



**Texas Juvenile Justice Department
Annual Report to the Governor and Legislative Budget Board**

**Community Juvenile Justice
Appropriations, Riders
and Special Diversion Programs**

December 2014

Annual Report to the
Governor and Legislative Budget Board

COMMUNITY JUVENILE JUSTICE APPROPRIATIONS, RIDERS AND SPECIAL DIVERSION PROGRAMS



Texas Juvenile Justice Department

David Reilly, Executive Director

11209 Metric Boulevard, Building H
P.O. Box 12757
Austin, Texas 78711
www.tjtd.texas.gov

Community-Based Programs, Services and Facilities
P (512) 490-7991 | F (512) 490-6717

State Institutions, Programs, Services and Facilities
P (512) 490-7172 | F (512) 490-6010

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C E R T I F I C A T E

Agency Name: TEXAS JUVENILE JUSTICE DEPARTMENT

This is to certify that the information contained in this agency Annual Report filed with the Legislative Budget Board (LBB) and the Governor's Office of Budget, Planning and Policy (GOBPP) is accurate to the best of my knowledge and that the electronic submission to the LBB and the bound paper copies are identical.

Chief Financial Officer

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Mike Meyer", written over a horizontal line.

Signature

Michael Meyer

Printed Name

December 1, 2014

Date

Executive Director

A handwritten signature in blue ink, appearing to read "David Reilly", written over a horizontal line.

Signature

David Reilly

Printed Name

December 1, 2014

Date



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INTRODUCTION

The Texas Juvenile Justice Department (TJJD) was created December 1, 2011, combining the functions of the Texas Youth Commission (TYC) and the Texas Juvenile Probation Commission (TJPC). The public purposes of the new agency include:

- Creating a unified state juvenile justice agency that works in partnership with local county governments, the courts and communities to promote public safety by providing a full continuum of effective support and services to youth from initial contact through termination of supervision; and
- Creating a juvenile justice system that produces positive outcomes for youth, families and communities by:
 - Assuring accountability, quality, consistency, and transparency through effective monitoring and the use of system-wide performance measures;
 - Promoting the use of program and service designs and interventions proven to be most effective in rehabilitating youth;
 - Prioritizing the use of community-based or family-based programs and services for youth over the placement or commitment of youth to a secure facility;
 - Operating the state facilities to effectively house and rehabilitate the youthful offenders that cannot be safely served in another setting; and
 - Protecting and enhancing the cooperative agreements between state and local county governments.

The core of the new TJJD is a unified state juvenile justice system that works in partnership with stakeholders to build an effective and efficient continuum of services for youth in Texas. Emphasis on community based programs and services, a focus on safety and security, and specialized services and juvenile rehabilitation programs will continue to evolve as funding opportunities and best practices change. Under any set of external factors, TJJD's mission will continue to be focused on youth outcomes.

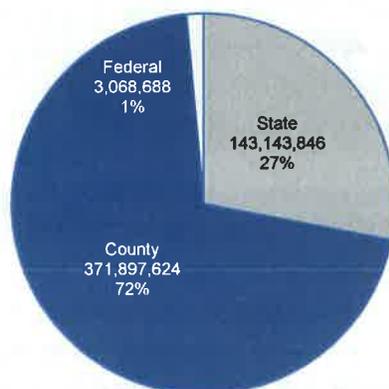
This annual report is provided in compliance with riders 28 and 31 of TJJD's 2014-2015 appropriations and includes the impact of initiatives such as residential placements, community-based programs and services for serious, chronic felons and for misdemeanor offenders no longer eligible for commitment to TJJD.

DESCRIPTION OF FUNDING CONTRACT AND ALLOCATION METHODOLOGY

Funding Overview

TJJD allocates funds appropriated by the Texas Legislature through grants to assist local juvenile boards in operating juvenile probation departments, juvenile detention and correctional facilities, and to assist in providing basic and special services to children in the juvenile probation system. TJJD allocates these funds to local juvenile probation departments through the *State Financial Assistance Contract* that encompasses grants to each of the 167 juvenile boards. The majority of the funding to the community-based juvenile probation system is provided by local county governments. In fiscal year 2014 county funding accounted for approximately 72 percent of total juvenile probation funding while state and federal funding accounted for approximately 28 percent, as shown below.

