

Juvenile Justice Facilities and Reintegration Centers

Summary

Although the Children Youth and Families Department (CYFD) has made progress on a number of recommendations from a 2016 LFC program evaluation, per client costs have continued to rise as the number of juveniles in the system has declined. Notably, the cost of incarcerating juveniles in secure facilities has risen 32 percent since FY16 and stands above the national average. CYFD needs to evaluate the Juvenile Justice Services (JJS) budget and identify opportunities to achieve efficiencies and cost reductions by reallocating resources to evidence-based programming and closing some facilities.

The Evaluation: *The evaluation, Effectiveness of Juvenile Justice Facilities and Community-Based Services* (August, 2016) provided an overview of the costs, capacity, and needs of the juvenile justice system in New Mexico and identified opportunities to improve outcomes and efficiencies, including up to \$2.7 million in potential savings. Eleven of the 2016 program evaluation's 17 recommendations have been implemented or are progressing towards implementation.

CYFD is making strides in improving the outcomes of youth released into the community, but more could be done to increase the use of reintegration centers. CYFD has implemented, or made progress on 11 out of the 17 recommendations from the 2016 LFC program evaluation. CYFD has worked to create AGA performance measures for recidivism of youth on juvenile probation and worked with the Council of State Governments in the Juvenile Justice Improvement Initiative, but has not addressed all the LFC recommendations from the 2016 evaluation. CYFD joined the New Mexico Supreme Court and leaders from all three branches of state government to launch the Statewide Juvenile Justice Improvement Committee to perform a comprehensive review of New Mexico's juvenile justice system. The work from

this particular committee should help improve outcomes and performance monitoring.

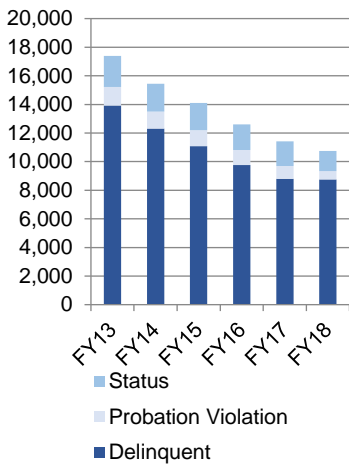
The analysis by the committee focused on four key areas: Probation referrals and revocations, facilities costing more while serving fewer clients, reductions in use of room confinement, and the underutilization of reintegration centers. The system has successfully used evidence-based services to reduce the need for juvenile justice services, which should save taxpayer dollars.

Progress Reports foster accountability by assessing the implementation status of previous program evaluation reports, recommendations and need for further changes.



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Chart 1. Total Referrals to JJS by Type, FY13-FY18



Source: CYFD

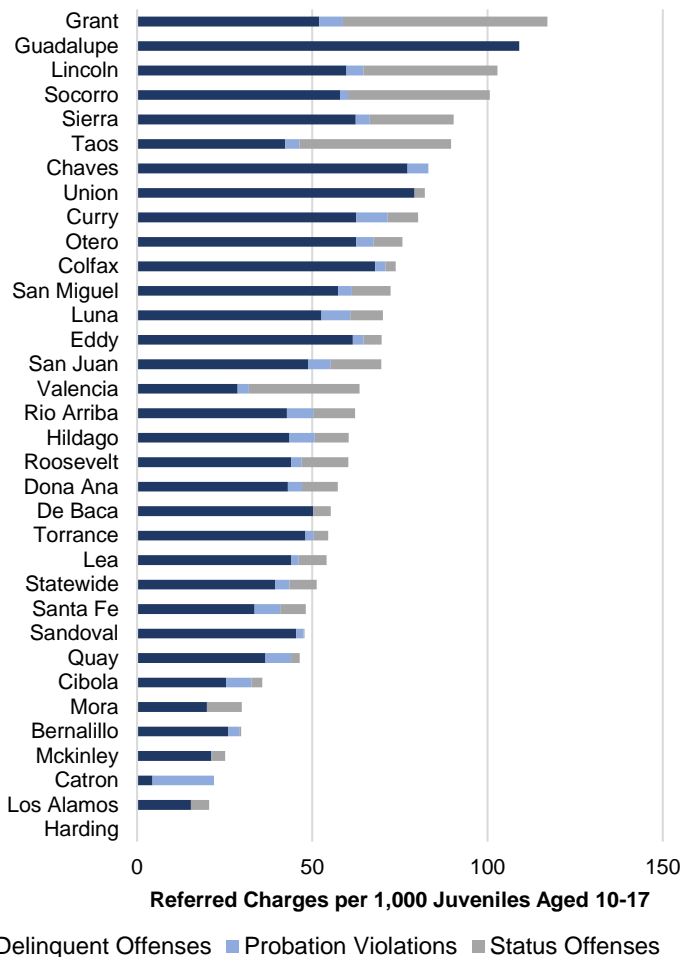
Probation Referrals and Revocations

CYFD has continued to make progress in reducing probation referrals and revocations.

