



Agenda

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SANTA FE REGIONAL JUVENILE JUSTICE BOARD

February 21, 2013

5:15-6:15 P.M.

CYFD OFFICES

1920 FIFTH STREET

- I. Call to Order
- II. Roll Call
- III. Approval of Agenda
- IV. Introductions of Board Members and Guests
- V. Approval of minutes of, January 17th, 2013
- VI. Financial Report – Richard De Mella
 - A. Budget – Detailed Budget and Financial Report
- VII. Action Items
 - A. Chairperson and Co- Chairperson Elections – Board
- VIII. Committee Reports
 - A. RFP Committee
 - B. FYRA Committee
- IX. Next Meeting March 21st, 2013
- X. Adjournment

Persons with disabilities in need of accommodations, contact the
City Attorney's Office at 955-6512, five (5) working days prior to meeting date.

**INDEX SUMMARY OF MINUTES
SANTA FE REGIONAL JUVENILE JUSTICE
FEBRUARY 21, 2013**

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Approval of the Agenda	<i>Ms. Gonzales moved to approve the agenda as presented, second by Councilor Dimas, motion carried by unanimous voice vote.</i>	2
Introduction of Board Members and Guests	<i>Verbal – Round the Table Introductions</i>	2
Approval of Minutes January 17, 2013	<i>Ms. Gonzales moved to approve the minutes as presented, second by Councilor Dimas, motion carried by unanimous voice vote.</i>	3
Financial Report 1. Budget – Detailed Budget and Financial Report	<i>Informational</i>	3
Action Items 1. Chairperson and Co-Chair Elections	<p>Mr. Armijo moved to nominate Deacon Anthony Trujillo as Chair of the Santa Fe Regional Juvenile Justice Board, second by Mr. Rodriguez, motion carried by unanimous voice vote.</p> <p>Mr. Rodriguez moved to nominate Mary Ellen Gonzales as Vice-Chair of the Santa Fe Regional Juvenile Justice Board, second by Councilor Dimas, motion carried by unanimous voice vote.</p> <p>Deacon Trujillo accepted the nomination as Chair and Ms. Gonzales accepted the nomination as Vice-Chair.</p>	3
Committee Reports RFP RFI Committee Program Committee FYRA Committee	Informational	3-5
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Other Comments	<p>Informational: Tutoring Position</p> <p>The Chair requested that the</p>	5-6

	Fiscal Committee also convene prior to the board meeting. Richard DeMella will send an e-mail out to each member and advise them of the dates and times of the committee meetings.	
Adjournment	There being no further business to come before the Regional Juvenile Justice Board, meeting was adjourned at 6:20 pm	6
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MINUTES

CYFD MEETING ROOM – SANTA FE, NEW MEXICO

5:15 pm – 6:20 pm

I. Call to Order

The Santa Fe Regional Juvenile Justice Board meeting was called to order at 5:15 pm at the CYFD Offices, 1920 5th Street, Santa Fe, New Mexico by the Chair, Deacon Trujillo.

II. Roll Call – a quorum was declared by verbal roll call.

In Attendance:

Deacon Anthony Trujillo, Chair

Councilor Bill Dimas

Mary Ellen Gonzales

Tommy Rodriguez

Mark Caldwell

Boni Armijo

Judge Mary Marlow Sommers

Mark Dickson

Jennifer Romero

Not Present:

Jim Bianca

Others Present:

Richard DeMella, Staff Liaison

Jack Ortega, Staff Contact

Fran Lucero, Stenographer

III. Approval of Agenda

Ms. Gonzales moved to approve the agenda as presented, second by Councilor Dimas, motion carried by unanimous voice vote.

IV. Introduction of Board Members and Guests

Guests:

Chris Sanchez, Program Manager, Children and Youth

Sue Anne Hermann, Chair, Children and Youth Commission

Shelley Mann-Lev, Santa Fe Public Schools

Tita Gervers, Santa Fe Public Schools

Hilda Perez, FYRA

Sam Jackson, Day Reporting

Sarah Piltch, DA's Office

Richard Lindahl, JJAC-CYFD

Committee Request:

Asked how the health of Ms. Mary Louise was progressing – she is doing better. It was noted that she has been named to receive the Sportswoman of the Year Award by the NM Athletic Association. More information will follow to the board for the function details.

V. Approval of Minutes, January 17, 2013

Ms. Gonzales moved to approve the minutes of January 17, 2013 as presented, second by Councilor Dimas, motion carried by unanimous voice vote.

VI. Financial Report – Richard DeMella**A. Budget – Detailed Budget and Financial Report (Exhibit A)**

Mr. DeMella reported on a conversation with CYFD and approval to carry over money from the 6-month contract. He was pleased to report that the amount awarded was expended and the balance for carry over was \$5.00. He reported that the budget for the next 5 months will include the same line items and money amount will be the same. The Budget Committee will discuss the stipends to define how they want to spend that. Thank you to Richard DeMella on behalf of the board for a good job.

VII. Action Items**A. Chairperson and Co-Chair Elections**

The Chair stepped down from conducting the meeting and Board Member Rodriguez conducted this part of the meeting.

Mr. Armijo moved to nominate Deacon Anthony Trujillo as Chair of the Santa Fe Regional Juvenile Justice Board, second by Mr. Rodriguez, motion carried by unanimous voice vote.

Mr. Rodriguez moved to nominate Mary Ellen Gonzales as Vice-Chair of the Santa Fe Regional Juvenile Justice Board, second by Councilor Dimas, motion carried by unanimous voice vote.

Deacon Trujillo accepted the nomination as Chair and Ms. Gonzales accepted the nomination as Vice-Chair.

Ms. Gonzales provided information for the record that she will recuse herself from any voting during her tenure that relates to restorative justice matters as they are recipients of the award. The Board appreciated her candidness and would like for her to serve as Vice-Chair. Should this topic require additional review, it will be sent to the City Clerk, which at this time is not necessary.

VIII. Committee Reports**A. RFI Committee**

Mr. DeMella advised the Board that the RFI responses have been distributed and the amount requested is \$197,000. Thank you to Jack Ortega who put the RFI proposal together and all the supporting documents (strategic plan and outcomes) and responses. This year

the request is for an additional \$15,000. The needs assessment document was also provided with the RFI (Exhibit B).

Ms. Mann-Lev said that as part of the Program Committee she did some research on Gender Specific topic. Ms. Mann-Lev recommended a future presentation by Stephanie Covington who trains all over the country. Ms. Covington is semi-retired and would be an excellent resource for a gender issues/juvenile justice presentation. Her group is called the Center for Gender and Justice.

Mr. Ortega said that the other piece that is new to the board on gender specific, the two things that caused the change were 1) the JJAC was very specific on activities that they wanted to see under gender specifics and we looked back at the activities we have had with Santa Fe Youth Works and for the amount of money that we had, the money was used correctly for training. This included the District Attorney's office, Public Defender, law enforcement; people that are on the front line, JPO, school administrators to get a good understanding of what the issues are facing young females today. The gender specific for FY14 may be a one-time shot for training. Mr. DeMella said that he has been attending Judge Marlow's court hearings on Thursday and this reflects back to the tutoring concerns. Mr. DeMella has spoken to Mr. Rodriguez, to the Judge and Pablo Sedillo at the county about a program but needs a facility to perform this tutoring. The Board stressed the importance of the meeting with the Superintendent to talk about the way they track attendance.

Mr. Chris Sanchez said that he has spent 20 years of his career in juvenile justice, specifically in long term and detention service and what the community needs are wrap around services for kids that are at risk. If we are able to collaborate with each other and have a designated area where kids can go to we can help to improve the 50% drop out rate. The Children and Youth Commission funds 35 programs that could collaborate to house the services for kids like this. The facility at YDP is not being utilized and Mr. Sedillo from Santa Fe County has also offered the facility for services. The question is how do we come together as a community to help support our kids that are in need? There is a lot of talent and expertise at the table that if we put our thoughts together we could develop a good cutting edge program for our kids.

Judge Sommers' said that she wanted it to be clear that this concept is not take the place of day reporting, it is intended to handle the kids that the court doesn't see to try to help them before they get to the courts. We really need the school superintendent to help us; it goes back to the truancy issue.

Mr. Sanchez said that the idea behind this would be to catch the children who have been out of school for a long period of time and can't recover their credits or ever go back to the school system. For them to have a place where they could have a credit recovery program and/or a certification program, possibly a culinary arts program, something that the kid can certify themselves within so they can eventually obtain some work or acclimating themselves back in to the school system. The idea would be is if the kid comes in that they would have the ability of services to do the assessment for these kids whether it is an educational assessment, health assessment, whatever the kid's needs to create the wrap around services.

Mr. Caldwell said that the county has a facility available. Mr. Sanchez mentioned culinary arts; they have a huge kitchen that would be a great program space. The question is how we bring the parties together because there is a facility. Mr. Caldwell reiterated as Mr. Sedillo has said at a previous meeting, this group is key in accomplishing this. There is a facility for these kids, we just need to orchestrate the program and get them there.

Judge Sommers asked how we would get the teachers and the tutors. Mr. Caldwell said that it would be through the SFPS. He recently drafted another MOU between Santa Fe County and the schools, which we do together with day reporting, they provide the teachers for detention. To be part of an initiative like that when Superintendent Boyd appeared before us, I don't see that he would be opposed to that. Mr. DeMella said they would be meeting with the Superintendent the following week on Thursday at 9:30 am to present this plan. Follow up information will follow.

It was asked, how these kids would be identified if they aren't part of the school system? The answer was that they would work with the school system to find out how many of these kids have been out of school, example for at least 2 years. Ms. Gervers provided additional information on how to identify these kids and will work with the Juvenile Justice Board through the SFPS system. Ms. Gervers did express her concern of the student viewing them being sent to a location that was related to a detention center. The offer from Santa Fe County for this facility is appreciated; but when dealing with kids who have been suspended or are drop outs, they may not be as willing to return to school if they feel they are in a detention center. Ms. Gervers will work closed with the board. Thank you.

B. (Family Youth Resource Advocate) - FYRA Committee

Hilda Perez was present at the meeting and reported she has 23 students and 19 families in this program. Many of these families have been traumatized from bad living conditions in other states/countries and feel fortunate to have Hilda to support their children and work with them. She has and continues to receive great support from the principal and vice principal. The age ranges for children in this program are kinder to 6th grade. Hilda asked the Board what specific information they would for her to provide on a monthly basis. Mr. Armijo would like for the FYRA Committee to work with Hilda and to acquire the statistics and provide a consolidated report to the Board. Mr. Rodriguez will follow through with this request. Ms. Romero asked if this document can be provided electronically, she would like that. Mr. DeMella will follow up on this request.

IX. Next Meeting: March 21, 2013 – 5:15 to 6:15

The Board agreed not to deviate from the set time for this meeting; they will continue to meet at 5:15 pm.

X. Other Comments

Tutor Position

The board asked for the status of the Tutor position which they have been waiting for close to two years. Mr. DeMella said that he has taken the necessary documentation to the SFPS for processing and the Tutor should be in place by next week. The Chair reiterated the need for the tutoring services, and this was echoed by the board.

Ms. Gervers provided information in detail to the Board on dropout slippage. Many of the kids have 0 (zero) grade and no credits. They are not bad kids; they need help for credit recovery.

Mr. Sanchez commented that it is important to get the image out of these kids' minds that it is a detention center. It is important for everyone to work together to provide the help to these kids before they fall in between the cracks.

Mr. Ortega said that there is a need for the committees to meet regularly and to provide reports at the monthly meetings. We recently defined a set timeline to conduct business for the Santa Fe Regional Juvenile Justice Board which stresses the importance of having the committees meet prior to the meeting and have a report ready to present.

In response to this call, Ms. Gonzales asked the Program Committee for their availability to meet on March 7th at 5:00 pm at BF Young School. Mr. DeMella stated how important it is to actually go out and do site visits to the different programs. Ms. Jennifer Romero expressed her thanks to Mr. DeMella for attending the court sessions.

The Chair requested that the Fiscal Committee also convene prior to the board meeting. Richard DeMella will send an e-mail out to each member and advise them of the dates and times of the committee meetings.

Mr. Lindahl advised the board members of a recent presentation that Ms. Gonzales made on Restorative Justice on a bill that Representative Jim Trujillo sponsored. She made an excellent presentation, thank you. He also stated that HB 2 passed the House today.

The Chair expressed his thanks to Children & Youth Committee Chair – Sue Hermann and Mr. Chris Martinez for attending and participating in tonight's meeting.

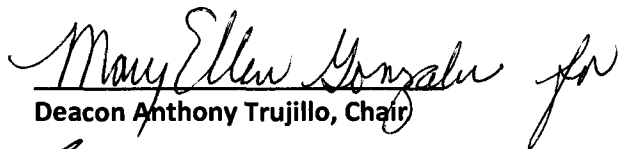
Ms. Mann-Lev advised the board that on February 27, 2013 there would be a screening of the "Bully" starting at 5:30. It is rated PG 13 and invited everyone to attend.

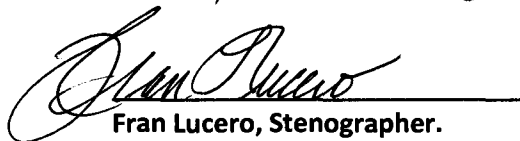
Thank you to Sam Jackson for the recently shared, distribution list which provides services available to the youth and the links to get to their appropriate websites of the agencies.

XI. Adjournment

There being no further business to come before the board, Ms. Gonzales moved to adjourn at 6:20 pm, second by Councilor Dimas, motion carried by unanimous voice vote.

Signature Page:


Deacon Anthony Trujillo, Chair


Fran Lucero, Stenographer.

Distributed: Feb 5, 2013

FORM B **BUDGET NARRATIVE**

LINE ITEM DESCRIPTION	BASE REQUEST	JUSTIFICATION/ DESCRIPTION
Intensive Community Monitoring, Full-Time Employee	\$47,600	Provides all the ICM services. 40 hour plus work week with non-traditional hours.
School-Based Mentoring Staff, Full-Time Employee	\$25,685	Provides Mentoring services three times a week. 24 hour work week. \$24.73 per hour. This amount will purchase 10 months of work that accommodates the school year schedule. This will also
Tutoring	\$9,000	Certified teacher, at \$25 an hour. Teaching 10 hours a week will purchase 9 months of service.
Day Reporting	\$75,715	Provides academic, social skills youth development for youth who are diverted from secure detention. Academic instruction is provided by a certified Santa Fe Public School teacher at no cost to the program. Service is offered Monday-Friday, from 8 am to 5 pm all year long.
Gender Specific Training	\$9,000	Offer Gender specific training for key stakeholders to create awareness to effect system change. One or two training sessions for juvenile justice professionals and key community-based providers. Expect to train about 60 people.
Program Consultant, Contract Employee	\$15,000	Provides all program, planning, administrative support to the Board. 20 hours a week.
Restorative Justice Circles New Program for FY 14	\$15,000	Offer 12 RJ circles to high profile adjudicated cases selected and referred by JPO. Address current shortage of RJ services.
TOTAL	\$197,000	

Expansion of new program is \$15,000

Santa Fe Juvenile Justice Board

Need and Population: Need: In August of 2012 the Santa Fe Juvenile Justice Board (SFJJB) conducted a retreat. The purpose of the retreat was to create a strategic plan, review the needs assessment and identify the new risk factors. The OJJDP risk factors identified are: 1) Family management problems/Poor parental supervision and/or monitoring; 2) Substance Abuse; 3) Poverty; and 4) Low Academic Achievement. Family dysfunction Children need supportive, healthy families to succeed and thrive. Over 300 students and families in the Santa Fe Public Schools are identified each year to be in need of mental health services. School counselors work with these families to determine whether they are interested in receiving services. About two-thirds of those families are willing to receive school-based services from community mental health agencies. These families suffer from a variety of challenges, including child abuse and neglect, parental substance abuse, lack of appropriate parenting and mental illness. Substance Abuse: The alarming rate of consumption of drugs and alcohol by our youth places them at risk of serious harm and potential lifelong consequences. The stressors of adolescent life and peer pressure foster substance abuse which then affects mental health, resulting in high levels of depression. According to the New Mexico Youth Risk and Resiliency Survey, in the past month, 26.9% of SF County high school students engaged in binge drinking compared with 22.4% of all NM students; 35% used marijuana compared with 27.6% of NM students; 14.2% used painkillers to get high compared with 11.3% of NM students and 6% used meth compared with 3.9% of NM students. In addition, depression and other mental illness continue to plague our students: 29.7% of SF County high school students report symptoms of depression during the past year. Poverty is a significant predictor of delinquency. In School Year 2011-12, two-thirds (67%) of Santa Fe Public School students were eligible for free and reduced priced lunches. In addition, the district's program for homeless students had 1,016 SFPS students on their caseload in SY2011-12 and reports an increase of 25-30% in homelessness this school year. Although the overall unemployment rate in Santa Fe is relatively low, immigrant families and families with young children have been particularly impacted by the economic downturn over the past few years. School attendance and achievement are negatively correlated with juvenile delinquency. Unfortunately, both of these areas continue to be challenging for Santa Fe County youth. While the graduation rate is improving, in School Year 2011-12, the Santa Fe Public Schools reported that about 62% of students graduated, well below the state average. In addition, only 60% of third grade students were proficient in reading and 59% were proficient in math. Finally, all levels of schools report attendance problems. During the fall 2012 semester, 14% of 9th graders and 8% of middle school students were habitually truant (10 or more days of unexcused absences). In response to an annual Health and Wellness Survey, 28% of 7th graders and 42% of 9th graders reported skipping or ditching school in the past four weeks. The cited risk factors listed in this section are supported by the narrative and data listed in our needs assessment summary which part of the appendix listings of this document.