County and State Funding Comparison, Fiscal Year 2014



Current and prior year departmental funding allocations by fiscal year and by county for all probation grants can be found at <http://www.tjjd.texas.gov> under "Resources/State Allocation Contracts"; program information by department and grant can be found under "Resources/Program Registry".

Strategy A.1.1. Prevention and Intervention

Established FY 2012

Total Amount appropriated for Fiscal Year 2014: \$3,092,556

Prevention and Intervention Grant - Description and Funding Methodology

Description. In January 2012, the TJJD Board approved \$1.4 million to fund prevention and early intervention services. In February 2012, the program announcement and submission guidelines related to prevention grants were distributed to all probation departments. The target populations were defined as children, adolescents, and youth (ages 6 to 17) who are not currently under departmental supervision, but are at increased risk of delinquency, truancy, dropping out of school, or referral to the juvenile justice system. The submission guidelines indicated a preference for evidence/research-based or promising practices. Services were expected to be culturally competent and designed to successfully engage youth's family. The minimum required first year data include school attendance and juvenile justice referrals for participants. Counties are encouraged to engage in other data collection and analysis as possible.

Twenty-four counties were awarded prevention and intervention funding in fiscal year 2014. Funded programs included activities or services designed to focus on families, school-based interventions, out-of-school time, the mental health needs of youth, and skills or character-building activities for youth. In FY 2014, 3,441 youth received services. An agreement with the Texas Education Agency allows TJJ to match data for youth whose parents have signed consents, enabling the agency to assess school attendance rates, discipline referral rates, and ultimately, graduation rates for youth who participate in the funded prevention programs

Funding Allocation Methodology. Each submitted application was scored by a four person panel that used a rank order upon which funding recommendations were based. Five specific areas were evaluated on each application (Target Population [2 items], Program Goal [3 items], Program Activities [4 items], and Budget Information [5 items]). Scoring in each area ranged from 0 to the 5. A zero was given if the applicant failed to address the area and the highest possible score was given if the area was exceptionally well-addressed. The budget Information submitted was scored on a 0 to 10 scale.

Strategy A.1.2. Basic Supervision

Established FY 1982

Total Amount Appropriated for Fiscal Year 2014: \$46,437,285

Strategy A.1.3. Community Programs

Total Amount Appropriated for Fiscal Year 2014: \$14,446,634

Strategy A.1.4. Post-Adjudication Facilities

Total Amount Appropriated for Fiscal Year 2014: \$58,984,173

State Financial Assistance (Grant A) Description and Funding Methodology

Description. The former State Aid Grant, now consolidated with ten other grants and renamed State Financial Assistance Contract (Grant A), provides funding to local juvenile boards to support the provision of basic juvenile probation services and juvenile justice programs, and to ensure the delivery of safe and effective juvenile probation services and juvenile justice programs that maximize adherence to Commission standards and policies.

Funding Allocation Methodology. A key starting point for the development of the formula structure to ensure transparency, as well as to achieve the involvement of its stakeholders, the agency worked with the TJJ Advisory Council and a grant structure sub-committee of the Council to build consensus on a fair and equitable funding allocation methodology. The agency also conducted a budget and funding contract workshop for all the county departments to receive their preliminary allocations and ask questions. Finally, the actual proposed allocations were presented to the agency Board for approval prior to the start of the fiscal biennium.

For the 2012-2013 biennium, the State Financial Assistance Grant was allocated according to a three-tiered formula structure based primarily on county juvenile age census and referral data, available legislative appropriations, and the consolidation of 10 grants. Tier one of Grant A formula proportionally allocates 90 percent of the funding available based on the county's previous Grant A, Z, F, H, O, X amounts in FY11. Tier two distributes three percent of the available funding based on each county's proportion of their Texas State Demographer's juvenile-age population of Calendar 2011.