Overall the total number of delinquent referrals are down since FY13. CYFD has seen a 37 percent decrease in delinquent referrals, a 57 percent decrease in probation referrals, and a 25 percent decrease in status referrals since FY13. All types of referrals have continued to see reductions driven by decreases in delinquent and probation referrals. As the 2016 LFC evaluation noted, referrals continue to make up a larger portion of all referrals. In FY13, status referrals made up 12 percent of all referrals, increasing to 13 percent of all referrals in FY18. Despite decreases, probation violations continue to make up the majority of youth commitments.

- **Delinquent referrals** are acts committed by children that would be a crime if committed by an adult
- **Status referrals** are acts which are violations only if committed by a juvenile (runaway, truancy)
- **Probation Violations** are any violation of terms of probation

Chart 2. Rate of Referred Charges to JJS by County, FY17



Source: CYFD

The rate of referred charges continues to vary widely by county. It is important to have a uniform probation agreement so all juveniles are treated equally around the state. Standard conditions should exist in addition to special conditions that can be tailored to meet each juvenile's specific risk and needs. Excluding Harding County which had no referrals, referral rates varied from 20.6 per 1,000 in Los Alamos County up to 117 per 1,000 youth in Grant County. Statewide in FY17, 51.2 per 1,000 youth aged 10 to 17 had charges referred to JJS, a 47 percent decrease from the FY15 rate of 96.8 per 1,000. Guadalupe County had the highest rate of delinquent charges referred in FY17, at 109 per 1,000 youth. Catron County had the highest rate of charges referred for probation violations at 17.5 per 1,000 youth. Grant County had the highest rate of status offense referrals at 51.9 per 1,000 youth.

Beginning in FY19, CYFD started reporting two-year recidivism rates for youth on probation. Approximately 25 percent (61) of the 247 youth released from JJS facilities in FY15 committed a recidivating event. CYFD's new performance measure of recidivism is defined as an adjudication within two years following the client's discharge date in the juvenile system or a conviction in the adult justice system for a delinquent or criminal act that occurred following their discharge from JJS supervision. The most recent four fiscal quarters of discharges which can be monitored for a two-year evaluation period are reported on each fiscal quarter. There were 101 recidivating events varying from new criminal activity resulting in a CYFD commitment to

youth being committed to the New Mexico Corrections Department (NMCD). Approximately 35 percent of recidivating events were CYFD re-commitments, while approximately 28 percent were commitments to NMCD. The remaining 37 percent received a consent decree or were supervised on probation.

The reduction in both probation violations and probation violation commitments can be partially attributed to CYFD implementation of a statewide standardized probation violation agreement and the reduction in JJS population. The New Mexico Supreme Court recently announced the formal rule and template for the statewide probation agreements that go into effect on January 2019. The formal rule was approved in November 2018. Prior to the adoption of a statewide probation agreement, each county had the ability to put any type of condition they saw fit, which included conditions such as curfew violations, truancy, getting married, and pregnancy all of which could be a violation of probation. After the revision of the probation agreement and adoption of the statewide probation agreement, there are only five conditions with the addition of special terms if needed. The five standard terms relate to obeying all laws; reporting and visiting with juvenile probation officers; residency; weapons, alcohol, and drugs; and search and seizure rules.

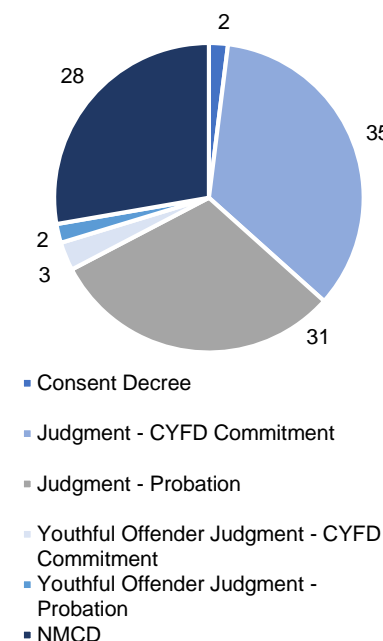
The total number of cases supervised by CYFD JJS decreased by 25 percent between FY16 and FY18. On average between FY16 and FY18, New Mexico had 247 juvenile probation officers (JPO) supervising 9,845 cases per fiscal year. Employed by CYFD, JPO work out of 29 local offices and only supervise juveniles. The JPO maintain contact with clients in placement through phone calls, letters, and staffing the progress of treatment. In FY16 the total number of JJS cases supervised by probation was 11,280 falling to 8,492 in FY18. All but three supervision districts (4th, 7th, and 8th) experienced reductions in the JPO caseload. The largest reduction in caseload is in the 2nd District which encompasses Bernalillo County. The average JPO caseload in FY16 in Bernalillo County was 38 cases per JPO dropping to 23 per JPO in FY18, a 38 percent decrease. The 7th JJS supervision district (Torrance, Catron, Socorro, and Sierra) saw a 26 percent increase in caseload from 42 in FY16 to 53 per JPO in FY18. The reduction in JPO caseloads in most jurisdictions corresponds with the 57 percent reduction in number of juveniles referred to probation between FY13 and FY18.

