II Formula Grant application, and summarized in the Juvenile Justice Advisory Committee (JJAC) section of the report, on page 22. The SFY 2020 data, now available and to be reported in the FFY 2021 Title II Formula Grant application is provided here to provide three-year trend information.

Appendix E

SFY 2020 Juvenile Continuum Grants Funding by Program

Continuum	Program Area	TOTALS	Alternative to Detention	Delinquency Prevention	Graduated & Appropriate Sanctions	Diversion & Restorative Justice	Gender-Specific	Continuum (Admin)
Artesia	Continuum							\$ 13,180
	Gender-Specific						\$ 46,200	
	Totals	\$ 59,380						
Bernalillo	Continuum							\$ 800
	Alternatives to Violence Reception and Assessment Center		\$ 61,500			\$ 25,800		
	South Valley Reporting Center		\$ 47,000					
	Community Custody Program		\$ 50,000					
	Totals	\$ 185,100						
Chaves	Continuum							\$ 34,601
	Building Assets Program			\$ 71,400				
	Why Try Middle School Program			\$ 25,950				
	Gender Specific Programming						\$ 25,200	
	Youth Advocacy		\$ 43,850					
Alternative Education				\$ 36,000				
	Totals	\$ 237,001						
Grant	Continuum							\$ 24,345
	Restorative Justice					\$ 32,250		
	Strengthening Families Program					\$ 32,660		
	Day Reporting / Learning Lab			\$ 36,000				
	Totals	\$ 125,255						
Las Cruces	Continuum							\$ 35,576
	JCP 1					\$ 27,030		
	JCP 2					\$ 116,025		
	JCP 3					\$ 32,700		
	JARC		\$ 98,480					
	Totals	\$ 309,811						
Lincoln	Continuum							\$ 23,921
	Juvenile Citation Program					\$ 18,400		
	Girls Circle						\$ 7,200	
	Boys Council						\$ 7,200	
	Restorative Justice					\$ 8,750		
	Totals	\$ 65,471						
Los Alamos	Continuum							\$ 34,296
	Youth and Family Resource Advocate		\$ 70,730					
	Restorative Justice		\$ 5,000					
	Gender Specific Program						\$ 30,000	
	Totals	\$ 140,026						
Luna - Hidalgo	Continuum							\$ 24,317
	Gender-Specific						\$ 21,000	
	Strengthening Family					\$ 30,000		
	Totals	\$ 75,317						
Otero	Continuum							\$ 44,242
	Girls Circle						\$ 20,700	
	Boys Council						\$ 18,600	
	Restorative Justice					\$ 14,250		
	Community Alternative Placement Program		\$ 12,000					
	Totals	\$ 109,792						
Raton (Colfax - Union)	Continuum							\$ 42,214
	Girls Circle						\$ 60,000	
	Boys Council						\$ 49,500	
	Restorative Justice					\$ 15,000		
	Totals	\$ 166,714						
Rio Arriba	Continuum							\$ 35,159
	Boys and Young Men Council						\$ 49,750	
	Intensive Community Monitoring		\$ 50,869					
	Girls Circle						\$ 49,750	
	Day Reporting		\$ 20,000					
	Totals	\$ 205,528						

Continuum	Program Area	TOTALS	Alternative to Detention	Delinquency Prevention	Graduated & Appropriate Sanctions	Diversion & Restorative Justice	Gender Specific	Continuum (Admin)
San Juan	Continuum Reporting Center/Learning Lab			\$ 36,000				\$ 11,990
	Totals	\$ 47,990						
San Miguel	Continuum Assessment, Referral & Case Management		\$ 20,400					\$ 11,275
	Gender-Specific Violence Prevention & Substance Abuse Prevention			\$ 6,000			\$ 5,400	
	Restorative Justice					\$ 6,750		
	Totals	\$ 49,825						
Sandoval	Continuum Reception and Assessment Center		\$ 187,500					\$ 31,110
	Rio Rancho Learning Lab			\$ 36,400				
	Bernalillo Learning Lab			\$ 36,400				
	Totals	\$ 291,410						
Santa Fe	Continuum Intensive Community Monitoring		\$ 37,320					\$ 780
	Education Wraparound Services					\$ 72,280		
	Education Re-Engagement			\$ 59,000				
	Gender Specific						\$ 7,200	
	Strengthening Families			\$ 21,000				
	Totals	\$ 197,580						
Socorro	Continuum Socorro County Teen Diversion/Truancy Program			\$ 34,550				\$ 34,870
	Teen Multi-Purpose Center			\$ 45,300				
	Gender Specific						\$ 9,000	
	Totals	\$ 123,720						
Taos	Continuum Learning Lab			\$ 35,000				\$ 40,800
	Girls Circle						\$ 13,950	
	Boys Council						\$ 4,500	
	GRIP			\$ 32,700				
	Intensive Community Monitoring		\$ 11,850					
	Totals	\$ 138,800						
T or C (Sierra Co)	Continuum Case Management and Mentoring			\$ 18,900				\$ 13,193
	Sierra County Diversion Program					\$ 11,750		
	Totals	\$ 43,843						
Torrance	Continuum RAC			\$ 65,000				\$ 34,200
	Gender-Specific						\$ 14,200	
	Totals	\$ 113,400						
Valencia	Continuum Reception Assessment Center		\$ 250,000					\$ 58,067
	After School Diversion Program					\$ 23,400		
	Restorative Justice					\$ 13,750		
	Totals	\$ 345,217						
Total Number of Programs		73	14	17	0	16	26	
Total Funding by Program Priority Area		\$ 3,031,180	\$ 955,769	\$ 606,330	\$ -	\$ 480,795	\$ 439,350	\$ 548,936
% of Funds by Program Priority Area		100.0%	31.5%	20.0%	0.0%	15.9%	14.5%	18.1%