Tier three distributes seven percent of available funding using weighted proportions based on historical cost per referral rates. County department FY 2011 allocations were divided by actual 2011 referrals to obtain a cost per referral. Observed data were then grouped into the ranges given below, and weights were assigned to each range such that departments with a low cost per referral would receive an upward adjustment to their proportion of tier three funding, and departments with the highest cost per referral would receive a downward adjustment. The goal

of tier three funding is to make appropriate adjustments in funding as departments' referrals increase (driving down the cost per referral) or decrease (driving up the cost).

<\$3,000	1.04
\$3,000-\$5,000	0.94
\$5,000-10,000	0.85
>\$10,000	0.75
>\$2,000,000 State Base	0.98

In fiscal year 2014, agency staff determined that formula inputs had not changed sufficiently to alter the *proportional* allocation of available funding, and historical proportions were used to determine baseline departmental allocations. Funds were also distributed through a new "Supplemental and Emergent Needs" program within the State Financial Assistance grant. Through this program targeted dollars were awarded on a competitive basis to respond to changing and unanticipated circumstances, principally in support of residential placement to avoid increased commitments to TJJD.

Juvenile Justice Information Sharing Description and Funding Methodology

Established FY 2010

Description. The Juvenile Case Management System (JCMS) is a comprehensive, state-of-the-art, web-based juvenile justice information and case management system providing common data collection, reporting and management for Texas juvenile probation departments. Still in the early stages of implementation, JCMS will provide statewide data sharing between the 167 juvenile boards, the Texas Juvenile Justice Department and the Department of Public Safety. The system consists of core case management components (intake, referral, case management, etc.) and additional enhancement features such as detention, institution management, law enforcement and Juvenile Justice Alternative Education Programs (JJAEPs). JCMS facilitates sharing of data between juvenile justice agencies both across and within jurisdictions to allow for better focused programs and services to be offered to juvenile offenders. Operational costs are shared between TJJD, and Dallas and Tarrant Counties.

Funding Allocation Methodology. In FY 2014, TJJD allocated \$483,334 from available Grant A funds toward the continued maintenance and operation costs of JCMS. Operation expenses include fees charged by the Managed Server Hosting provider to host, operate and maintain the physical servers; storage and network components of JCMS for the Production, Development/Test and Conversion environments; as well as the dedicated support staff that comprise the JCMS support infrastructure. Maintenance related expenses include the costs of correcting deficiencies in the existing programming or functionality of the software application. TJJD also provided over \$55,000 to probation departments from among Grant A funds to support deployment and implementation of JCMS in counties not previously using the system, and allocated \$375,000 from separate appropriation line items (not a part of Grant A funds) to support maintenance, operations, and capital developments of JCMS.

Special Needs Diversionary Programs (Grant M)

Established FY 2002

Total Amount Appropriated for Fiscal Year 2014: \$1,974,034

Description. The Special Needs Diversionary Program (SNDP) Grant is designed to increase the availability of effective services to juvenile offenders with mental health needs. TJJD has worked in coordination with the Texas Correctional Office on Offenders with Medical or Mental Impairments (TCOOMMI) and in cooperation with mental

health and mental retardation agencies, to implement programs that provide services to juveniles under the supervision of 21 local juvenile probation departments.

Funding Allocation Methodology. Funds were appropriated each year of the biennium in the amount of \$1,974,034 for specialized probation officers to work with juvenile offenders with mental health needs. Juvenile probation departments that utilize these funds have to enter into a cooperative arrangement with their local Mental Health Mental Retardation (MHMR) agency for mental health services.

Harris County Leadership Academy (Grant D) Established FY 1996
Total Amount Appropriated for Fiscal Year 2014: \$1,000,000

Description. The Harris County Leadership Academy (formally Harris County Boot Camp) provides a residential intensive cognitive-based program to redirect the thinking and behavior patterns of male juveniles and remove barriers to their successful transition back to their families and communities

Funding Allocation Methodology. Funds were appropriated in the amount of \$1,000,000 for the operation of a juvenile boot camp in Harris County.

Strategy A.1.5. Commitment Diversion Initiatives Established FY 2010
Total Amount Appropriated for Fiscal Year 2014: \$19,846,054

Community Corrections Diversion Program (Grant C) Description and Funding Methodology

Description. During the 81st Texas Legislature, TJPC (one of two precursor agencies to TJJD) received additional funding specifically to assist local juvenile probation departments in diverting youth from commitment to a state residential facility. This program is known as the Community Corrections Diversion Program Grant, or Grant C. Grant C seeks to reduce statewide commitments by providing juvenile probation departments statewide with additional resources to create or expand Community-Based Diversion Programs and services in local communities while maintaining appropriate and adequate community safety.