Table 1. JPO Caseloads and Three Year Average Total

Fiscal Year	Total
FY16	11,280
FY17	9,764
FY18	8,492
Three-Year Average	9,845

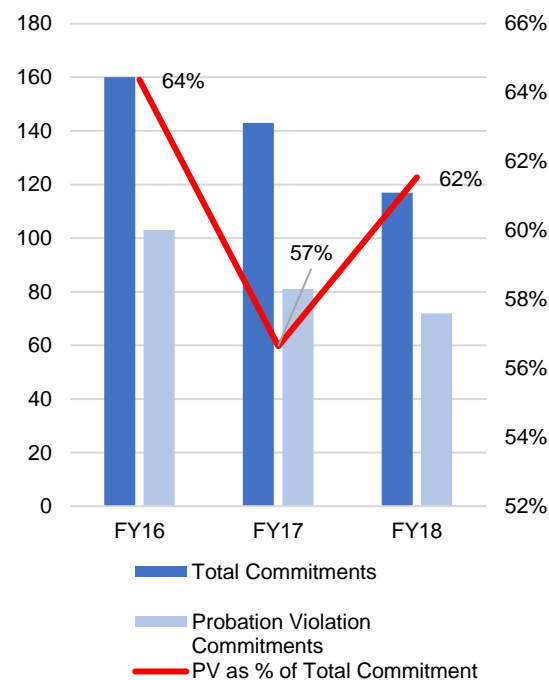
Source: CYFD

Chart 3. Count of Recidivating Events by Type: FY15 Release Cohort



Source: CYFD

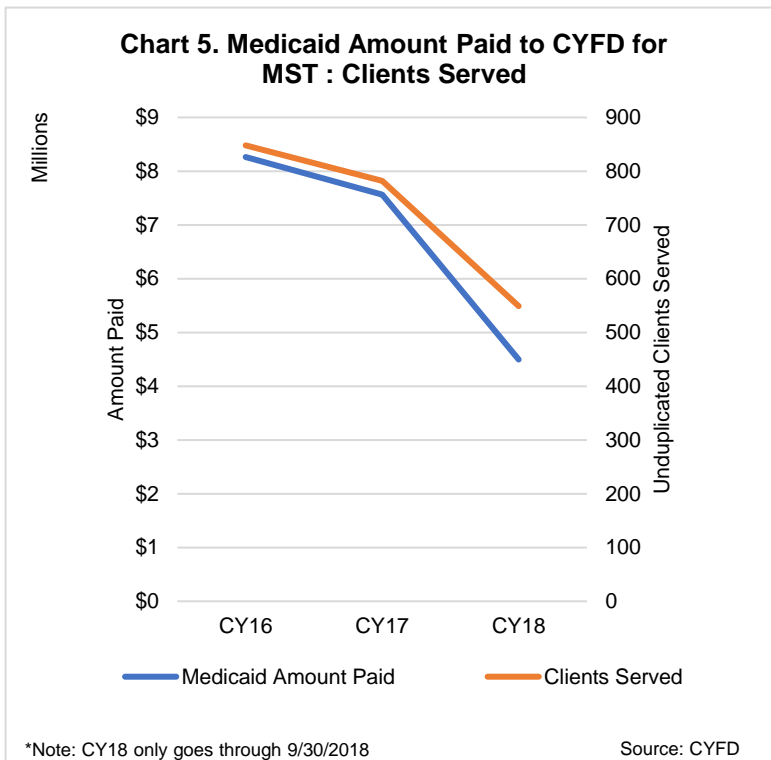
Chart 4. Probation Violations as a Percentage of Total Commitments



Source: CYFD

CYFD continues to implement effective evidence-based in home services for JJS, but needs to expand performance reporting and services in certain areas.

Multisystemic Therapy (MST) continues to be a cost-beneficial treatment for juvenile offenders, but lack of access continues to be an issue. MST is an evidence-based treatment using a team-based community approach to address behavioral challenges most commonly used in New Mexico for clients on juvenile probation. MST focuses on systems in the client's life, such as family, teachers, and others in positions of support or influence. A 2017 LFC Results First Children's Behavioral Health report showed a positive return on investment of \$2.69 for every dollar spent on the MST program for juvenile offenders. According to the LFC's 2016 evaluation on JJS, there were six organizations providing traditional or problem sexual behavior MST in 2015. Currently there are five MST providers partnering with CYFD. A 2018 New Mexico MST Outcomes Tracking Project report found that between 2005 and 2017, 6,400 youth were enrolled in MST with 84 percent (5,394) completing standard MST. In FY18, 435 youth successfully completed standard MST. The completion rate for the three-year period of FY16-FY18 was 87 percent. Between CY16 and CY17, the amount CYFD was reimbursed by Medicaid for the provision of MST fell by 8 percent. The decrease may be related to the



reduction in MST providers between 2016 and 2018 from six to five.

CYFD should continue to work with HSD to identify providers, build more MST teams in high-risk areas, and collaborate on tracking referrals, utilization, and spending as part of a strategy to continue to prioritize MST behavioral health services. CYFD should also continue working with the MST Outcomes Tracking Project to expand the available data reported annually on outcomes to include performance measures monitored by the MST Institute and continue to compare New Mexico results to national benchmarks to monitor progress.