Our JPO referral rate has experienced a steady decline since FY 08 to FY 11. In FY 08 we had a referral rate of 1,195, a four year-high, to a low of 970 referrals in FY 11. The three year referral change as listed in the CYFD, FY 11 Annual Report is a -18.83%. Our downward referral trend out performs the statewide trend of -11.93%. There are specific reasons given for our positive reduction in referral, but the SFJJB has reason to believe that one of the major reasons is how our community has organized over several years around key community issues. It includes such initiatives as truancy prevention, alternatives to detention, access to school-based behavioral health, and Safe Schools/Healthy Schools program. All of these programs have been coordinated with our juvenile probation office. The populations served by this project fall into two major categories. Approximately ninety percent of the youth served are referred for services by the juvenile probation office. Some of the youth will be referred for Intensive Community Monitoring (ICM) service by JPO while awaiting adjudication. These youth are usually in 13-15 age groups and have committed their first serious offense that requires probation supervision. The project serves serious offenders and very high-risk individuals through our Day Reporting Program that functions as an alternative to secure detention. Other high-risk youth, who most likely be adjudicated, and placed on probation will be referred to our Restorative Justice (RJ) Program. RJ is new request for FY 14. Youth at risk of referral to JPO will be served by our mentoring/tutoring and gender specific programs. High-risk youth at one of our elementary schools will receive mentoring/tutoring services in an effort to curb low academic achievement as well as initiate parental involvement. Parental involvement and bonding to school are two very effective protective factors that guard against delinquency. The Cesar Chavez Elementary School was selected by juvenile probation because many of the families at the school suffer from economic deprivation and the school received a grade of an "F" from the NM Public Education Department. Students are identified by the school as being high-risk due to poor attendance, low academic performance and behavioral issues. Our female population will be indirectly served by our gender specific professional development (training initiative) for key stakeholders in juvenile justice. Though our strategic planning process, data collection, data analysis and program review the SFJJB will monitor our DMC progress in FY 14.

Service Components: Our proposal solicits the consideration of five services for the FY 14 program year. In 2003 Judge Barbara Vigil requested assistance with juveniles committing additional delinquent acts while awaiting adjudication. Her request prompted the development of the Intensive Community Monitoring (ICM) program. ICM clients are identified and assigned by JPO after the preliminary hearing. The ICM staffer meets the client and his/her family and establishes a service plan. ICM services are offered within a two to eight week time period. Clients are seen face to face three times a week, with daily phone contact and one to two weekly

collateral contacts at school, home or community. The purpose of ICM is to offer the youth an opportunity to function in a positive way in the community in order to assist the court in developing a probation plan based on past performance in the community. Our Day Reporting (DR) program was developed as a result of our community receiving Annie E. Casey technical assistance in 2009. Our DR program is a collaboration between the court, JPO, County Detention Center and Santa Fe Public Schools. The court and JPO work as a team to divert as many youth as possible from secure detention through the use of several JPO services. DR is viewed as the highest level of non-secure detention in the community serving high-risk youth to serious offenders. The program operates Monday-Friday from 8 am to 5 pm and requires the parents to provide transportation to and from the program. The morning segment consists of academic instruction by a certified teacher from the Santa Fe Public Schools. In the afternoon, detention staff offers life skills and recreational services. Youth are allowed to stay at home evenings and weekends, when they are closely monitored by JPO staff. On average, DR clients attend the program for a period of thirty days. Restorative Justice (RJ), like Day Reporting, receives all of its referrals from JPO. The practice of our JPO is to assign high profile cases to RJ. The goal of RJ is bring together those most affected by the criminal act—the offender, the victim, and community members in a non-adversarial process to repair the harms resulting from the crime. There are several RJ applications recognized by OJJDP, and the SFRJJB has selected the Circle Sentencing process. The “circle” includes crime victims, offenders, family and friends of both, justice and social service personnel (including police officers, lawyers and judges) and interested community members. Members of the “circle” take turns discussing the event searching for an understanding of what happened, and arrive at consensus on the best method to resolve the matter.

Mentoring/Tutoring of elementary school children was developed to address the adoption of the “Cradle to Prison Pipeline” strategy by the SFJJB. This strategy strives to work with high risk youth and their families early in the education continuum to develop a value of education and parental involvement. Risk behaviors such as poor attendance, low academic performance and behavioral issues are precursors of delinquency. The children (third to sixth grade) are assigned a Family Youth Resource staffer who works at the school three days a week, offering individual support, interventions, academic assistance, family and youth case management to facilitate access community resources, access to school activities, client/family designed field trips, after school program and home visits. The SFJJB has conducted an audit of our gender specific program which was offering direct services for the past five years. However, the small amount (\$9,000) of funding was having limited impact on the community. The SFJJB will partner with Planned Parenthood, who will offer gender specific life skills instruction for high-risk middle school females this year and next year. For FY 14, the SFJJB proposes to conduct gender specific training for major stakeholders such the District Attorney’s Office, Public Defender, Juvenile Probation, Juvenile Detention Center and key community providers. At this point the SFJJB has made initial contact with the Center for Gender and Justice (CGJ) from La Jolla, California. The CGJ seeks

to develop gender-responsive policies and practices females under juvenile justice supervision. We envision the training will begin to create a community awareness of female issues; the awareness will create a common language to begin conversations for incorporating female appropriate program initiatives into each respective agency's service delivery format. The SFJJB will also engage in conducting a service delivery system audit to measure gender specific services and gaps. The continuum stakeholders from Rio Arriba County will be invited to participate in this training.

Model Program Indicators: Our ICM program was developed as a needed service identified by the court. Since its inception it has produced outstanding results. ICM has been recognized for its success by the past three Children's Court Judges, legislative committees and JJAC. ICM is a unique program that addresses a distinctive need in our community and has a long history of success. Our DR program is recognized by OJJDP as an intermediate sanction by offering intensive supervision and community safety. The basic components of the program are supervision, academic instruction and life skills coaching. Restorative Justice is acknowledged by OJJDP as an immediate sanction. Our mentoring/tutoring program is recognized by OJJDP as a prevention program, offering long term relationships to enhance positive youth development, emotional stability and academic success. The specific program application is the Positive Assistance for Student Success (PASS) that is sanctioned by the NM Public Education Department. The gender specific program is recognized by OJJDP as a prevention program. Our program emphasis is to create community awareness and education of key community stakeholders of gender development and needs. Strategies and Goals: The SFJJB implements the program development strategies of OJJDP and Children's Defense Fund (CDF), "Cradle to Prison Pipeline". Our service delivery design is based on graduated sanctions (OJJDP) and early intervention and prevention as presented by CDF. Our main goal is to mobilize the community to plan and develop a comprehensive community focused service delivery system.

2)DMC: The last DMC statistical study was conducted in 2010 using 2007 DMC data. An analysis of the data listed this key finding: "On average, minority youth are twice as likely to be arrested or referred to juvenile probation as white youth." Of the nine DMC decision points, "arrest" is the first and one of the most difficult to correct. The difficulty in correcting arrest is the constant change of police chiefs over the past four years. It is difficult to assess our current or future progress in DMC as CYFD no longer offers DMC statistical data to the public. Without access to DMC data, the SFJJB elects to participate in Phase Three-Intervention of the DMC process. DMC intervention requires the selection and auditing of direct services to promote a systemic change that has a positive impact on minority youth. DMC intervention will be accomplished through a constant inventory and assessment of our local service delivery system. Our program committee will have the responsibility to work on this task continually and report back to the SFJJB. When CYFD begins to provide

current DMC data on all nine decision points, the SFJJB will begin to initiate the five required DMC program phases. DMC is also noted in our strategic plan.

3) Gender Specific: The SFJJB will engage in a community-wide training of key stakeholders in the areas of gender specific issues for females referred to juvenile probation or who are risk of such referral. The training will address several of the JJAC Girls' Initiative "Guiding Principles" listed in the RFI. The training will address the principles of: 1) system training and staff development and 2) community engagement. Our partnership with Planned Parenthood, through their gender specific project, will address the principles of: 1) gender responsive and culturally sensitive services and 2) relationship based services. The SFJJB will work with our local JPPO, Santa Fe Public Schools, behavioral health providers and Planned Parenthood to develop a coordinated data collection system. Data collection is a requirement of principal number six. **4) Endorsed Continuum Services:** In 2008 the SFJJB conducted a two-day retreat on the "Cradle to Prison Pipeline" (CPP) program model. The model is sanctioned and was presented by Children's Defense Fund. The model requires communities to reduce detention and incarceration by increasing preventive supports and services, such as access to early childhood development and accessible health and behavioral health services. The purpose, target population and program outcomes listed in this proposal are evidence that the SFJJB is using the CPP effectively. Gender specific system support is confirmed through our partnership with Planned Parenthood for direct services, our training of key community stakeholders to create awareness and promote systemic change and its inclusion in the strategic plan. **Juvenile Continuum Program Criteria:** The Continuum statute language listed in page five of the RFI states: "The purpose of The Act through Governmental Entities is to provide cost-effective services and temporary, non-secure alternatives to detention for juveniles arrested or referred to JPPO or at risk of such referral." The **ICM program** offers direct services to youth referred by JPPO to be monitored in the community while awaiting their adjudication hearing. JPPO and Intensive Community Monitoring work together in areas of positive behavior, school attendance and performance, family relationships, peer relationships, community involvement and other areas of concern as identified by JPPO. The **Day Reporting** program offers JPPO and the court an alternative to detention. Serious offenders and high-risk youth under JPPO supervision, while exhibiting behaviors that warrant secure detention, are given the opportunity to attend Day Reporting. Through Day Reporting, youth are given the opportunity to remain in the community by attending a highly structured educational and youth development program combined with JPPO supervision. Intensive Community Monitoring and Day Reporting are services that support JPPO with serious offenders and high-risk youth. Our **Restorative Justice** program application acts as direct support to JPO, as it will address high-profile cases that have wide spread negative effect on the community. Our **mentoring/tutoring** program targets elementary school youth who exhibit early signs of delinquent behavior and thus are deemed at-risk of a

JPPO referral. All of these cited programs have been planned, developed and monitored with the involvement of our juvenile probation office staff.

Sustainability: In recent months CYFD/JJAC has voiced a need for continuum sites to think strategically and develop ideas for program sustainability. Sustainability, in view of the SFJJB has applications anchored in two areas. First anchor area applies to the activities that are specific to the grant itself. Second, it applies to the entire spectrum of the local service delivery system working in conjunction with Cradle to Prison Pipeline mode. Within the context of the grant we define sustainability with four terms. First, there is replacement funding: this occurs when a grant activity receives funding from another source to fund the grant activity. This allows the SFJJB to then use the released grant funds to finance a new grant activity. Second, we have service integration, which occurs when a grant activity is partnered with a community agency to create a needed service applicable to the intent of the Juvenile Continuum Act. Integration can only occur when the partner agency commits to fund the activity long-term and funding is part of their operational budget. This kind of fiscal commitment assures the sustainability of the grant activity. Third is a process we list as refill, that occurs when a community partner assumes responsibility for a grant activity. Fourth, is assessment and replacement, takes place when the SFJJB assess data and program outcomes to determine if a project activity is worthy of continued funding. Over the past several years the SFJJB has been a practitioner of sustainability activities; the following are some examples. When the grant was initially awarded, the SFJJB funded a planning position at the City of Santa Fe, which was and continues to be our sponsor governmental agency. In 2008 the City assumed the full cost of this position in the amount of \$45,000. This is our example of replacement funding. 2008 was the initial year of funding our Day Reporting program at cost of \$93,000. Currently, Day Reporting is funded at a cost of \$75,000, but Santa Fe County has now integrated Day Reporting into its budget and as part of its overall service delivery menu for the community. The annual cost absorbed by Santa Fe County is approximately \$198,000. The practice of refill was accomplished in 2006, when the Santa Fe Public Schools (SFPS) assumed responsibility for two truancy specialists funded by the SFJJB at an annual cost of \$60,000. The SFPS have continued to fund these positions since 2006 which provide a valuable service to the community. Another example of refill occurred just this year when the SFJJB commenced discussions with Planned Parenthood to assume responsibility for female gender specific services for high-risk middle school students. This partnership then allowed the SFJJB to use its current gender specific budget to create a gender specific training for key community stakeholders, thus expanding the impact of gender specific activities in our community. Fourth, assessment and replacement is vital in that continued funding of ineffective projects cannot be tolerated. The uses of data and program monitoring/evaluation are tools that are used to assess the effectiveness of a project. This practice was used when the SFJJB decided not to refund the Drop-Off Center in FY 11 after one year of operation. The second sustainability anchor requires community mobilization activities and outcomes and is

termed community resource development. This activity spotlights an important phrase listed in the Juvenile Continuum Act which reads in part; “develop and implement a continuum of services and sanctions.” Keeping the community mobilized to assess capacity, examine effectiveness, identify need in creating new services in the areas of prevention, immediate and intermediate sanctions. Resource development brings other needed resources and services to the community that supports the work of the SFJJB as defined by our Cradle to Prison Pipeline model. A terrific example of resource development is the work done by the SFJJB and the Santa Fe Public Schools to acquire the Safe Schools/Healthy Schools (SS/HS) Grant in the amount of 1.5 million dollars a year for five years. The grant came at a time when funds for youth services took a severe hit, so our at-risk and high-risk youth were not as vulnerable to budget cuts. Some SS/HS programs have already been absorbed by SFPS and we are working to have more incorporated in to the SFPS, FY 14 budget. The conceptualization of sustainability goes beyond an exchange of grant dollars for local dollars. It requires a local continuum board to be active, creative and innovative in the community to create effective partnerships that develop needed programs and services from a variety of resources.

Ability to provide services: The City of Santa Fe has been the fiscal and administrative agent for the continuum since 2002. It dedicates 0.75 percent of one FTE to work with the SFJJB in the areas of contract development, payments, responsibility for all fiscal matters related to the grant and community resource development. The FTE responds to all tasks assigned by the SFJJB, conducts and/or coordinates all activities related to board meetings, and submits required grant reports to CYFD. This FTE assures that all grant activities are coordinated, reviewed and approved by the appropriate city administrative and/or fiscal staff. Important grant requirements require the review and approval by the City Council. The City of Santa Fe issues the Open Meetings Notice and provides and pays for a person to take and issue board minutes. For the past three years a time delay in the processing of the continuum contract between CYFD and the City has caused a break in contract services. This occurs due to a gap between the final signatures between CYFD and the City. In order to correct the problem the City now front-loads the SFJJB contract budget in the amount of \$13,000 for the first quarter of the fiscal year so that no break in service occurs. All grant revenues and reimbursements are processed through the City’s fiscal section and are then audited at the end of the year.