Funding Allocation Methodology. The allocation methodology for the Community Corrections Diversion Program Grant (Grant C) is based on seventy-five percent of fiscal year 2011 allocation and twenty-five percent based on juvenile population, with all requesting counties receiving funding. In fiscal year 2014, 156 departments accepted Grant C funding; 11 departments declined to participate.

Strategy A.1.7. Mental Health Services Established FY 2014
Total Amount Appropriated for Fiscal Year 2014: \$12,084,748

Mental Health Services (Grant N) Description and Funding Methodology

Description. The Mental Health Services Grant, created in fiscal year 2014, is intended to increase the availability of mental health screenings, assessments and evaluations for juveniles referred to and under the supervision of juvenile probation departments and the provision of services, programs and placements to juvenile offenders with identified mental health needs.

Funding Allocation Methodology. The Mental Health Services Grant was allocated according to a two-tier formula. Tier one—or new services—funding was provided on a per-referral basis, with a higher rate for smaller departments and lower rate for larger departments, subject to a funding floor for departments operating a secure pre- or post-adjudication facility with fewer than 80 beds. Tier two—or existing services—funding was calculated based on the Grant A baseline proportions.

JUVENILE JUSTICE SYSTEM EFFECTIVENESS AND OUTCOMES , FY2014

The Texas Juvenile Justice Department (TJJD) disburses funds appropriated by the Texas Legislature to local juvenile probation departments through the eight grants encompassed in the *State Financial Assistance Contract*. These grants ensure that all juveniles have access to juvenile probation services throughout the state and provide supervision, programs, services and residential placements to juveniles under the jurisdiction of the 167 juvenile boards. Also included under the *State Financial Assistance Contract* is the Prevention and Intervention grant which became available to departments in FY 2012.

TJJD grant funding is used at every point in the juvenile probation system. In fiscal year 2014, juveniles under supervision, in programs or placed in residential facilities could have been served with as many as six state grants as well as local, federal and other grant funding. Because seven of the TJJD's eight grants include specific expenditure requirements and spending limits, departments blend funds to support the most appropriate level of supervision or service for a juvenile.

Juveniles typically receive numerous services and programs during their time under probation supervision. Juveniles leaving probation supervision in fiscal year 2014 received the following programs and services during their time on probation in addition to the supervision provided by their probation officer:

- 76% had participated in at least one program;
- 81% had been detained at least once;
- 33% had been in a residential placement at least once;
- 79% had at least one drug test;
- 53% had at least one behavioral health referral; and
- 25% received at least one non-residential service.

As described above, each juvenile was provided supervision and services through numerous TJJD grants and local funding. No one funding source and no one program or service determines a juvenile's success or failure under supervision. All of the supervision and services that a juvenile receives while under supervision determines the impact juvenile probation has on that child's successful rehabilitation.

This section provides information on the supervision, programs, and services provided through local juvenile probation departments as well as a report on the effectiveness of the juvenile probation system.

Measuring Effectiveness

TJJD receives data from all juvenile probation departments through the monthly extract process (electronic data submission). Departments report individual level data on all juveniles referred, disposed, detained, placed in a residential facility, and/or provided a program or service. Data reported must conform to TJJD Electronic Data Interchange (EDI) specifications. Because TJJD receives data on all juveniles served by juvenile probation departments statewide, analysis and evaluation of the juvenile probation system is completed using the "universe" of statewide data available rather than relying on a sample of juveniles served. A copy of the TJJD EDI specifications can be found online at <http://www.tjjd.texas.gov/statistics/statisticsdetail.aspx>.