Functional Family Therapy continues to be a viable option for expanding access to evidence-based therapy in the community. Functional Family Therapy (FFT) is an evidence-based program based on the family systems theory and views youth problem behavior or substance use within the context of the family unit. FFT is particularly effective in treating conduct or behavior problems such as Oppositional Defiant Disorder and Substance Use Disorder. FFT's return on investment is \$8 for every dollar spent on youth on probation and \$11 for every dollar spent for committed youth and program costs are \$3,431 per client. Prior to 2008, CYFD therapists delivered FFT. FFT was discontinued by CYFD in 2008 and 39 therapists were redeployed with CYFD relying on contractors to deliver the service. However, by 2016 LFC found that FFT was no longer being utilized. CYFD is currently working on expanding the provision of Functional Family Therapy (FFT) around the state. CYFD is holding multiple workshops to train clinicians statewide. Twenty one participants have been trained thus far with 10 more scheduled to be trained in early December.

Facilities are costing more while serving fewer clients

Spending on JJS secure facilities increased by 2 percent, while the cost per client increased by 32 percent between FY16 and FY18.

In FY16, JJS spent \$34.1 million on secure facilities, which increased to \$34.6 million in FY18. The average annual cost per client in secure facilities increased by 32 percent between FY16 and FY18, from \$176 thousand to \$233 thousand. The average daily cost per client increased from \$481 in FY16 to \$637 in FY18. CYFD has reduced its costs at the same rate the population has decreased. In trying to reduce costs, JJS has not requested any new positions, but instead, provided

positions to other divisions in addition to reclassifying positions. CYFD has also funded internal pay raises for staff, closed housing units when required, and increased programming to include family engagement and community reintegration.

The average daily population in secure facilities has decreased by 23 percent between FY16 and FY18, while average daily cost increased 32 percent. This decreased is driven by a 44 percent reduction in use of contractual beds at the San Juan County Detention Center (SJDC). In FY16, SJDC had an average daily population of eight clients, falling to four in FY18. The reduction in statewide juvenile justice population has followed national trends. Although the state realized a reduction in ADP, there has not been a parallel savings in the costs of confinement. In 2014, the average cost of confinement per day for youth in the United States was \$408 and in New Mexico was \$488. The average cost of confinement per day for youth in New Mexico in 2018 was \$637, a 32 percent increase since FY16. CYFD would realize savings by closing the Camino Nuevo Youth Center and terminating the 10-bed contract with SJJDC.

Table 1. Percent Change FY16 vs. FY18

	FY16	FY18	% Change
Daily Average Cost Per Client	\$481.94	\$637	32%
Average Daily Population	194	149	-23%
Secure Facility Expenditures	\$34,126,285	\$34,649,266	-2%

Source: CYFD

Chart 6. Secure Facility Spending and Average Daily Population

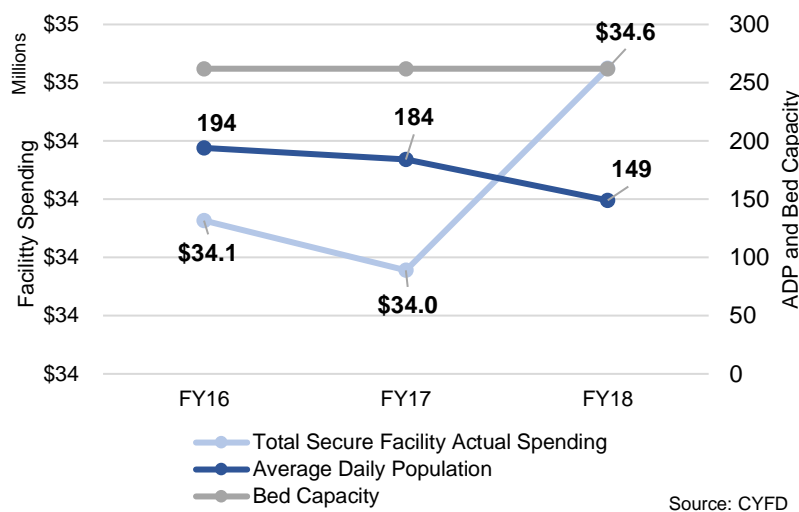
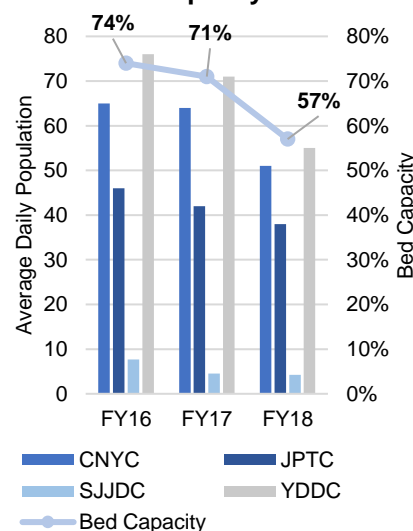
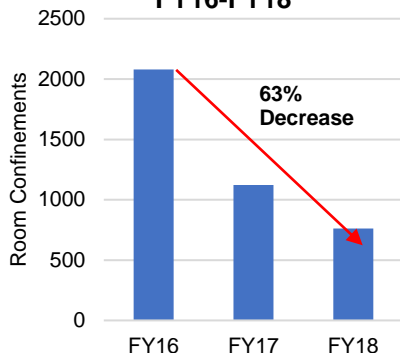