Strategic Plan FY 14
July 1, 2013 to June 30, 2014

Goal One: Program Sustainability

Activity	Output	Outcome	Complete
Continue to maintain and/or increase current program sustainability efforts with the city, county and Santa Fe Public Schools (SFPS).	City support of SFJJB-FTE County support of Day Reporting program SFPS support of Day Reporting	Calculation of city, county and SFPS fiscal support of SFJJB programs should total \$233,500	6-1-14
Explore new sustainability funding for FY 14 with Planned Parenthood and Santa Fe for Students	Planned Parenthood will conduct gender specific direct services in two middle schools. Santa Fe for Students will match JJAC mentoring funding \$1.00/\$1.25	Identify the two middle schools that will receive the service. Calculate fiscal impact in the range of \$30,000 Calculate the match to total \$32,106	1-30-14
Explore grant opportunities with other community based providers to purchase new programs	Meet with different community providers to explore grants. Identify grant. Submit grant proposal. Process grant award	Identify what services will be offered.	On-Going

Goal Two: Data Collection and Analysis

Activity	Output	Outcome	Complete
Collect program data from all funded SFJJB programs	Develop data collection instruments for each program. Collect data monthly Analyze data quarterly Meet with staff as required to discuss data.	Submit data reports to CYFD monthly. Submit data report to SFJJB quarterly.	On-Going As required monthly and quarterly.
Research and identify other relevant data pools.	Research national studies. Research state data. Research local data	Establish other data points to better assess SFJJB programs. Acquire data for possible grant applications.	6-30-13
Explore grant opportunities with other community based providers to purchase new programs	Meet with different community providers to explore grants. Identify grant. Submit grant proposal. Process grant award	Identify what services will be offered.	On-Going
Analyze data	Review all available data	Determine effectiveness of RAYSP programs.	5-1-14
Gather DMC data	Work with JJAC and CYFD to provide updated DMC specific to each judicial district.	Regular DMC reports distributed by CYFD to continuum sites.	On-going

Goal Three: Board Operation and Function			
Activity	Output	Outcome	Complete
Establish and maintain a Program Committee	Name members. Meet a minimum of once a month. Review progress of programs. Assess local service delivery system.	Advise SFJJB on all program issues. Report to SFJJB monthly. Review program data on a quarterly basis. Update strategic plan.	On-Going
Establish and maintain Fiscal Committee.	Name members. Meet a minimum of once a month. Review and approve annual budget. Review and approve all budget adjustments. Review and act on all fiscal issues.	Advise SFJJB on all program issues. Report to SFJJB monthly.	On-Going
Mobilize Community	Identify potential resources for inclusion. Interact with governmental entities for resource acquisition.	Fill identified gaps in local service delivery system with coordination of new resources. Created juvenile justice and youth issues awareness.	On-Going

Goal Four: Establishing Gender Specific Programs			
Activity	Output	Outcome	Complete
Gender specific training	Identify key community stakeholders to attend training. Identify training topic and trainer(s) Select date, times and location.	Create community awareness about girl's issues. Training should create an action plan for community to develop and implement.	4-1-14
Finalize partnership with Planned Parenthood for gender specific direct services.	Identify gender specific model. Identify location of work sites. Identify client profile Identify number to served	Produce a written report documenting all the outputs.	6-30-14
Analyze local capacity of gender specific programing.	Identify person(s) of the SFJJB to this task.	Produce a written report that lists all gender specific services. Identify gaps in services. Identify low capacity	5-1-14

Goal Five: Analyze and Access DMC			
Activity	Output	Outcome	Complete
Provide DMC training to SFJJB	Provide background on the importance of DMC. Review nine decision points. Offer linkage between DMC and alternatives to secure detention.	Create community awareness about DMC issues. Have SFJJB develop an action plan for DMC	4-1-14
Follow up on SFJJB action plan for DMC activity in FY 14	To be determined by SFJJB	To be determined by SFJJB	8-1-13
Work with JJAC to acquire regular targeted DMC data from CYFD	Identify the required data. Identify the report format. Select reporting periods.	Increase our ability to document progress on DMC issues statewide and by judicial district.	On-Going

**Santa Fe Juvenile Justice Board
Program Methodology and Outcomes
RFI Response for FY 14**

Methodology

All programs funded by the SFJJB adhere to the following criteria.

1. All SFJJB programs meet the criteria contained in the Juvenile Continuum Act that they have to function as a non-secure alternative to detention for juveniles arrested or referred to JPO or at risk of such referral.
2. SFJJB program selection is made on OJJDP sanction grid and program model guide.
3. SFJJB program methodology is reflected in all professional service contracts.
4. The Program Committee reviews each of our programs on a regular basis. These reviews monitor each individual program in the areas of practice, organization, data collection and progress of the required outcomes.
5. The program consultant will develop program outcomes for the SFJJB. Each individual program will have an outcome report that will be submitted on a monthly basis.
6. The program consultant will develop client case file for each program. The client file will assist in the documentation of program practice, organization and client outcomes.
7. The Program Committee will conduct semi-annual and annual data analysis. The findings will be reported back to the SFJJB.
8. The Program Committee will conduct an annual evaluation of each program and report its findings to the SFJJB.
9. Based on the findings of the annual evaluation the SFJJB will make program modifications and recommend continued funding. Or the SFRJJB will cease to fund the program for upcoming fiscal year.

Program Outcomes-For Existing Programs

Day Reporting for FY 11 and FY 12

Number Served and Demographics

Total Number Served	179
Male	137
Female	42
Hispanic	144
Anglo	21
Afro American	0
Other	14
Average Daily Attendance	11

Day Reporting Outcomes for FY 11 and FY 12

Percentage of all detainable youth that were diverted.	16%
Percentage of Day Reporting youth that completed the program.*	96%
Percentage of clients receiving educational placement post Day Reporting	97%
Detention cost savings for FY 11 (347 days @ \$60)	\$20,820

*These youth did not commit a delinquent act while in the program.

Intensive Community Monitoring for FY 11 and FY 12

Number Served and Demographics

Total Number Served	310
Male	228
Female	82
Hispanic	268
Anglo	38
Afro American	0
Other	4
Average caseload	20

Intensive Community Monitoring Outcomes for FY 11 and FY 12

Percentage of ICM youth the completed the program	87%
Percentage of ICM youth that exhibit a positive change in behavior	85%
Percentage of youth that do not reoffend 30 days after case closure. FY 12	93%

Tutoring for FY 11 and FY 12

Number Served and Demographics

Total Number Served	107
Male	90
Female	17
Hispanic	92
Anglo	15
Afro American	0
Other	0
Average caseload	7-10

Tutoring Outcomes for FY 11 and FY 12

Percentage of tutoring youth the completed the program	100%
Percentage of tutoring youth that exhibit a positive change in behavior. FY 12*	73%
Percentage of tutoring youth that exhibit improvement in academics. FY 12*	81%

*Our tutoring program moved to elementary school in FY 12. Prior to FY 12 it was serving middle and high school students.

**Santa Fe Juvenile Justice Board
2011-12 Needs Assessment
Summary**

School Climate, Student/Community Perceptions

1. From the 2007-08 to the 2011-12 school years the Santa Fe Public Schools have experienced Free/Reduced School Lunch rates in range from a low of 50% to a high of 75%. These indicators are for two reasons: 1) The poor economy especially the construction industry; 2) A significant number of students from families with higher income leave the public to attend private or charter schools leaving the public schools with a higher percentage of lower income students. The SFPS population has a majority of students from lower income families. Poverty is presenting some serious academic and social challenges to our students.
2. Transfer and retention rates have remained in a steady decline from 2008 to 2011. These are indicators that families and students are feeling comfortable with their educational settings.
3. Dating back to the 2008-09 school year to the present and average of 12% of the students feel unsafe at school and will miss school for that reason. The does not show if the student elects to be truant or if the students has the family use illness as the excuse to miss school. The unsafe safe climate has been linked to gang activity through other data.
4. A correlation of feeling safe at school is having caring relationships. Data here show a law caring factor that states that for past two years the level of caring has never been higher that 40% and for last school year was rated at 33%. The low caring with the 12% miss school because students feel unsafe may contribute to poor academic performance, lack of bonding to school, truancy and drop outs.

School Safety

1. From 2008 to present only 50 to 60% of the students feel safe at school. Some of the reasons for this overall statistic may be explained in the subsequent data entries.
2. Our community experienced a serious spike in Child Protective Services referrals from 2009-2010. In 2009 our community registered 650 referrals as compared to 905 referrals in 2010. In 2011 the referral rate dropped slightly to 820. It is safe to say that majority of CPS referrals come from lower income families which has on impact on the student population at the schools.
3. The number of juvenile arrests from 2008 to 2011 dropped by a 1,000 per year. What data fails to show is the number crimes committed against persons versus those that concern property. Crimes against persons are better of the two data to measure safety in the community and school. However, the reduction in arrests is a positive indicator for our community.
4. An average of 40% our middle school population have experienced bullying.

5. Gang affiliation in our middle schools hovers at a 10% level. This data is new and will have to be collected and analyzed for the next two years to establish a reliable baseline. It is too early to determine the level of severity at this time.
6. Between 18-22 percent of the middle school population had been in a fight on school property within 12 months of the survey. The data correlates with the data for missing school due to fear. This data may also be linked to gang affiliation.

Mental Health

1. For the past two years, 33% of our middle school students have reported that have experienced depression. The 33% is considered high for this age group. Additional data, to determine the causes has not been developed. However, the high level of depression has required school officials to create school-based behavioral health sites and a suicide response team.

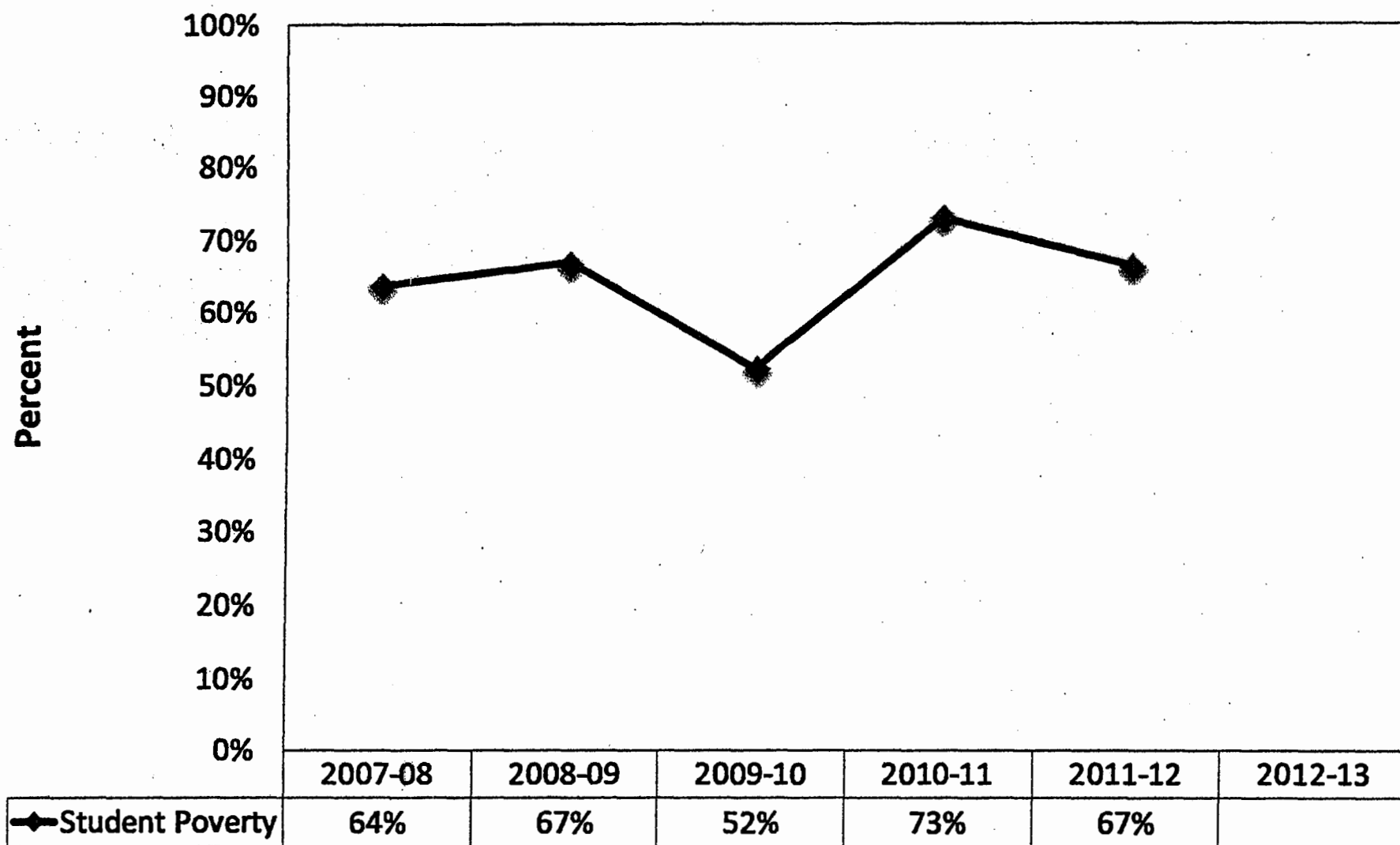
Substance Abuse

1. Over the past two years 10-20% of our middle school students binge drinking. Binge drinking is defined as having 5 or more drinks of alcohol in row within a couple of hours. This correlates well with other negative data in the 10-20% range. However, drinking alcohol in this manner at such a young age presents some potential long-term problems for an individual.
2. 20-30% of our middle school students report that the use alcohol on a regular basis. Perhaps when compared to binge drinking the additional 10% increase are those students that are experimenting with alcohol.
3. The onset of alcohol use is a more disturbing data. 22% of our students report they drank alcohol for the first time before age eleven. This is an indicator that these youth have little to no positive parental supervision.
4. Over the past four years marijuana 27% of our youth report they have used marijuana within the days of the survey. The recent use element of this statistic is alarming in that so many seem to be frequent users of the substance.
5. The use prescription drugs are a new phenomenon in our society. This type of social practice is unique in that drugs that are being used are coming from parents and or relatives. Our recent tracking show that about 10% of our students engage in the use of prescription medication.