The effectiveness and accountability of the juvenile probation system is evaluated by TJJD using the following measures:

- Formal referrals to juvenile probation departments
- Dispositions of Commitment to TJJD
- Dispositions of Certified as an Adult
- Average Daily Population (ADP) of juveniles on Deferred Prosecution and Probation Supervision
- Total juveniles served on Deferred Prosecution and Probation Supervision
- Number of juveniles beginning programs and/or residential placements
- Average Daily Population (ADP) of juveniles in secure and non-secure placements
- Average Daily Population (ADP) of juveniles on ISP
- Supervision Outcomes for juveniles leaving Deferred Prosecution and Probation Supervision
- Re-referral and incarceration rates for juveniles under supervision or placed in a secure residential facility

Definitions and calculation methodologies can be found in Appendix B.

Juvenile Probation System Outcomes

There were 63,914 formal referrals to juvenile probation departments throughout the state in fiscal year 2014. This represents a 7 percent decrease from the previous year's 68,386 formal referrals. These 63,914 referrals came from 45,452 juveniles, 74 percent of whom were male. At 49 percent, nearly half of all juveniles referred in the year were Hispanic, while 23 percent were white and 26 percent were African American. The average age of juveniles referred to departments was 15-years-old. In 83 percent of referrals the juvenile was attending school at the time they were referred to juvenile probation. In another 10 percent of referrals, the juvenile was attending school in a disciplinary setting (DAEP or JJAEP) at the time of their referral.

In 18 percent of referrals, the juvenile had a known substance abuse problem and a substance abuse need was suspected in another 10 percent of referrals. Almost 31 percent of the youth referred to juvenile probation in fiscal year 2014 had a mental health need. These youth accounted for 37 percent of referrals in the fiscal year. Juveniles referred during fiscal year 2014 had, on average, one prior referral to juvenile probation. The majority of referrals in the fiscal year were for misdemeanor offenses (52 percent), while felony offenses accounted for 22 percent of referrals, violations of probation accounted for 16 percent, and CINS offenses accounted for 10 percent of referrals.

Juvenile probation departments, prosecutors, and juvenile courts disposed 64,419 cases in fiscal year 2014. A juvenile whose case is disposed of may receive a supervisory caution, be placed on deferred prosecution or probation supervision, be committed to TJJD, or be certified as an adult. Juveniles may also have their cases dismissed or dropped, transferred, or consolidated with another court disposition.

In fiscal year 2014, commitments to TJJD accounted for 1.3 percent of total dispositions. Commitments decreased from 810 in fiscal year 2013 to 789 in fiscal year 2014, a 3 percent decrease. About 48 percent of all commitments to TJJD were for a violation of probation and an additional 38 percent of commitments were for a violent felony offense. Accounting for less than 1 percent of all dispositions, 142 youth were certified as adults in fiscal year 2014. This represents a 31 percent decrease in certifications from fiscal year 2014. Fourteen percent of youth certified in fiscal year 2014 came from six juvenile probation departments along the Texas-Mexico border and are reflective of the ongoing drug trafficking issues in the region. The average age of a youth certified in fiscal year 2014 was 17-years-old, with 41 percent of all youth certified age 17 or older at the time of their referral to juvenile probation. For these youth, certification and dropping the case are the only disposition options available to juvenile probation departments.

Referrals and Dispositions

Fiscal Year 2013 and Fiscal Year 2014

	2013	2014
Formal Referrals to Juvenile Probation Departments	68,386	63,914
Juveniles Referred	48,275	45,452
Total Dispositions	70,251	64,419
Juveniles Committed to TJJD	810	789
Juveniles Certified as an Adult	206	142

JUVENILES UNDER SUPERVISION IN THE COMMUNITY

A juvenile referred to a juvenile probation department may be placed under supervision in the community through a deferred prosecution or probation sentence. In fiscal year 2014, 30,666 juveniles began a deferred prosecution or probation sentence. During the year, a total of 48,607 juveniles were served on deferred prosecution or probation supervision, a decrease of 9 percent from fiscal year 2013. Thirty-five percent of the juveniles served on deferred prosecution or probation supervision were referred to juvenile probation for a felony-level offense, with 38 percent of those youth referred for a violent felony offense.