Chart 7. ADP vs. Bed Capacity



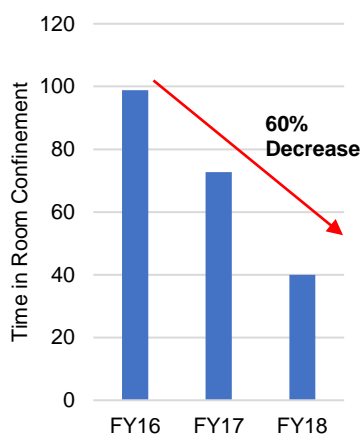
Incidents in facilities and use of room confinement have greatly decreased

Chart 8. Number of Room Confinements per FY16-FY18



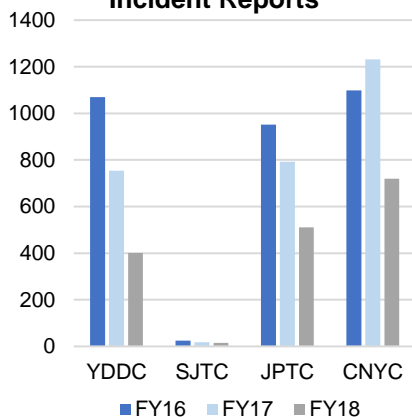
Source: LFC Analysis of CYFD Data

Chart 9. Average Time in Minutes Held in Room Confinement



Source: LFC Analysis of CYFD Data

Chart 10. Facility Daily Incident Reports



Source: CYFD

Room confinement in CYFD facilities fell by 63 percent between FY16 and FY18.

A landmark national survey in 2009 drew a direct connection from isolation and room confinement to suicide. In addition, Performance Based Standards state, "isolating or confining youth should be used only to protect the youth from harming oneself or others, and if used, should be brief and supervised." In FY16, there were 2,080 incidents of room confinement, dropping to 763 in FY18.

CYFD implemented various research-based methods as defined by the National Registry of Evidence Based Programs and Practices to reduce the use of room confinement including: verbal judo, mental health first aid, and restructuring facility discipline procedures along with internal staff input. In addition, contracting with Behavioral Management Services (BMS) allowed CYFD to achieve their mission in developing, restoring, and maintaining client's behavior through teaching coping and habilitation skills. BMS works with unit therapists and treatment teams to develop and implement evidence-based programming in a continuum of care of juveniles. For CYFD, room confinement used as a form of punishment is counter to the rehabilitative mission. Currently, the use of room confinement is only imposed in four situations: searches, medical/psychological emergency, safety/security risk, and unit-wide emergencies.

The average time clients are held in room confinement decreased by 60 percent between FY16 and FY18. In FY16, clients were held in room confinement for an average of 99 minutes, decreasing to an average of 40 minutes in FY18. The reasons mentioned above partially contributed to the decrease in length of time held in room confinement. Strict oversight of the interventions was also deployed to ensure compliance with new policies. In FY16, CYFD maintained a staff-to-client ratio of 1:4. The reduction in the confined population allowed facilities to use a 1:1 ratio of youth care specialists to clients to enhance the security/safety of both staff and clients. The Council of Juvenile Correctional Administrators calls for facilities to maintain a staff-to-youth ratio of at least 1:8 and ideally 1:6 during waking hours. Juvenile Detention Alternatives Initiative standards call for at least a ratio of 1:8 during hours that youth are awake.

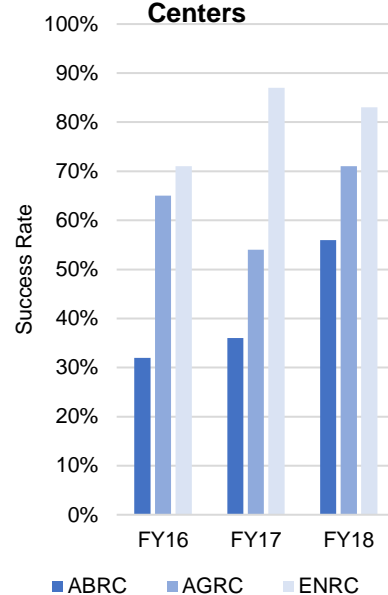
The total number of daily incident reports in all facilities decreased between FY16 and FY18 by 47 percent. The reduction in daily incident reports in facilities corresponds with the average daily population (ADP) reduction in facilities. Between FY16 and FY18, the total number of daily incident reports decreased by 47 percent in secure facilities. The reduction is driven primarily by a 63 percent decrease in client-on-client battery daily incident reports at the Youth Diagnostic and Development Center (YDDC). At the same time, the average daily population at YDDC decreased by 28 percent. In FY16, YDDC had 1,070 daily incidents (5.5 incidents per youth), decreasing to 401 (2.7 incidents per youth) in FY18.

CYFD Reintegration Centers continue to be underutilized

Successful discharges from reintegration centers decreased by 8 percent between FY16 and FY18.