Truancy and Academic Success

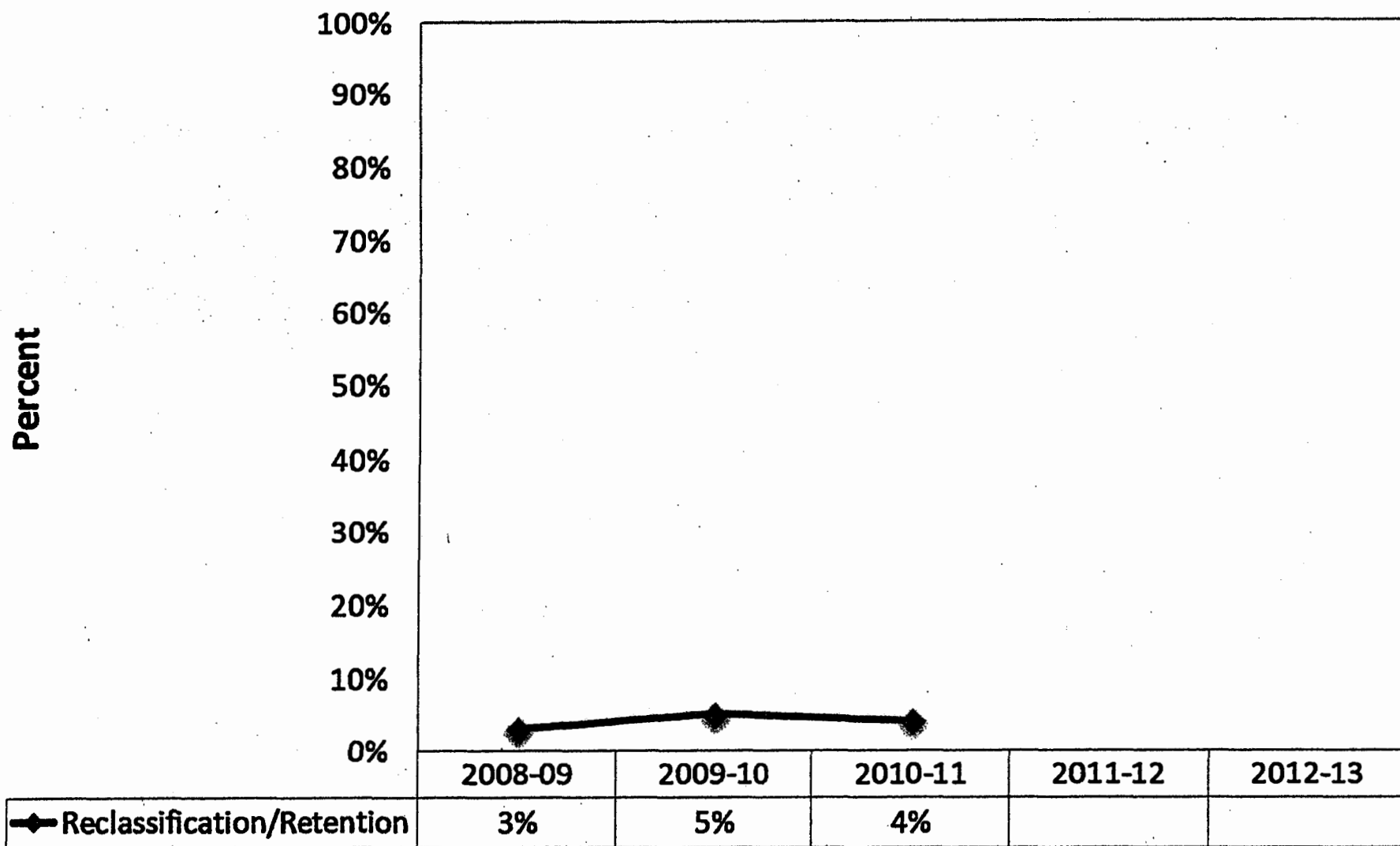
1. For the school years 2010-11 and 2011-12 our 3rd grade proficiency scores in reading and math have been trending upward from the previous two years.
2. Both reading and math scores have increased to the 60% levels.
3. Over the past four years truancy rates have averaged 34%
4. Graduation rates for school years 2008-09, 2009-10 and 2010-11 register at 54%. This is compilation of many factors to include: poor school climate, feelings of an unsafe school and lack of caring on the part of school staff. The high percentage of students/families that in live in poverty experiences many life challenges that inhibit academic success.

Students in Poverty (Free/Reduced Lunch) (Santa Fe Public Schools 2007-2012)



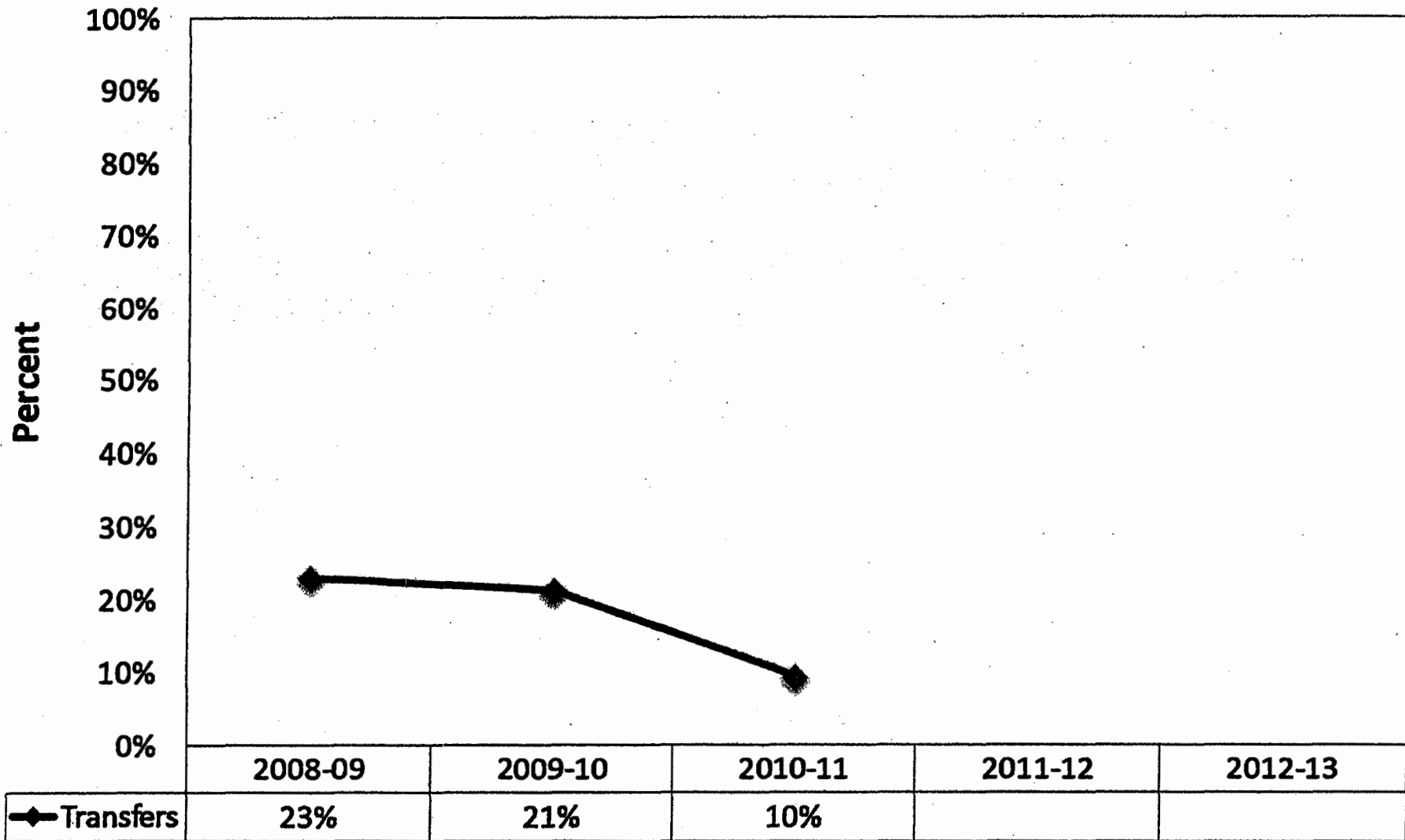
Source: Santa Fe Public Schools District Report Card, 40th Day ADM

District-wide Reclassification/Retention Rates (Santa Fe Public Schools 2008-2012)



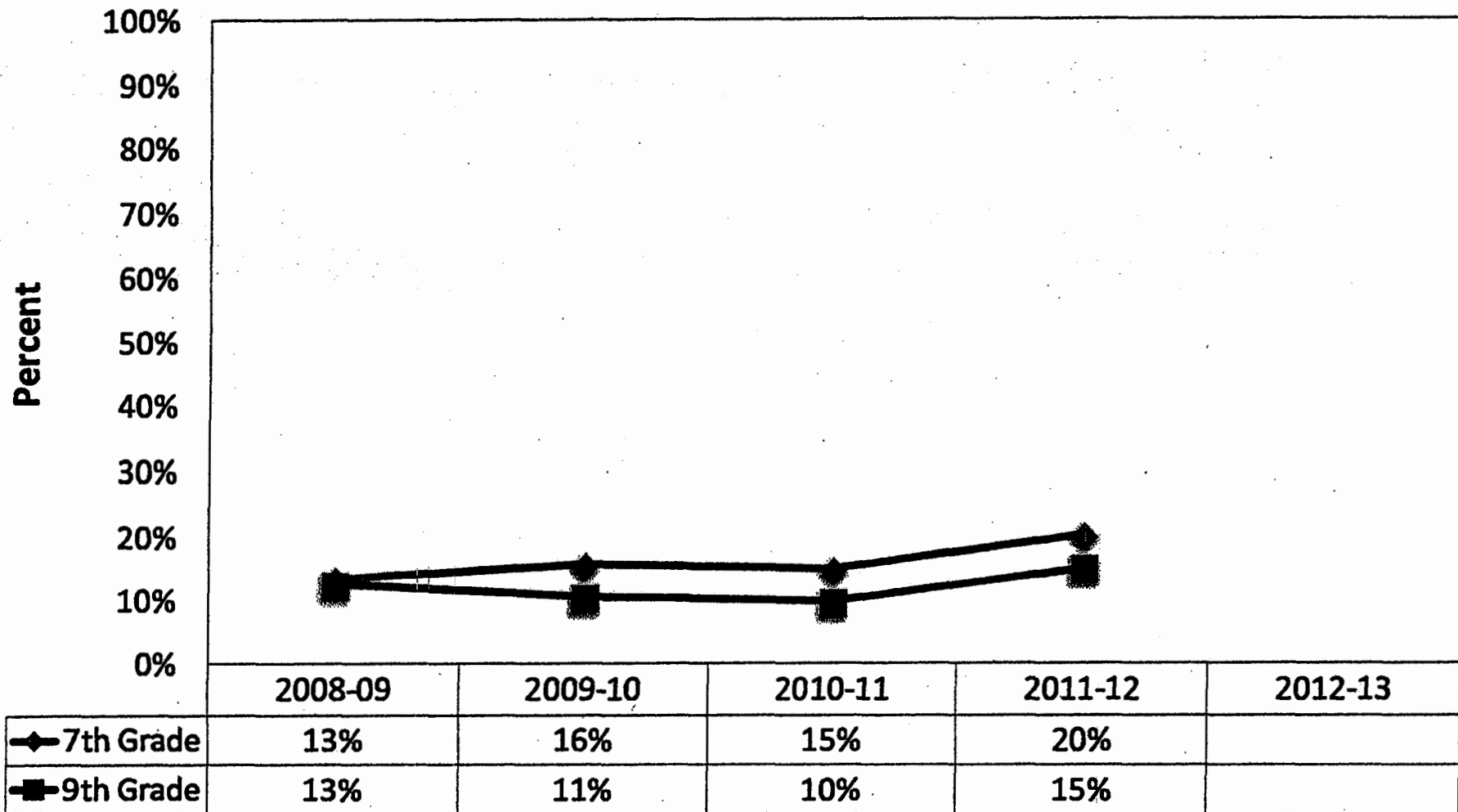
Source Santa Fe Public Schools Student Data Base:

District-wide Transfer Rates (Santa Fe Public Schools 2008-2012)



Source: Santa Fe Public Schools Student Data Base

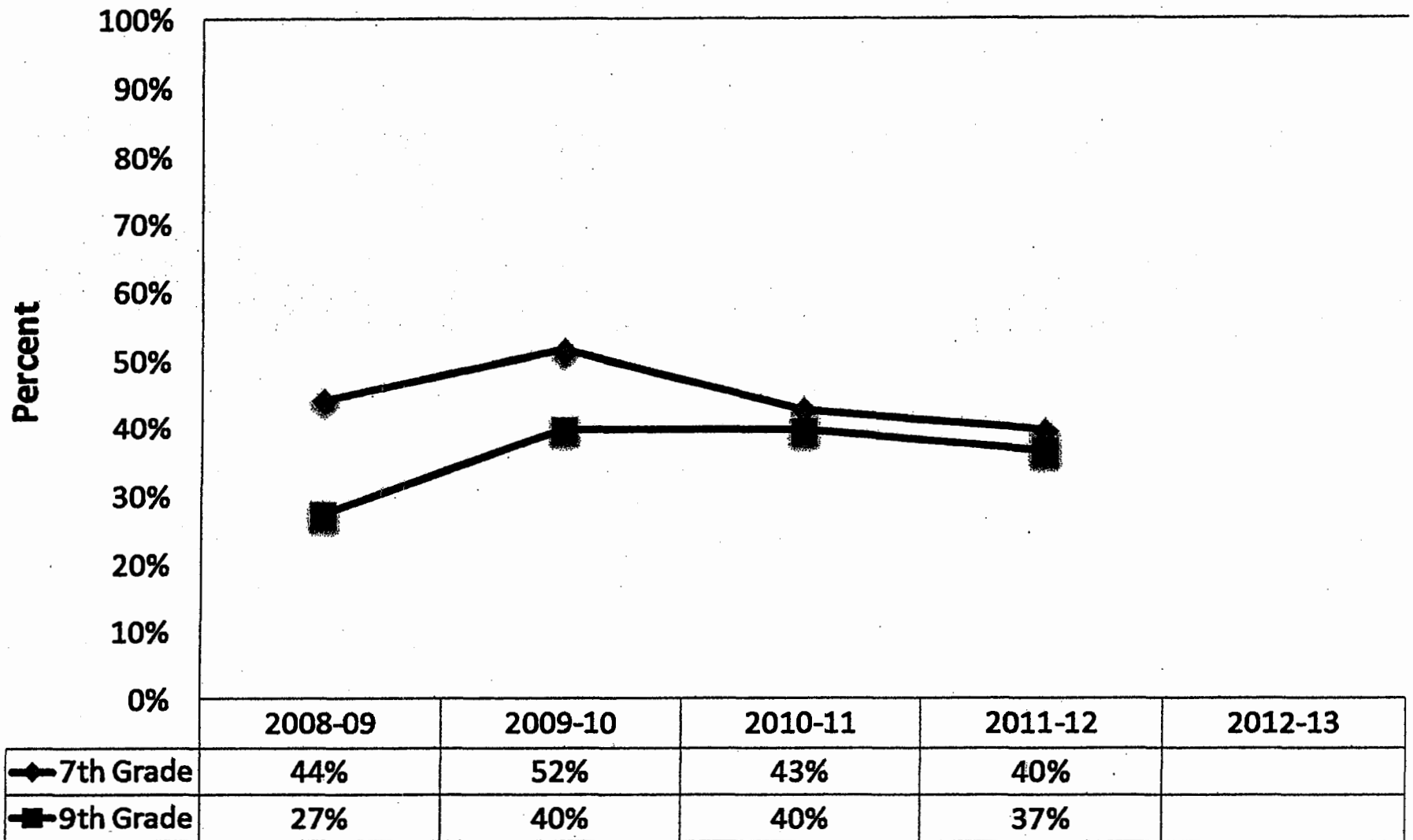
Missed School Because of Feeling Unsafe in the Past 30 Days (Santa Fe Public Schools 2009-2012)



Source: SFPS Health and Wellness Survey

During the past 30 days, on how many days did you not go to school because you felt you would be unsafe at school or on your way to or from school?