Deferred prosecution is a voluntary supervision where the child, parent/guardian, prosecutor, and the juvenile probation department agree upon conditions of supervision. If a juvenile violates the conditions of a deferred agreement, the department may elect to proceed with a formal court adjudication and begin a probation supervision. Deferred prosecution can last up to six months, and juveniles are eligible to receive any services and/or programming a juvenile probation department offers while on supervision. More than 16,000 juveniles started deferred prosecution supervision in fiscal year 2014. The majority of juveniles starting deferred prosecution supervision in fiscal year 2014 (66 percent) demonstrated a low risk of re-offense.

Juveniles placed on adjudicated probation receive court-ordered supervision and must abide by the conditions of supervision stipulated in their court order. Juveniles are most often placed on probation for a term of one year but may be placed on probation until their eighteenth birthday. In fiscal year 2014, 14,415 juveniles began probation supervision. Fourteen percent of these juveniles demonstrated a high risk for re-offense and another 39 percent displayed a medium risk of re-offense. Juveniles under probation supervision may be served on a regular, specialized, or intensive caseload. Specialized caseloads target juveniles with special needs by providing additional supervision, contacts and services. Examples of specialized caseloads include those for juveniles with mental health issues, female offenders, gang members, sex offenders, and juveniles with substance abuse problems.

Juveniles under Supervision in the Community

Fiscal Year 2013 and Fiscal Year 2014

	2013	2014
Juveniles starting Deferred Prosecution	18,209	16,000
Juveniles starting Probation Supervision	15,627	14,415
Total Juveniles starting Deferred or Probation Supervision	33,836	30,666
Total Juveniles served on Deferred or Probation Supervision during year	53,400	48,607
Average Daily Population of Juveniles on Deferred Prosecution	7,849	6,967
Average Daily Population of Juveniles on Probation Supervision	14,639	13,639

In fiscal year 2014, 29,060 juveniles completed their probation or deferred prosecution supervision. Possible outcomes of a juvenile's supervision include successful completion, termination due to failure to comply with the conditions of supervision, TJJD commitment as a result of a violation or new offense, certification as an adult as a result of a new offense, or transfer to the adult system as the result of a new offense not under the jurisdiction of the juvenile court. Eighty-one percent of juveniles terminated their deferred prosecution successfully while 82 percent of juveniles terminated their probation successfully. Two percent of all juveniles ending their supervision in the year were committed to TJJD.

Juveniles Ending Deferred Prosecution and Probation Supervision

Fiscal Year 2013 and Fiscal Year 2014

	Fiscal Year 2013				Fiscal Year 2014			
	Successful		Not Successful		Successful		Not Successful	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Deferred	15,051	82%	3,406	19%	13,329	81%	3,084	19%
Probation	11,572	81%	2,686	19%	10,342	82%	2,305	18%
Total	26,623	81%	6,092	19%	23,671	81%	5,389	19%

JUVENILES PARTICIPATING IN COMMUNITY-BASED PROGRAMS

In order to keep delinquent juveniles closer to their home communities, juvenile probation departments have been charged with the task of pairing juveniles with appropriate community-based resources and services, including programming. In fiscal year 2014, juvenile probation departments offered 1,463 community-based programs to juveniles under their jurisdiction, their families, and at-risk youth in the area. Many programs offered by juvenile probation departments are designed to meet the needs of a wide array of youth. Of program participants in FY 2014, 30 percent participated in a treatment-based program, 46 percent in a skill-building/activity-based program, and 24 percent in a surveillance-based program

Just over 49 percent of all youth on deferred prosecution or probation supervision were enrolled in a community-based program. Of those juveniles served on deferred prosecution or probation supervision in the year, 25,389 were enrolled in a community-based program during the year. Juveniles served by community-based programs were primarily referred to programming for misdemeanor-level offenses (56 percent) while 36 percent were referred to a program for a felony-level offense. Juveniles enrolled in programs in fiscal year 2014 had an average of one prior referral to juvenile probation and entered programming at the age of 15. Juveniles may participate in numerous programs during their supervision. In fiscal year 2014, 25,389 juveniles on supervision added up to 51,628 program enrollments. Twenty-four percent of juveniles were enrolled in three or more programs during the year.