CYFD maintains three Reintegration centers, one in Eagle Nest and two in Albuquerque. The decrease in successful discharges is driven primarily by a decrease in successful discharges at the Albuquerque Girls Reintegration Center (AGRC). Each successful discharge is based on client specific programming/plans and determined by the client's Multi-Disciplinary Team. The only uniform description of a successful discharge for reintegration clients are those who do not walk away or have their supervision revoked. Only these clients are considered in the reported numbers. Reintegration centers improved the rate of successful discharges between FY16 and FY18. In FY16, 51 percent of discharges were deemed successful increasing to 69 percent in FY18. Importantly, the total number of admissions, not including clients already housed at reintegration centers decreased by 32 percent between FY16 and FY18, possibly accounting for some of the increase in successful discharges. The Albuquerque Boys Reintegration Center (ABRC) and the AGRC realized drops of 36 percent and 39 percent respectively, in admissions between FY16 and FY18.

Chart 11. Percent of Successful Discharges from Reintegration Centers



Source: LFC Analysis of CYFD data

Table 2. Count of Admission and Successful Discharges from Reintegration Centers

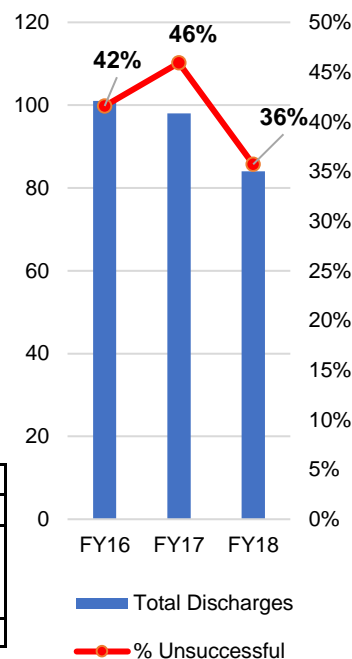
Reintegration Center	FY16		FY18	
	Admit	Successful Discharge	Admit	Successful Discharge
ABRC	53	17	34	19
AGRC	23	15	14	10
ENRC	38	27	30	25
Total	114	59	78	54

Note: Does not include clients already housed

Source: LFC analysis of CYFD Data

CYFD reintegration centers reduced the rate of unsuccessful discharges between FY16 and FY18. The total number of unsuccessful discharges for all reintegration centers decreased by 29 percent between FY16 and FY18, driven primarily by a 41 percent decrease in walkaways at ABRC. Importantly, the increase is also a function of the decreased total number of clients served by reintegration centers. In FY16, 32 percent of unsuccessful discharges for AGRC were walkaways, increasing to 42 percent in FY18. In FY16, 13 percent of unsuccessful discharges were walkaways at ENRC, decreasing to 3 percent in FY18.

Chart 12. Percent of Unsuccessful Discharges



Source: LFC Analysis of CYFD

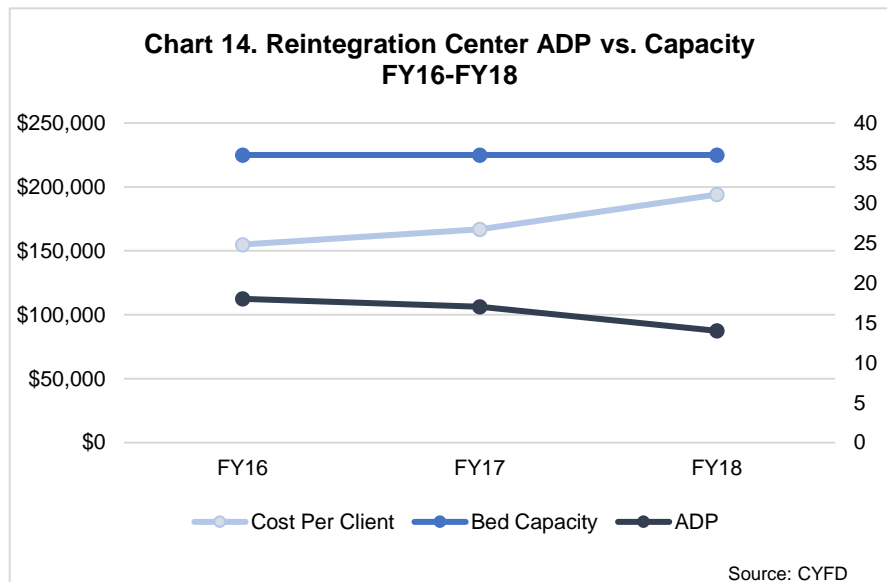
Table 3. Count of Unsuccessful Discharge by Type

Reintegration Center	FY16			FY18		
	Total	Revocations	Walkaways	Total	Revocations	Walkaways
ABRC	47	1	29	36	0	17
AGRC	22	0	7	19	1	8
ENRC	32	1	4	29	3	1
Total	101	2	40	84	4	26