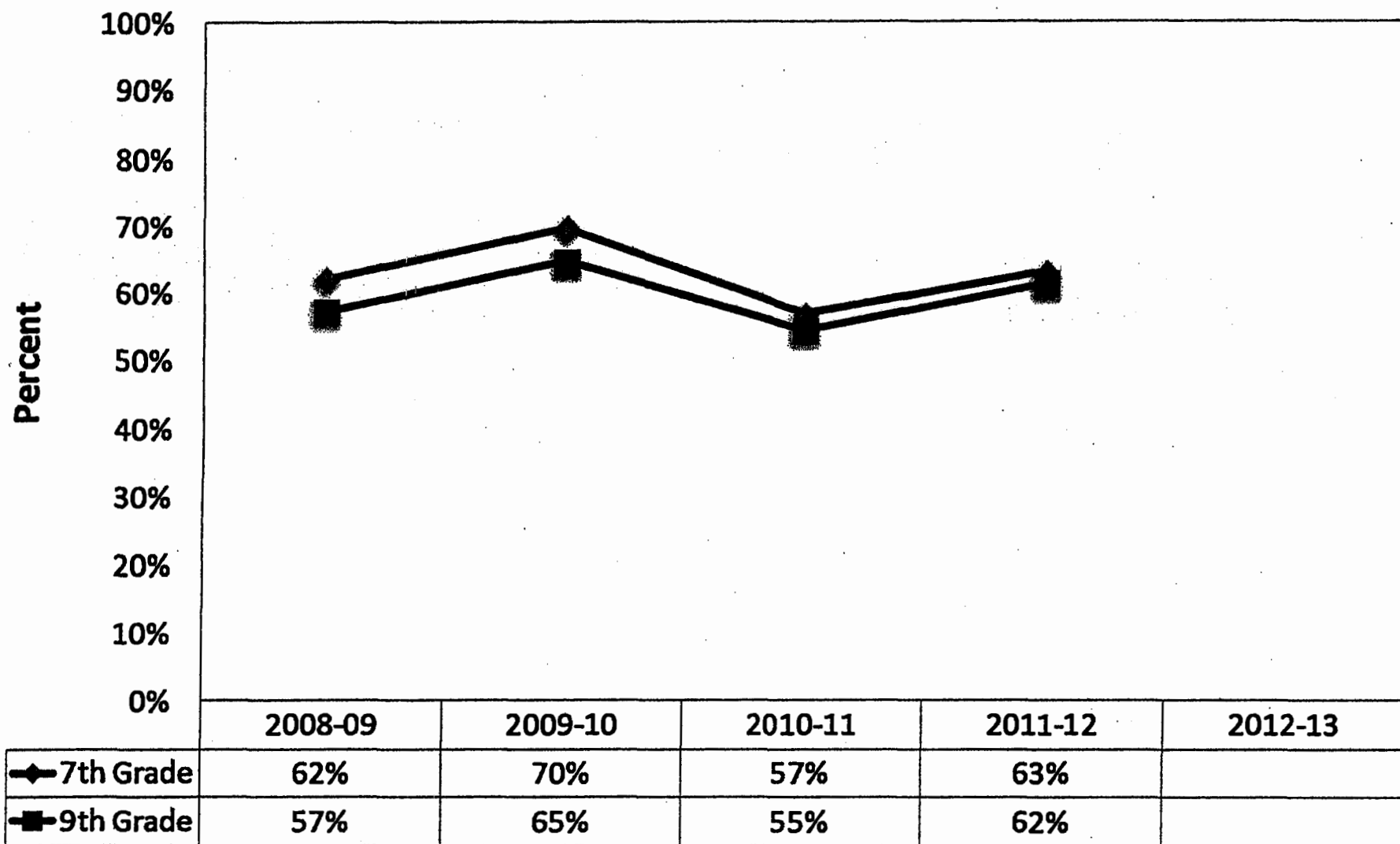
High Caring Relationship (Santa Fe Public Schools 2009-2012)



Source: SFPS Health and Wellness Survey

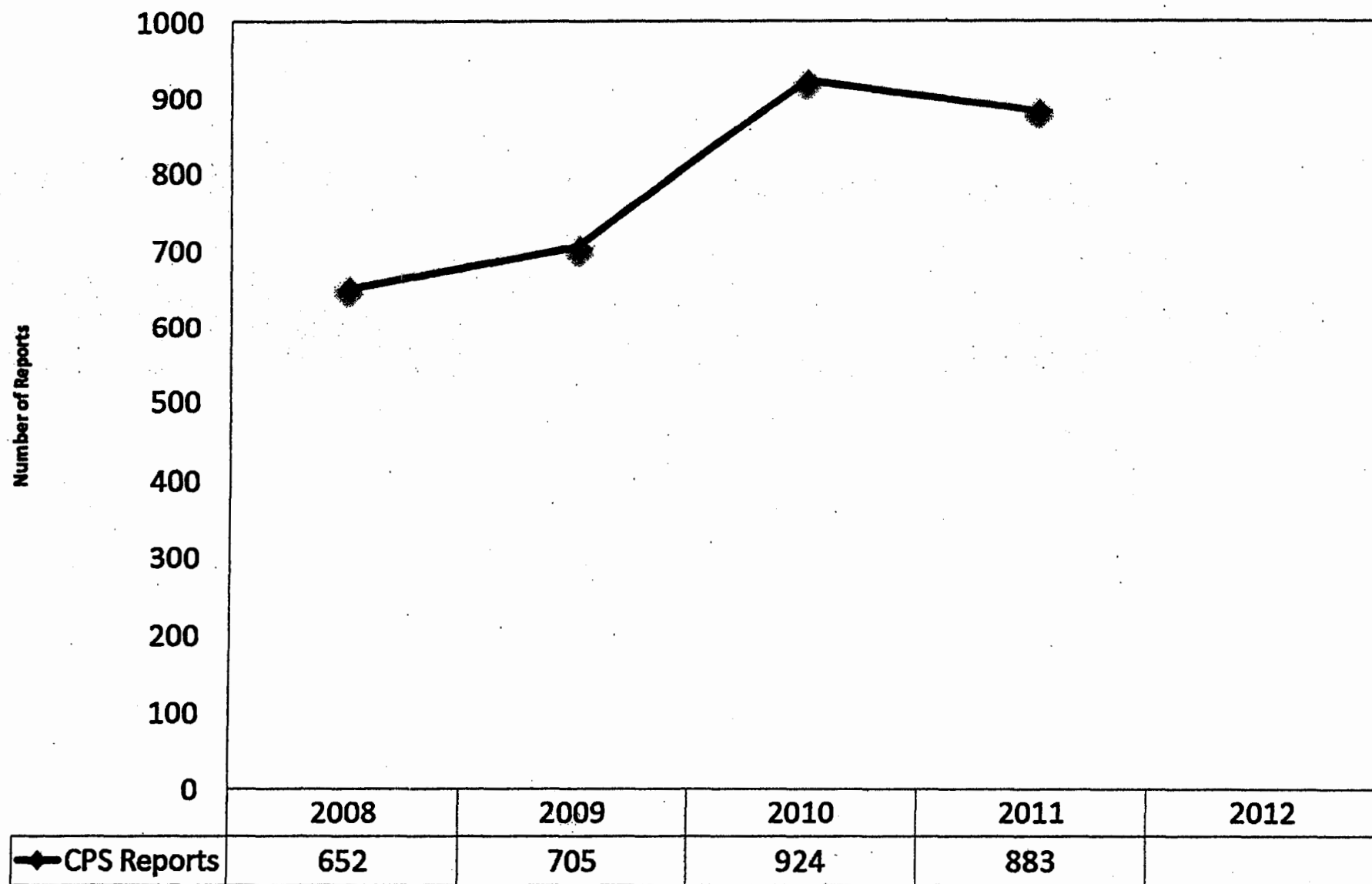
At my school there is a teacher or some other adult who really cares about me, who cares when I'm not there, who listens to me when I have something to say.

Perceived Safety at School (Santa Fe Public Schools 2009-2012)



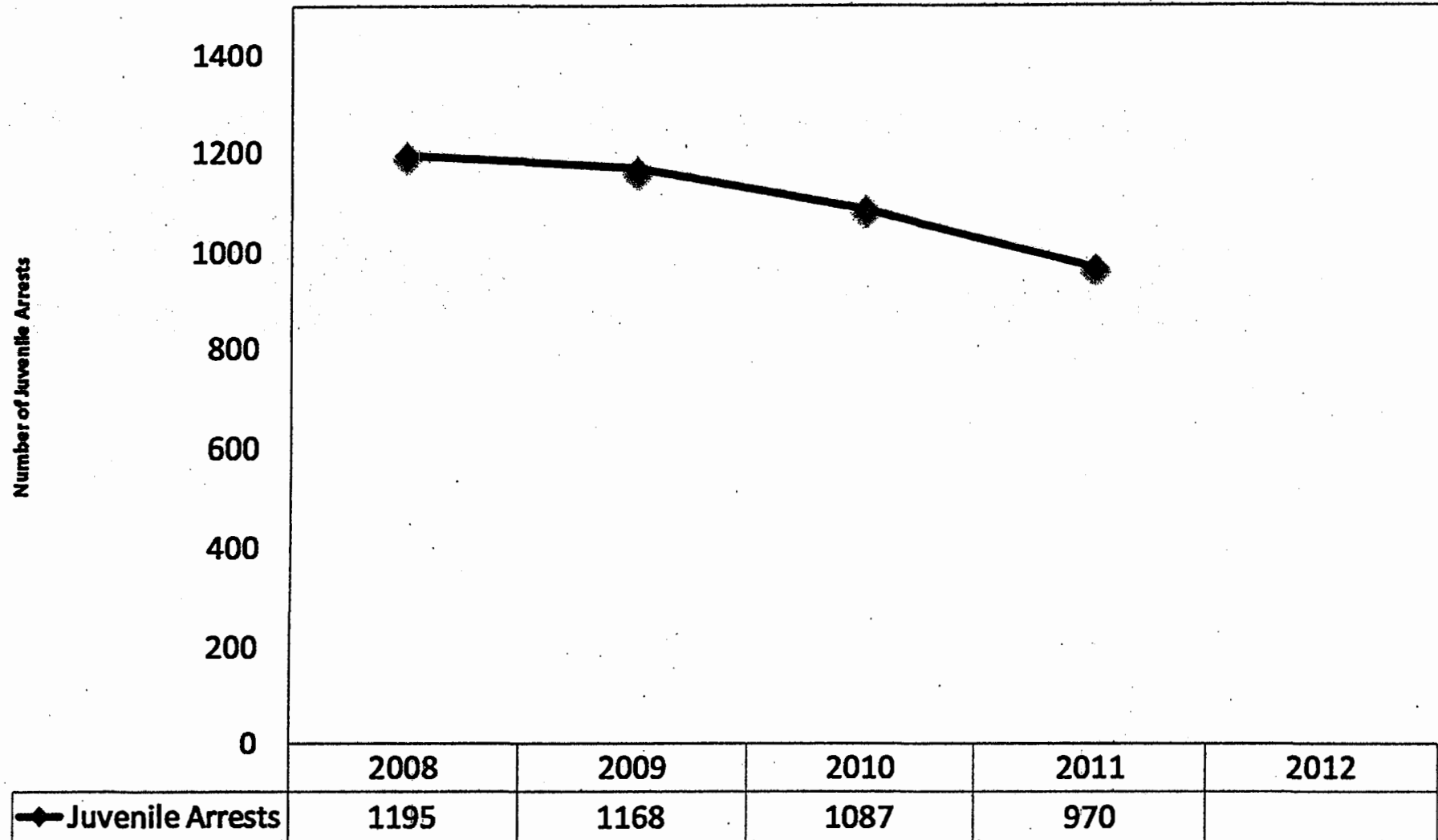
Source: SFPS Health and Wellness Survey
How safe do you feel when you are at school?

Santa Fe County CPS Reports



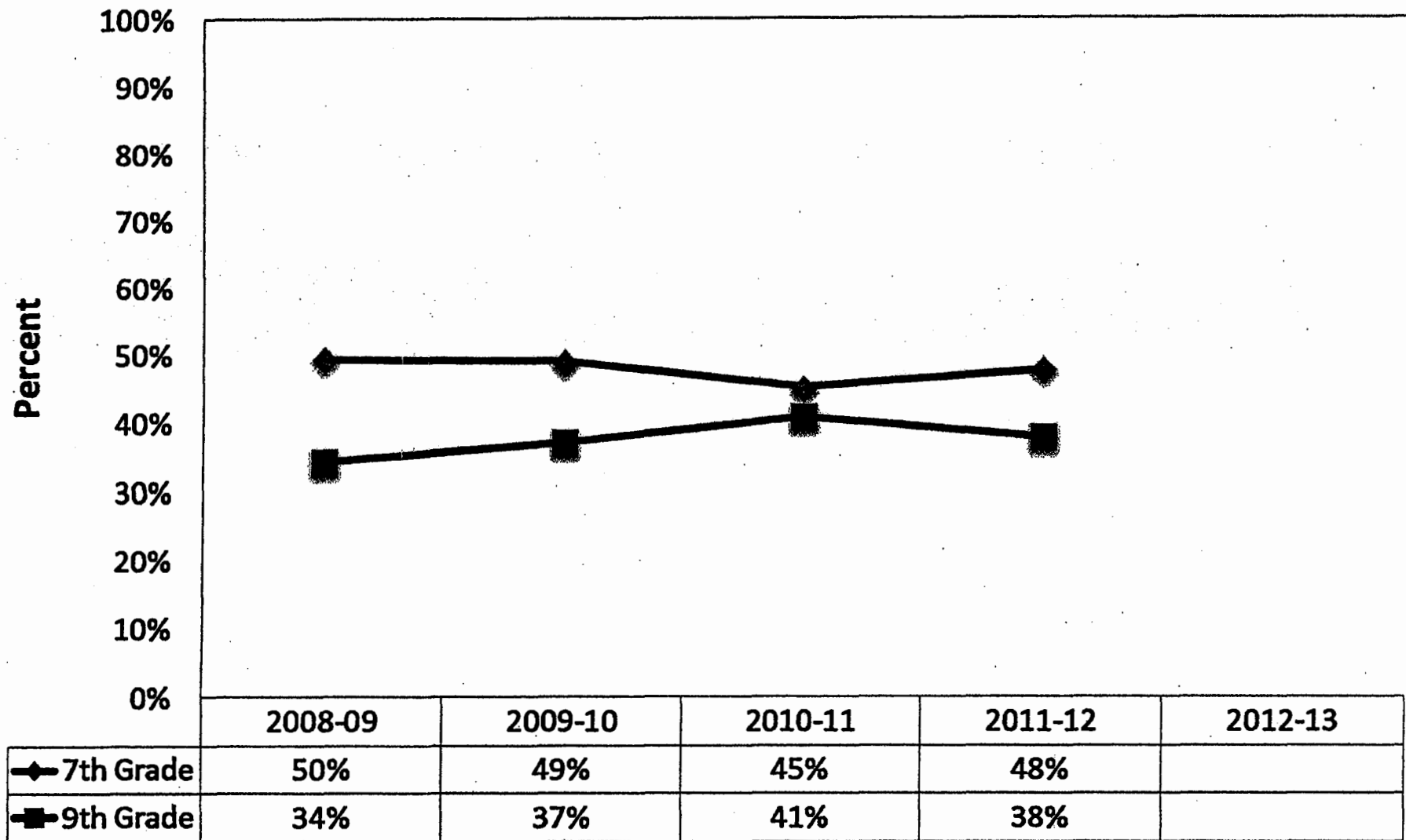
Source: New Mexico State Children, Youth and Families Department

Number of Juvenile Arrests per Year in Santa Fe County (Santa Fe Public Schools 2009-2012)



Source: New Mexico State Children, Youth and Families Department

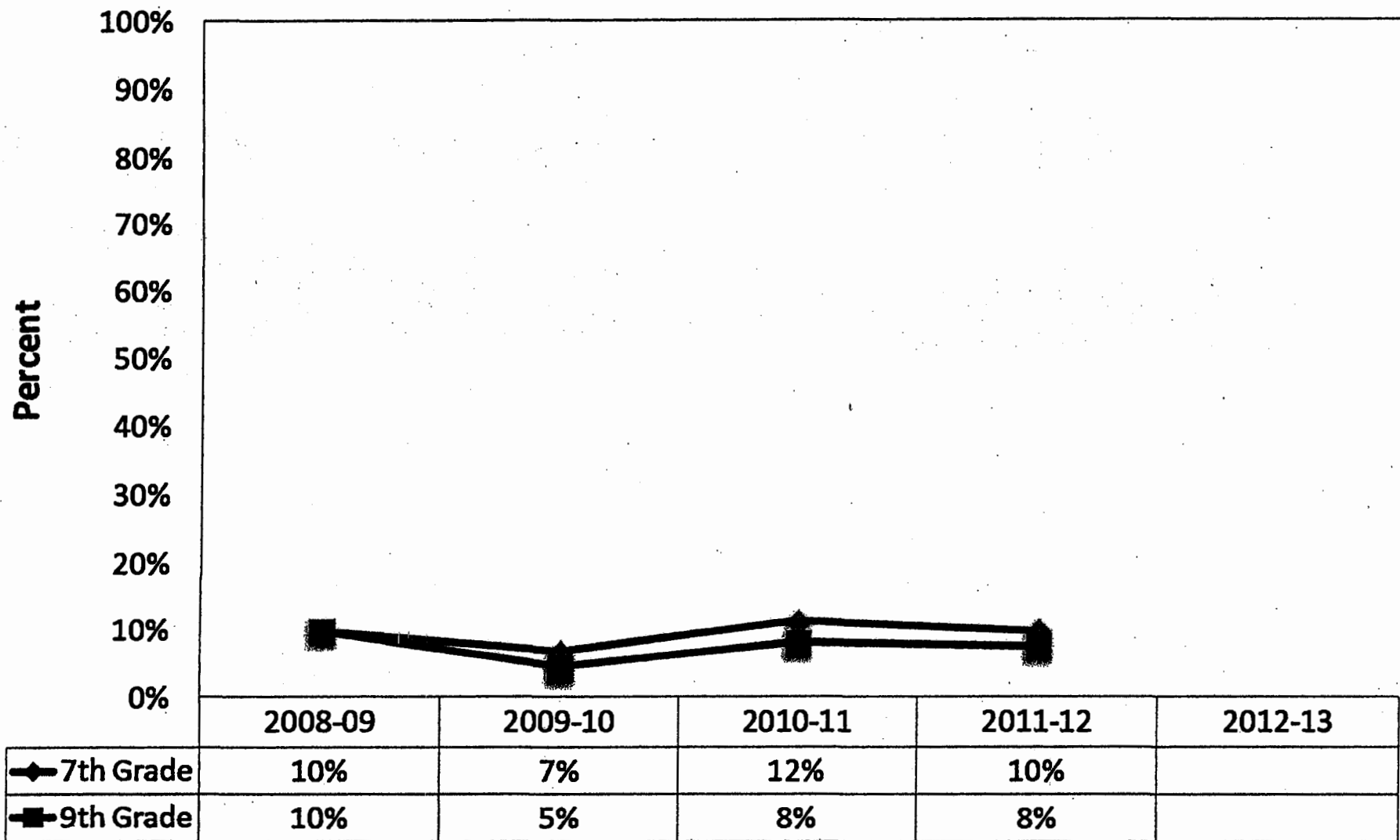
Overall Bullying (Santa Fe Public Schools 2009-2012)