Probation departments do not always wait until disposition to enroll a juvenile in needed programming. Across the state, 666 programs allow juveniles who are awaiting disposition to participate. Fifty-two of those programs are designed specifically for juveniles awaiting disposition. In fiscal year 2014, 6,483 juveniles placed on temporary or conditional pre-disposition supervision were enrolled in a program. Of those juveniles in pre-disposition programs, nearly 25 percent had been referred for a felony-level offense. These juveniles are often enrolled in electronic monitoring or home detention programs, but 10 percent began counseling before disposition.

**Number of Programs Provided to Juveniles on Deferred Prosecution
And Probation Supervision by Program Type**

Fiscal Year 2013 and Fiscal Year 2014

Program Type	Programs Provided	
	2013	2014
Aftercare Management	543	555
Anger Management	1,504	1,434
Border Justice Project	117	83
Counseling Services	4,805	4,315
Cognitive Behavioral	592	528
Extended Day Program/Day Boot Camp	565	415
Drug Court	466	379
Educational	4,390	5,593
Electronic Monitoring	4,055	3,660
Early Intervention/First Referral	3,953	3,455
Animal/Equine Therapy	40	44
Experiential Education	594	474
Family Preservation	1,894	1,701
Female Offender	620	588
Gang Prevention/Intervention	474	497
Home Detention	1,654	1,679
Intensive Case Management	763	663
Intensive Supervision	6,228	5,554
Life Skills	4,502	5,195
Mental Health Court	187	225
Mentor	1,495	1,518
Mental Health	2,764	2,981
Other	3,135	1,613
Parenting (for juveniles)	32	22
Parenting (for parents)	499	630
Runaway /Truancy	501	151
Substance Abuse Prevention/Intervention	3,484	3,243
Sex Offender	1,223	1,212
Substance Abuse Treatment	2,165	2,210
Victim Mediation	162	197
Vocational Employment	474	506
Victim Services	355	308
Total Programs Participation	54,239	51,628
Total Juveniles Served*	27,341	25,389

**Juveniles may have participated in more than one program during the year.*

JUVENILES IN RESIDENTIAL PLACEMENTS

In fiscal year 2014, 6,829 juveniles were placed in emergency, secure, and non-secure residential facilities by the juvenile court. Because a juvenile may enter more than one residential facility in a year, those youth accounted for 9,735 total placements during the fiscal year. The average daily population of juveniles in residential placement in fiscal year 2014 was 2,055. Juveniles under supervision may be placed into an emergency placement if there is no suitable living arrangement available or into a secure and/or non-secure residential facility as a condition of their deferred or probation supervision.

Because residential placement removes the juvenile from their home, it is generally reserved for those juveniles with the greatest need for services or those juveniles whose offense and/or prior history warrants a more severe sanction than can be afforded in the community. In fact, in fiscal year 2014, 48 percent of those placed outside of the home demonstrated high levels of need and 30 percent displayed a high risk for re-offense. Of the youth placed in fiscal year 2014, 33 percent were placed outside of the home for committing a felony-level offense. Another 29 percent entered placement after a referral for the violation of a court order.

Juveniles in a Residential Placement

Fiscal Year 2013 and Fiscal Year 2014

	2013	2014
Secure Placements Beginning in Fiscal Year*	3,473	2,781
Non-Secure Placements Beginning in Fiscal Year*	2,512	2,402
Emergency Placements Beginning in Fiscal Year*	1,990	1,752
Average Daily Population in Residential Placement	2,232	2,055
Average Daily Population in Secure Placement	1,154	1,079
Average Daily Population in a Non-Secure Placement	994	898
Average Daily Population in an Emergency Placement	84	78

*A juvenile may begin an emergency, non-secure, or secure placement more than once during the fiscal year.

Juveniles entering a residential placement may be provided special programming while they are in the facility. In fiscal year 2014, 20 percent of placements beginning in the year provided "general correctional" services. More specialized services may also be provided, with 5 percent of placements offering mental health treatment and another 26 percent providing substance abuse treatment.