Note: Does not include clients already housed

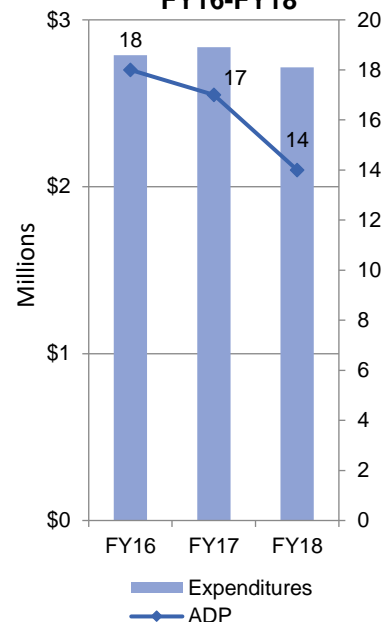
Source: LFC Analysis of CYFD Data

CYFD reintegration centers continue to be underutilized. Challenges in utilizing reintegration centers at full capacity have not been overcome. Reintegration centers receive referrals approximately 90 days prior to a client having a supervised release hearing. Once a client is accepted, their bed space is considered “held” for them. As a result, that particular bed is not available to other clients because supervised release clients take priority for placement due to a lack of other options. The 2016 LFC program evaluation reported the average daily population as a percent of total capacity between FY13 and FY15 at 56 percent. The average daily population as a percent of total capacity between FY16 and FY18 decreased to 45 percent.



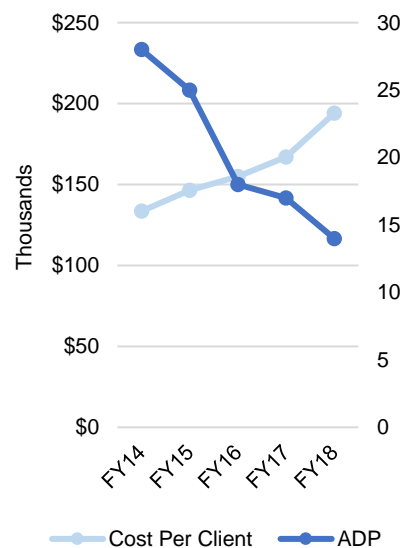
The average cost per client between FY13 and FY15 was \$153 thousand. This increased to an average cost per client of \$172 thousand between FY16 and FY18. In FY16, reintegration center expenditures totaled \$2.8 million decreasing to \$2.7 million in FY18. The year over year trends show the cost per client at reintegration centers increasing each year between FY14 and FY18.

Chart 13. Reintegration Center Expenditures and Average Daily Population FY16-FY18





Source: SHARE and CYFD Annual Reports

Chart 16. Reintegration Center Cost per Client; Average Daily Population




Source: SHARE and CYFD Annual Reports



Finding: CYFD should better align resources to the changing demands on the juvenile justice facilities




Recommendation	Status			CYFD Comments
	No Action	Progressing	Complete	
As part of the annual appropriations process, CYFD should evaluate the JJS budget and identify opportunities to achieve efficiencies and cost reductions by reallocating resources and optimizing unused space. In addition, CYFD should focus on shifting funds from facilities to evidence-based field programming that better aligns with the proportion of the juvenile justice population receiving these services				JJS budget has grown very little since FY09. From FY18 OPBUD to FY19 Request, JJS budget was decreased \$4,815,000. This was attributed to FTE transfer to Behavioral Health, which accounted for \$2,815,000 and a \$2,000,000 transfer to Protective Services. When the final FY19 OPBUD came out, JJS was given an additional \$615,000 to cover the 2% raise that was given to all state employees. JJS also gave an additional 6.5% to YCS and JPPO employees. That raise amount was not budgeted. JJS did ask for the raise amount in FY20, which is an additional \$2,000,000.
Re-evaluate criteria for reintegration center admission to ensure they are operating at capacity, or consider consolidating these facilities				More often than not, bed spaces are held for clients that are scheduled for Supervised Release hearings. The referrals are usually made several weeks if not months in advance but the final decision on placement is contingent on the Supervised Release panel agreeing to the placement. What this does then is "hold" an empty bed that could possibly be used for a Probation referral client. Due to the mandated release periods (minimum of 90 days of Supervised Release following a 1 or 2 year commitment), CYFD always needs to hold a certain number of beds available. JJS also typically has several clients pending extension hearings at any given time. These clients are also considered (although bed not specifically held) when we have open bed space in case they are not extended -which does not allow us to open beds for probation clients. There are occasions where clients are deferred by the Supervised Release Panel until their MRD (which then "holds" the bed for a longer period). Throughout the years, Probation clients have been referred to and accepted into the Reintegration Centers as space is available and most recently both Reintegration centers for males had Probation clients in their programs.

Finding: The structure of juvenile probation field offices contributes to inefficiencies in the system


Recommendation	Status			CYFD Comments
	No Action	Progressing	Complete	
Continually assess juvenile probation officer (JPO) staffing needs relative to referral and caseload patterns and consider reorganizing the existing regional and district structure to flatten disparities in management span of control				As field positions have become vacant, JJS field leadership has continued to evaluate the need of filling those positions. As much of the work in Probation revolves around prevention and intervention, just looking at formal probation numbers does not always give an accurate picture of caseload size and staffing needs. Each district office is unique in the types of interventions and programming that JPO staff participate in which cannot always be translated in numbers alone. JJS Field will continue to approach staffing needs and re-classify positions within field services as well as to support our data bureau for dedicated positions


Finding: Community-Based programs require better oversight and data collection to ensure outcomes are met.