Source: SFPS Health and Wellness Survey

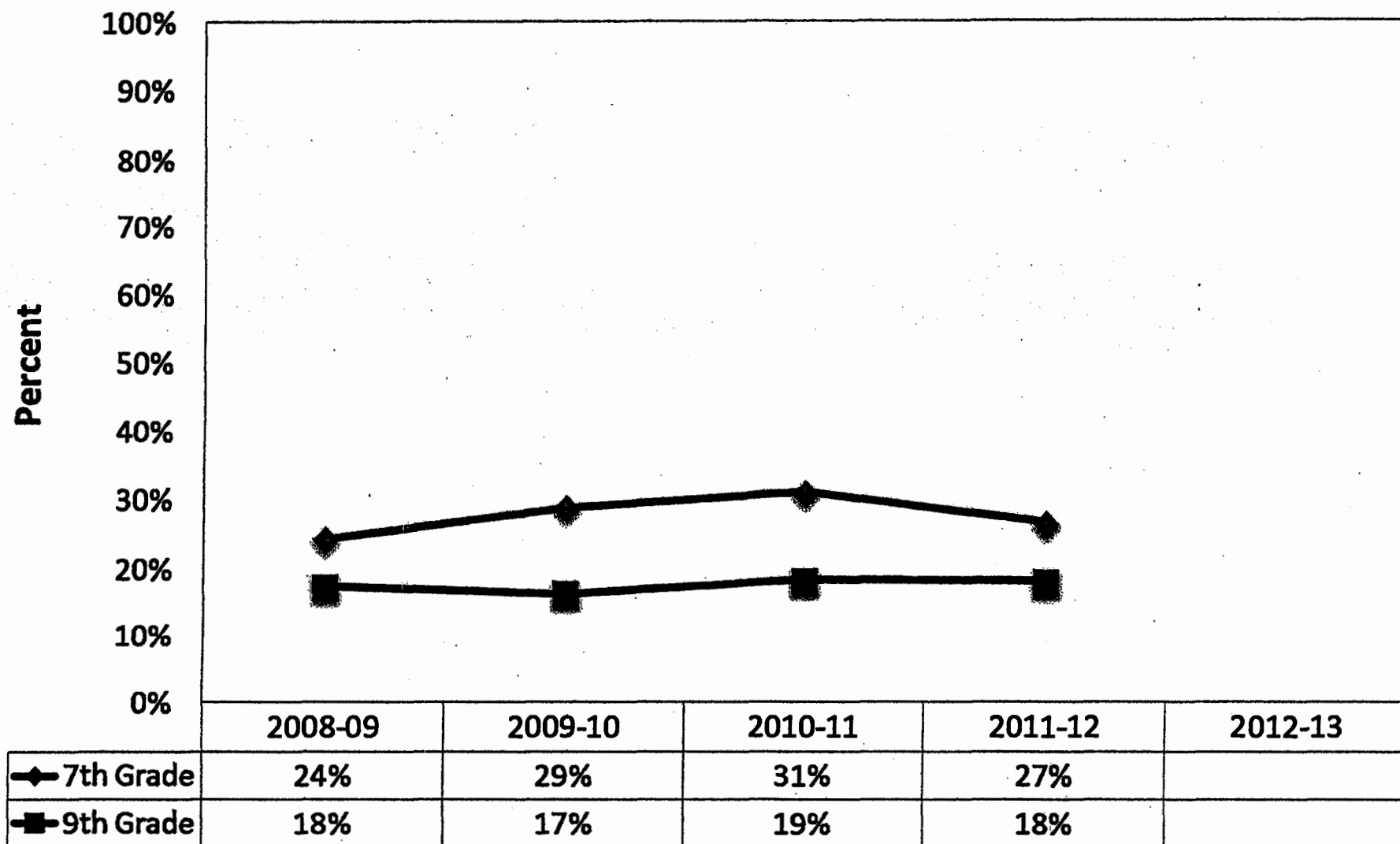
During the past 12 months, have you ever been bullied on school property?

Gang Affiliation (Santa Fe Public Schools 2009-2012)



Source: SFPS Health and Wellness Survey
Do you consider yourself a member of a gang?

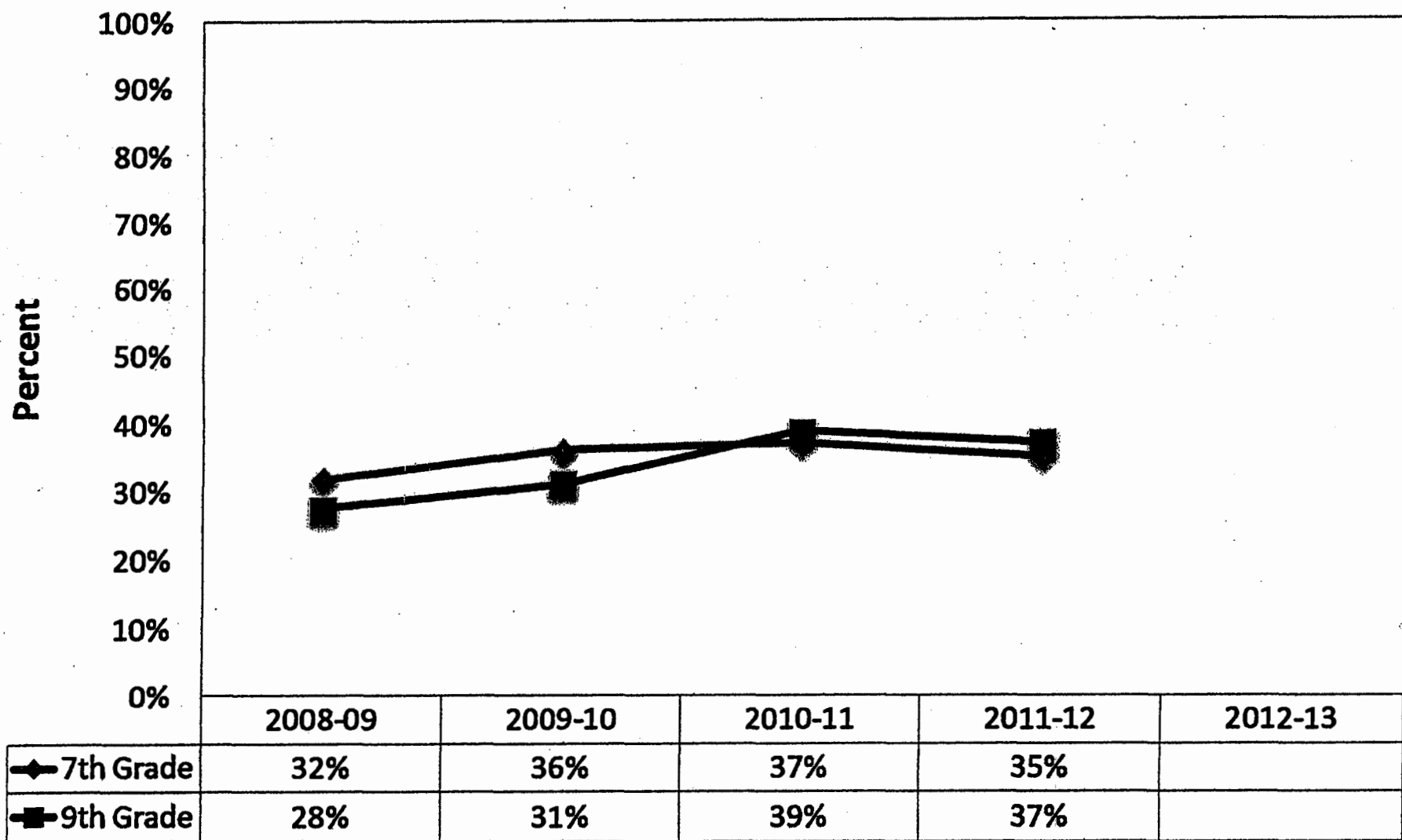
Physical Fight on School Property in the Past 12 Months (Santa Fe Public Schools 2009-2012)



Source: SFPS Health and Wellness Survey

During the past 12 months, how many times were you in a physical fight on school property?

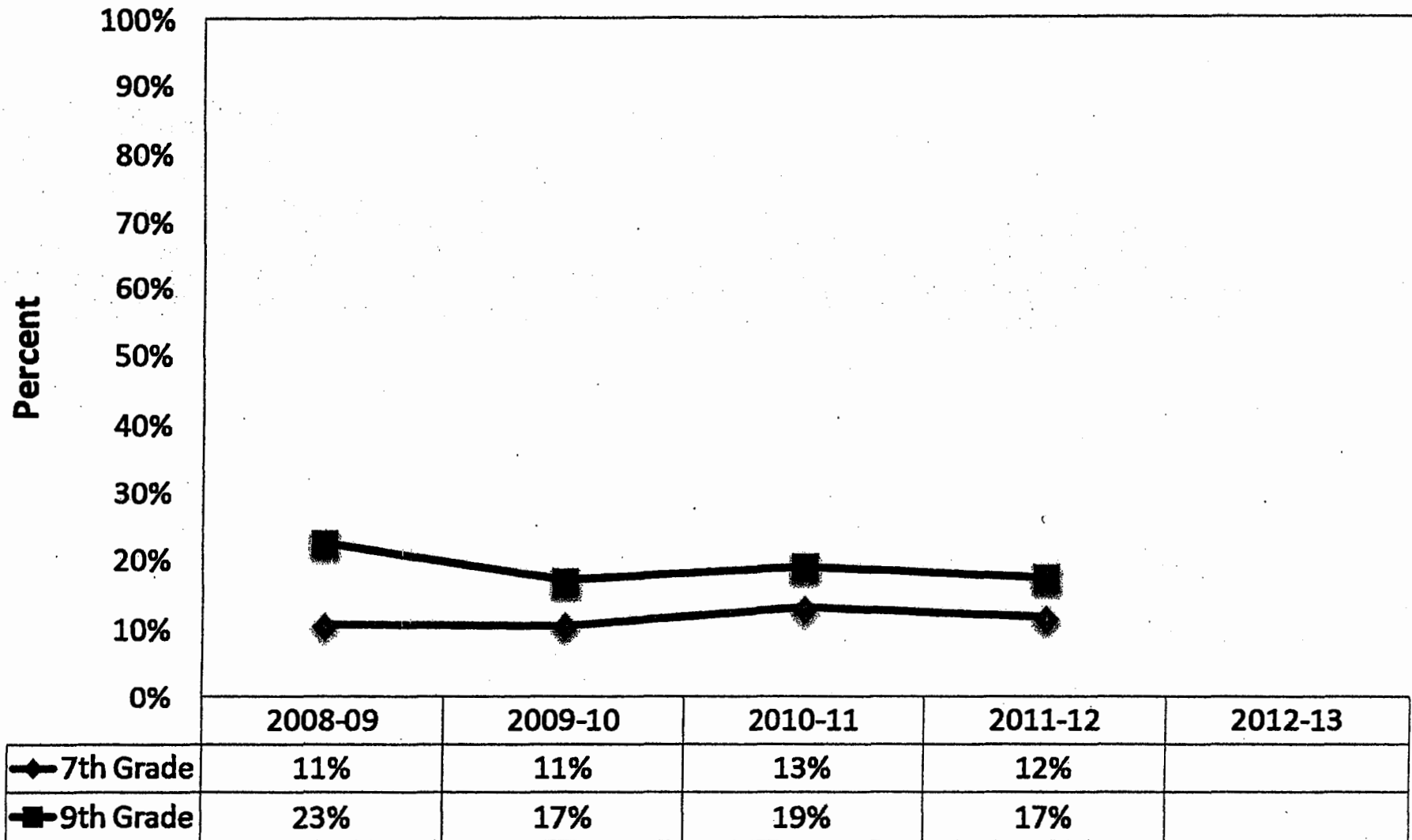
Depression in the Past 12 Months (Santa Fe Public Schools 2009-2012)



Source: SFPS Health and Wellness Survey

During the past 12 months, did you ever feel so sad or hopeless almost every day for two weeks or more in a row that you stopped doing some usual activities?

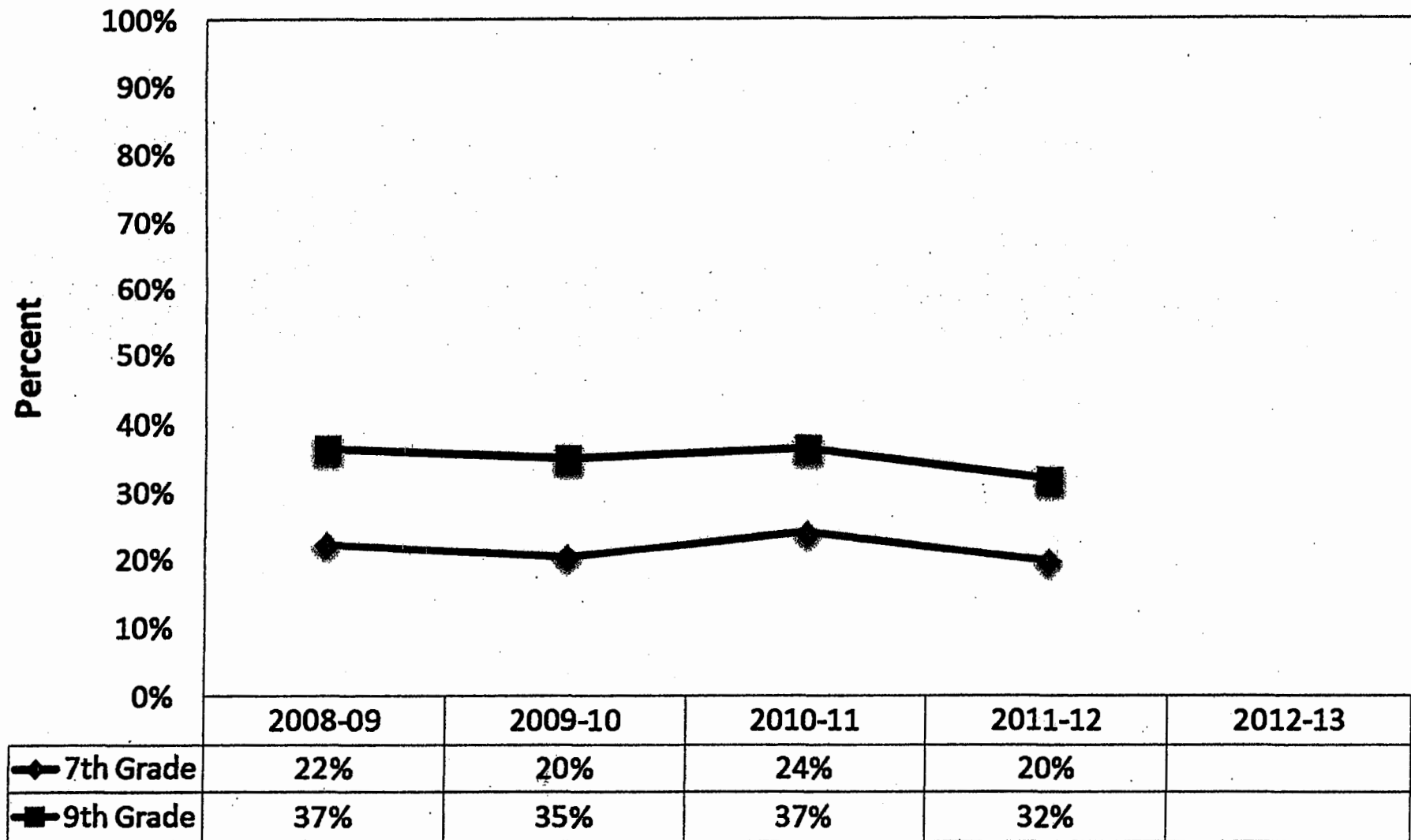
Current Binge Drinking (Santa Fe Public Schools 2009-2012)



Source: SFPS Health and Wellness Survey

During the past 30 days, on how many days did you have 5 or more drinks of alcohol in a row, that is, within a couple of hours?

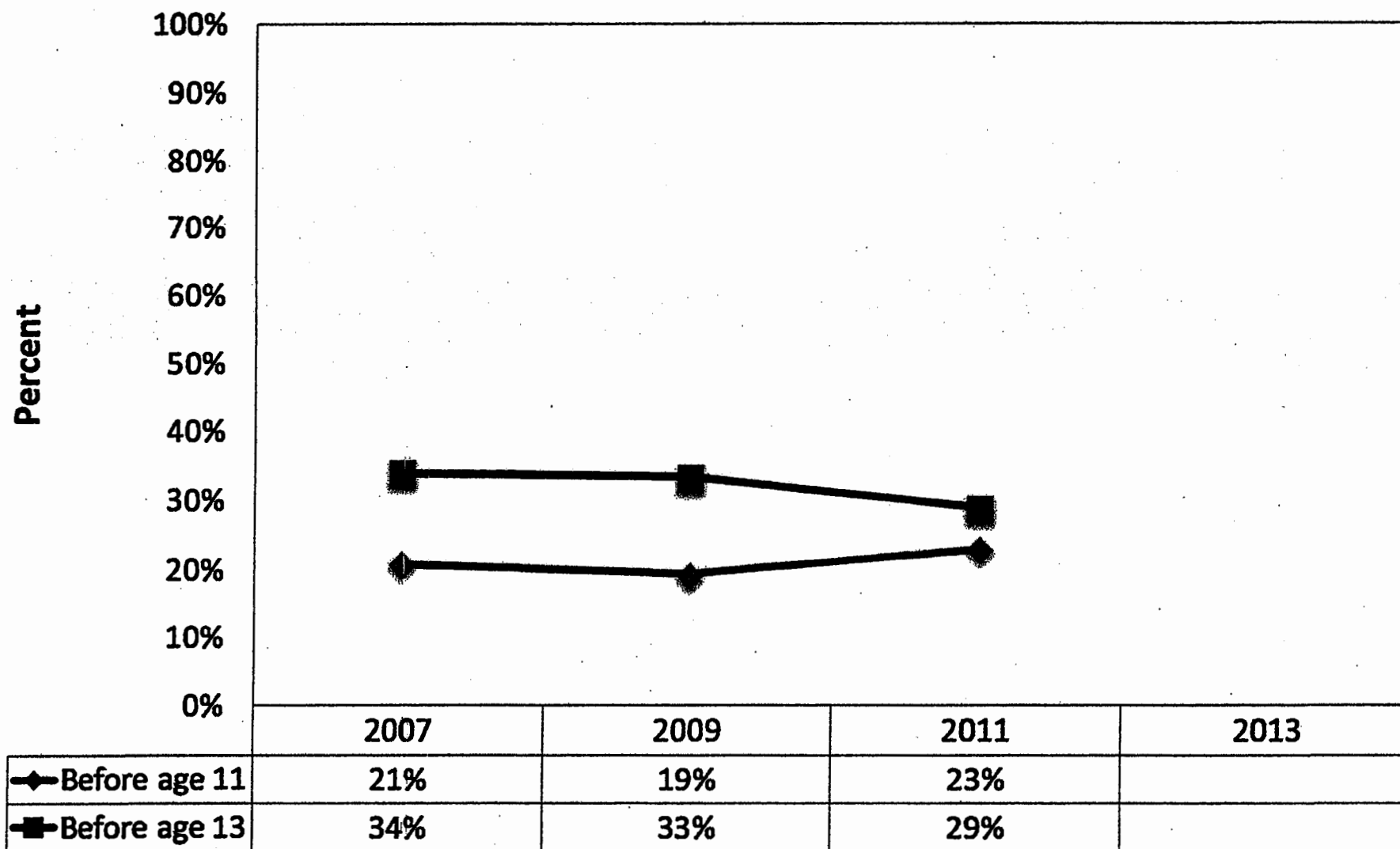
Current Alcohol Use (Santa Fe Public Schools 2009-2012)



Source: SFPS Health and Wellness Survey

During the past 30 days, on how many days did you have at least one drink of alcohol?

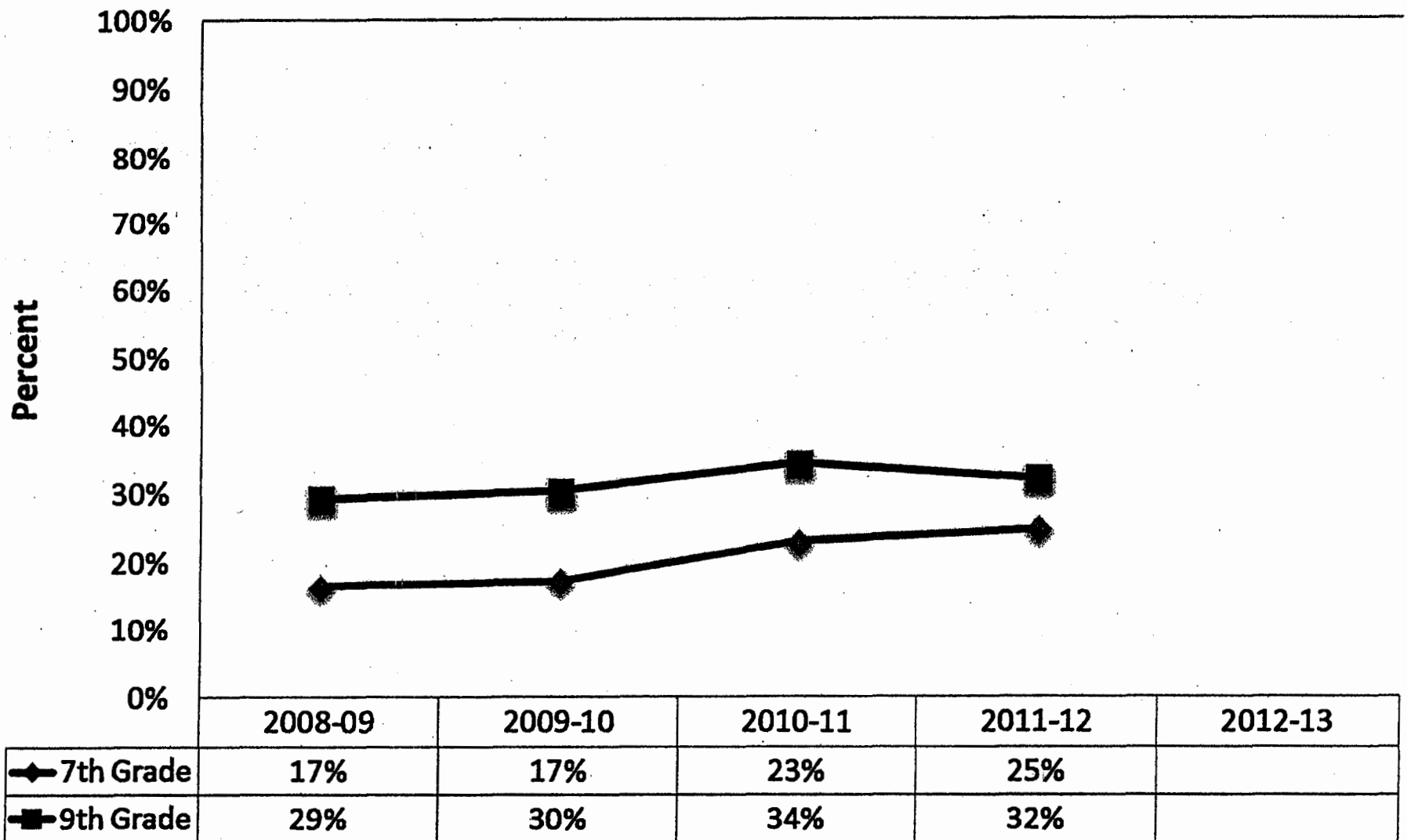
Age of Onset of Alcohol Use (Santa Fe Public Schools 2007-2011)



Source: New Mexico State "Youth Risk and Resiliency Survey"

How old were you when you had your first drink of alcohol other than a few sips? MS before 11; HS before 13

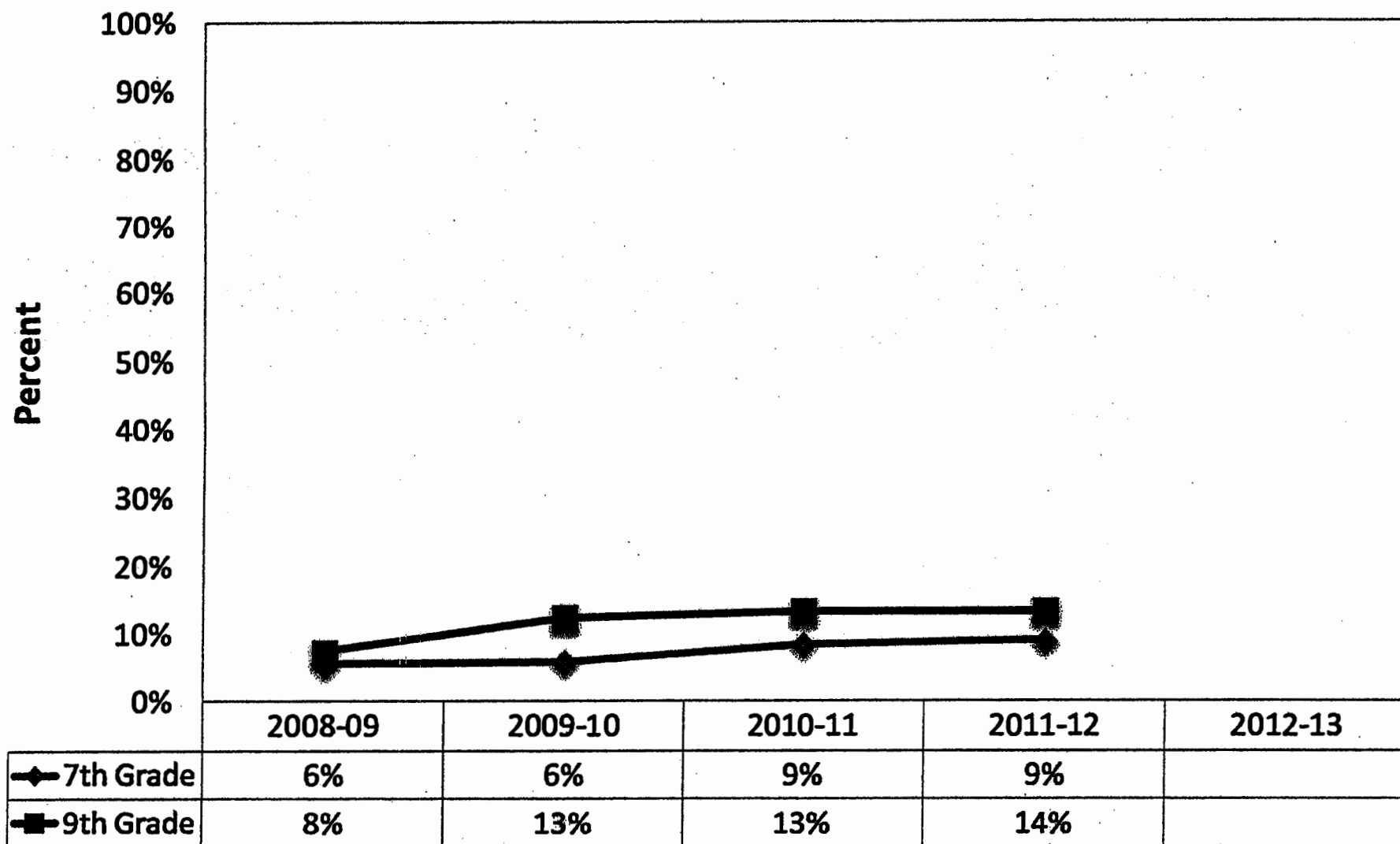
Current Marijuana Use (Santa Fe Public Schools 2009-2012)



Source: SFPS Health and Wellness Survey

During the past 30 days, how many times did you use marijuana (pot)?

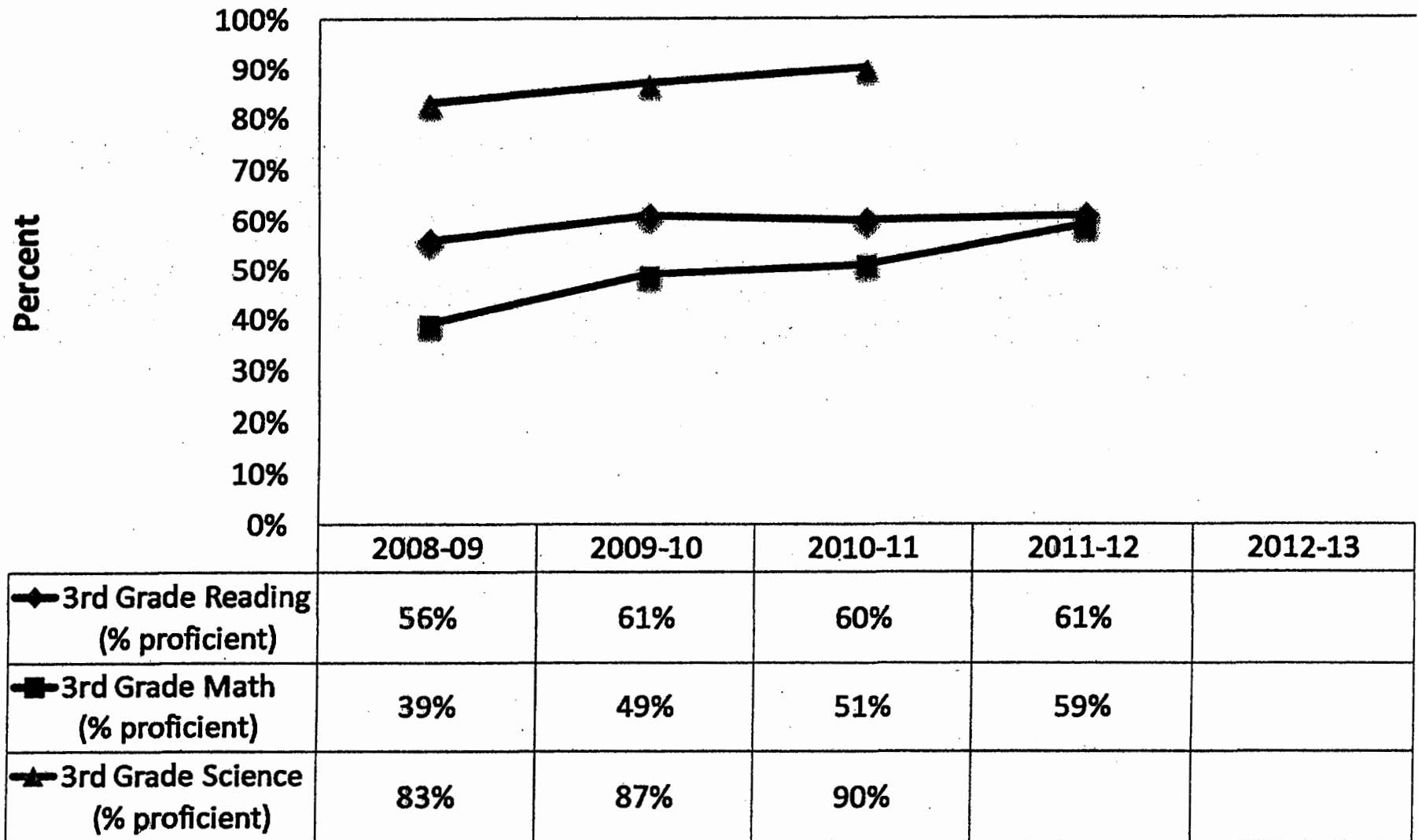
Current Use of Prescription Medication (Santa Fe Public Schools 2009-2012)