Recommendation	Status			Comments
	No Action	Progressing	Complete	
Align the recidivism performance measure for continuum grant recipients to be consistent with CYFD's existing performance measures for tracking recidivism within two years rather than 90 days				We have seen a slight improvement in the reporting of demographic information from continuum sites. We do not currently request PII from continuums. The new web-based data collection system is expected to be completed in time for state fiscal year 2020. Service providers, contracted by the continuums, will provide PII in a secured system to allow for improved reporting and cross referencing with CYFD's other reporting mechanisms
Work with LFC and DFA staff to create a common set of Accountability in Government Act (AGA) performance measures for continuum sites and juvenile community corrections to allow for the tracking of youth success in these community-based interventions				CYFD is part of the Interagency Behavioral Health Purchasing Collaborative agreement with Falling Colors. Work has begun on developing a comprehensive web-based system of data collection that will allow community-based service providers to enter client specific data in order for CYFD to track youth success and established performance measures. Implementation is organized in stages with expected initial data entry to begin state fiscal year 2020, with all service providers on board by end of state fiscal year 2021




Work with LFC and DFA staff to create a common set of Accountability in Government Act (AGA) performance measures for continuum sites and juvenile community corrections to allow for the tracking of youth success in these community-based interventions				With the current reporting and modification limitations in EPICS, the new data collection system will allow CYFD an easier means of cross-referencing FACTS data for tracking youth through work with prevention/intervention programs, as well as any formal involvement within the juvenile justice system. This new system will also allow CYFD to modify reporting requirements and performance measures as definitions, strategies and programming change
Strengthen requirements for evidence-based programming in JCC contracts and consider promulgating rules containing requirements similar to those for continuum programs				With including JCC service providers in the data collection system, CYFD will have real time reporting on the many innovative and evidence-based programming providers have implemented. The system will provide CYFD the opportunity to monitor outcomes on a more regular basis and adjust strategies and reporting to ensure positive results.
Increase the emphasis on provider performance, including rates of successful JCC completion, when soliciting, extending, and renewing JCC provider contracts				The new data collection system will allow CYFD real time reporting to monitor provider performance, including a better means of identifying and tracking a youth's successful completion of contracted programming. The accessibility to more accurate and detailed data, will ensure that CYFD can make data driven decisions in programming, funding and service providers

Finding: Multi-systemic Therapy provides effective treatment for its target population, but with issues with access have impacted outcomes.

Recommendation	Status		Comments	
	No Action	Progressing	Complete	
Work with the Human Services Department (HSD) to identify providers, build MST teams in high-risk areas, and collaborate on tracking referrals, utilization, and spending as part of a strategy to prioritize evidence-based behavioral health services				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Expand the use of New Mexico's internal and external databases to support and enhance the NM-OTP evaluation data; • Develop new strategies to describe the impact of service utilization by youth who complete MST treatment; • Advocate for sustained and increased resources for MST in New Mexico, including workforce development to ensure continued sustainability and growth in teams.

Recommendation	Status			Comments
	No Action	Progressing	Complete	
In collaboration with the MST Tracking Project, expand the data reported annually on outcomes to include key performance measures tracked by the MST Institute, comparing New Mexico results to national benchmarks.				Implementation of MST in New Mexico began in late 2003 with program evaluation funding provided by New Mexico's Children, Youth & Families Department (CYFD). In March 2005, the New Mexico Outcomes Tracking Project (NM-OTP) combined efforts and resources with Colorado's Center for Effective Interventions (CEI), which had contracted with Focus Research & Evaluation to create and pilot a statewide outcomes database for youth who received MST treatment in Colorado. The MST Institute (MSTI) joined the collaboration early in the development phase. In 2016, the University of New Mexico Health Sciences Center's Division of Community Behavioral Health (CBH) assumed the role of evaluator for the NM-OTP.

Finding: Understanding the drivers of juvenile justice involvement is imperative to designing effective programs to reduce recidivism.

Recommendation	Status			Comments
	No Action	Progressing	Complete	
Further study the causes for high commitment rates for juvenile probation violations				The most recent initiative in reducing commitments for Probation Violations has been the Probation Agreement project. Juvenile Probation has standardized the Probation Agreement focusing only on community safety conditions and removing such conditions as curfew and education. Education has instead moved to the clients Plan of Care. Statistics and analysis have already shown that Probation Violation Numbers are down as well as warrants for technical violations. The new agreement is currently in place in every county and should become an approved Supreme Court form and rule on July 1, 2019.
Formalize policy coordination between Child Protective Services (CPS) and Juvenile Justice Services (JJS) for dually-involved youth				We collect a monthly report from FACTS with PS custody youth with ANY kind of JJ involvement (formal or informal). This list is sent to and distributed to our CBHC Supervisors and these cases are assigned to a CBHC who applies the CANS (Child and Adolescent Needs and Strengths Assessment). The CANS has built in an Adverse Childhood Experiences algorithm so we can pull out both CANS and homeless shelter data in terms of crossover youth involvement and ACES. The CBHC helps find them least restrictive treatment alternatives and provides a bridge between PS and JJ.
Identify data reporting needs for working with crossover youth and design services to address the needs of this population				The New Mexico Outcomes Tracking Project 2005-2017 Evaluation Report that was published in January 2018 reported that going forward, the partners will continue to work collaboratively on data reporting needs.

Appendix A. JPO Caseload by District