Source: SFPS Health and Wellness Survey

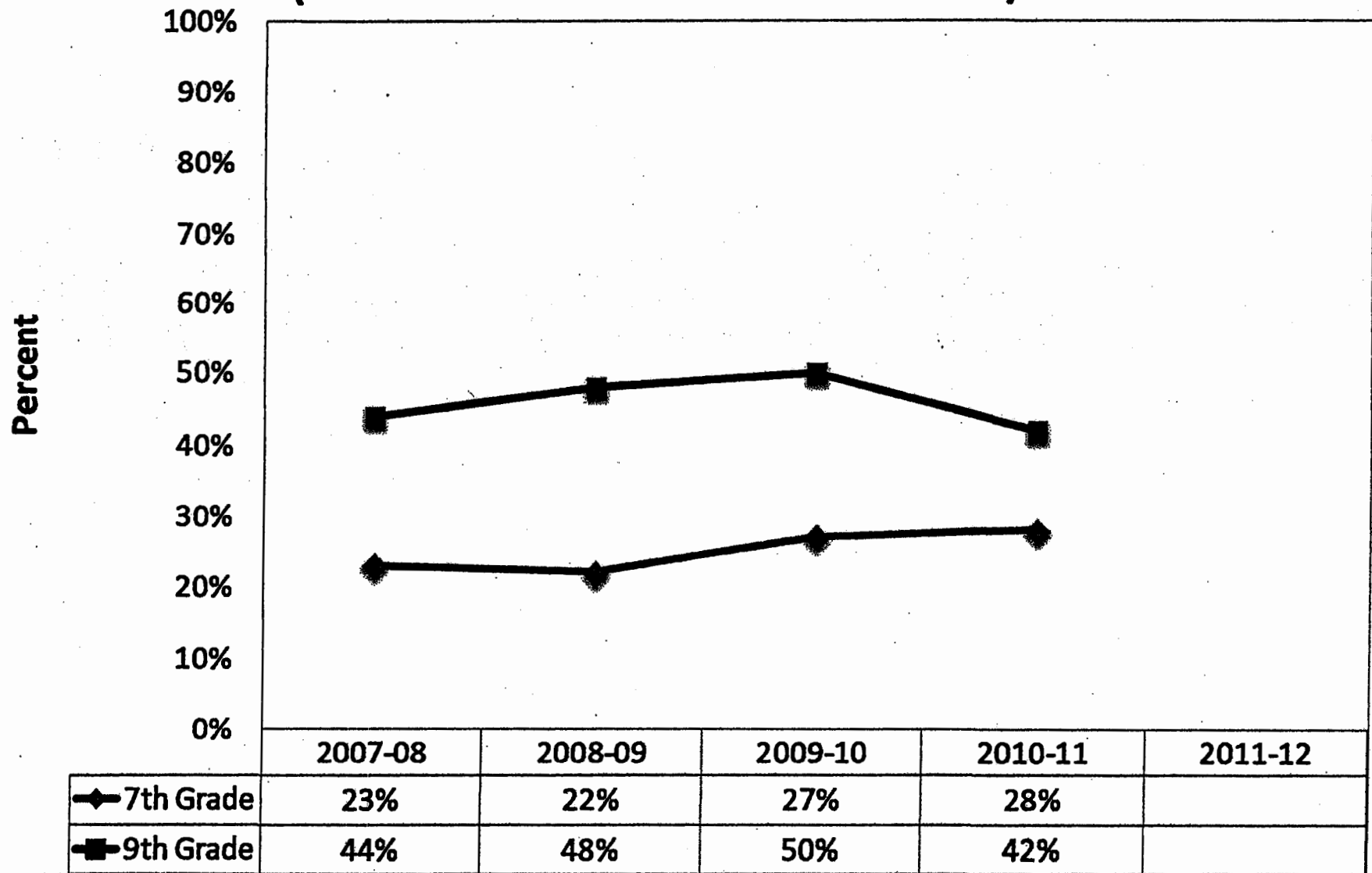
In the past 30 days, have you used any prescription medication not prescribed for you?

Third Grade Students Scoring Proficient (Santa Fe Public Schools 2008-2012)



Source: Santa Fe Public Schools Student Data Base

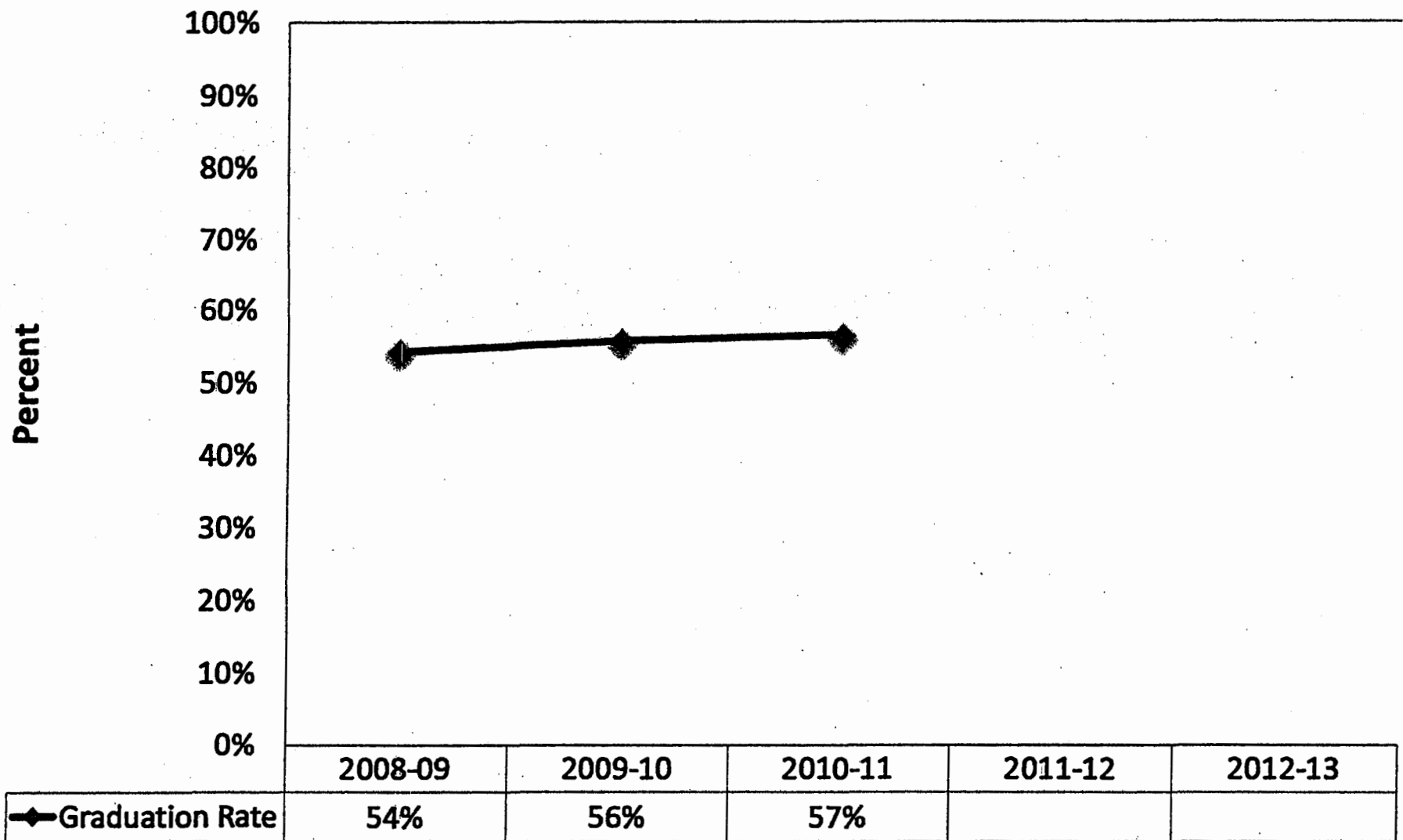
Current Self-reported Truancy (Santa Fe Public Schools 2007-2012)



Source: SFPS Health and Wellness Survey

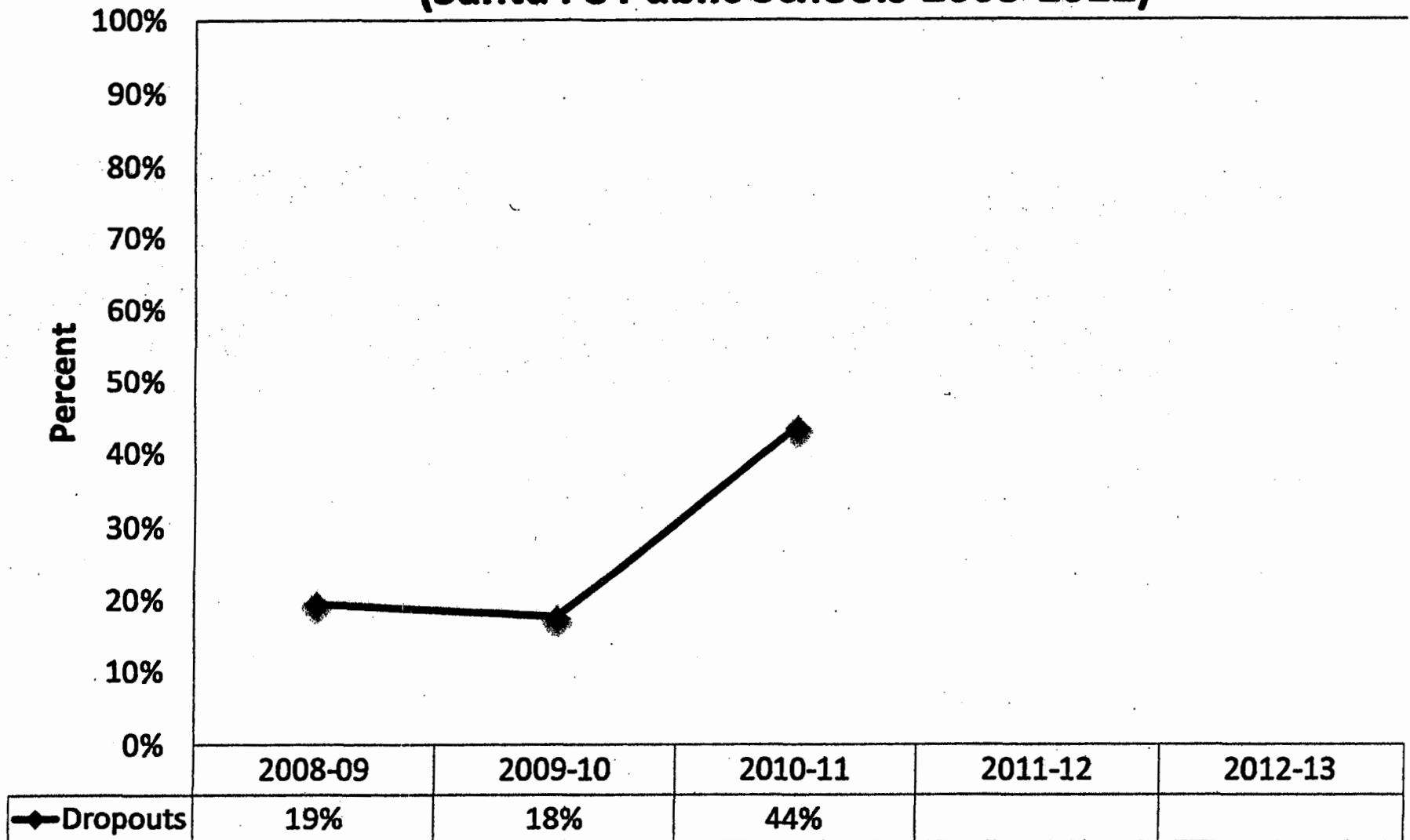
During the last four weeks, how many days of school have you missed because you skipped or ditched?

District-wide Graduation Rates (Santa Fe Public Schools 2008-2012)



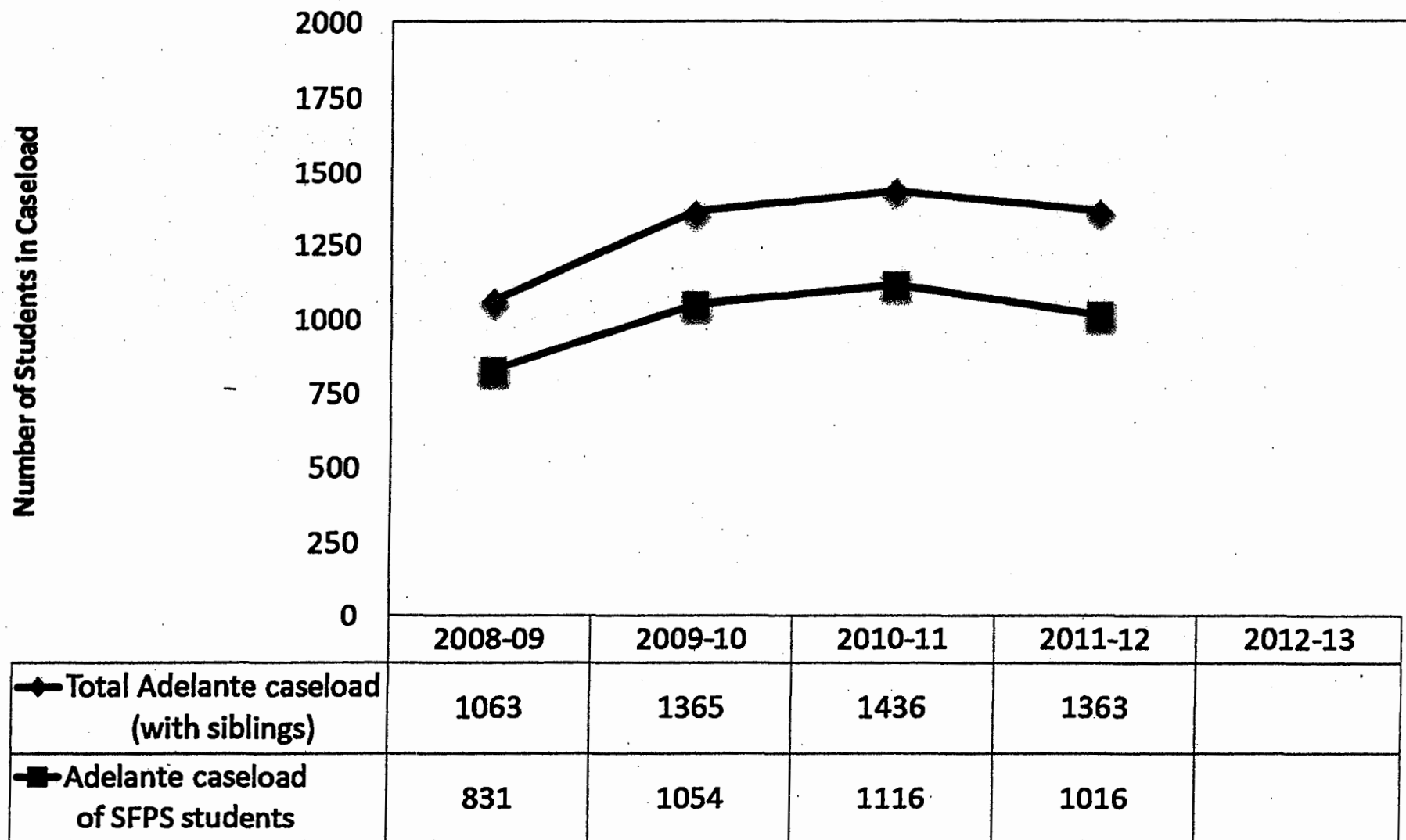
Source: Santa Fe Public Schools Student Data Base

District-wide Dropout Rates (Santa Fe Public Schools 2008-2012)



Source: Santa Fe Public Schools Student Data Base

Adelante Caseload (Santa Fe Public Schools 2009-2012)



Source: SFPS Office of Student Wellness