Beginning Residential Placement by Placement and Service Type

Fiscal Year 2013 and Fiscal Year 2014

Placement Service Type	Non-Secure		Secure		Total	
	2013	2014	2013	2014	2013	2014
Boot Camp	0	0	624	548	624	548
Correctional	7	4	1,615	1,031	1,622	1,035
Female Offender	21	22	18	16	39	38
Mental Health	119	150	120	124	239	274
Other	514	476	21	30	535	506
Pregnant Female	8	2	2	2	10	4
Substance Abuse	882	836	500	491	1,382	1,327
General Treatment	833	773	444	411	1,277	1,184
Sex Offender	128	139	129	128	257	267
Total	2,512	2,402	3,473	2,781	5,985	5,183

HARRIS COUNTY BOOT CAMP/ LEADERSHIP ACADEMY

The Harris County Leadership Academy (HCLA) provides a residential correctional program for adjudicated males, ages 13 to 16, who have been determined by the court to need a highly structured and discipline-oriented program. From 1996 to 2009, the Harris County Juvenile Probation Department (HCJPD) operated HCLA as the Harris County Delta Boot Camp. The Delta Boot Camp was designed to utilize military methodologies to instill discipline, enhance academic performance, build self-esteem, and reduce recidivism for males under the supervision of the juvenile court. In fiscal year 2010, the Harris County Delta Boot Camp was redesigned, becoming the Leadership Academy.

HCLA's focus is to redirect the thinking and behavior patterns of juveniles by instilling in them a healthy self-concept, respect for others, authority, and personal accountability. Juveniles take part in a structured basic program incorporating the four phases of DART (Discipline, Accountability, Redirection, and Transition.) HCLA strives to provide youth with the tools for a successful reintegration into the community. Educational classes are provided by teachers from the Juvenile Justice Charter School. Counseling, anger management, and mental health services are provided by MHMRA of Harris County. Juveniles placed at HCLA also have the opportunity to participate in vocational education programs offered in conjunction with San Jacinto College. Those with drug and/or alcohol problems receive treatment provided through Turning Point of Houston. The Leadership Academy has a capacity of 96 beds.

In fiscal year 2014, HCLA served 280 juveniles, 39 percent of whom were placed in HCLA due to a felony-level offense. Juveniles in HCLA during the fiscal year had, on average, four prior referrals and were age 15 at their time of entry. Two-hundred and six juveniles entered HCLA during the year while 202 exited the placement. The average length of stay for juveniles exiting placement in fiscal year 2014, was 122 days. Seventy-seven percent of those exiting HCLA had completed all program requirements while 7 percent exited due to failure to comply. Other youth exited HCLA because they were found unsuitable for the placement, moved out of the jurisdiction, or moved to a less restrictive residential placement.

Juveniles Beginning and Exiting the Harris County Leadership Academy

Fiscal Year 2014

Juveniles Beginning HCLA	206
Juveniles Exiting HCLA	202
Juveniles Completing HCLA	155
Juveniles Failing to Comply	15

SPECIAL NEEDS DIVERSIONARY PROGRAM

The Special Needs Diversionary Program (SNDP) was created in 2001 to provide mental health treatment and specialized supervision to rehabilitate juvenile offenders with mental health needs. SNDP is administered in a collaborative model by TJJD and the Texas Correctional Office on Offenders with Medical or Mental Impairments (TCOOMMI). Juvenile probation officers and local mental health providers work together to coordinate intensive community-based case management services. The program offers mental health services (including individual and group therapy), probation services (such as life skills, anger management, and mentoring), and parental support and education. This program requires frequent weekly contact with the juvenile, involvement with the family, and small specialized caseloads. SNDP began providing services in 8 urban counties at the beginning of fiscal year 2002 and expanded to an additional 11 small and medium counties later that year. SNDP is currently operating in 21 juvenile probation departments.

In fiscal year 2014, the Special Needs Diversionary Program served 1,374 juveniles with a diagnosed mental health need other than substance abuse, mental retardation, autism, or pervasive development disorder. Nine hundred and twenty-three juveniles began the program in the year while 934 juveniles exited the program. The average daily population of juveniles in the Special Needs Diversionary Program in fiscal year 2014 was 476.

Juveniles Beginning and Exiting the Special Needs Diversionary Program (SNDP)
Fiscal Year 2013 and Fiscal Year 2014

	2013	2014
Juveniles Beginning SNDP	983	923
Juveniles Ending SNDP	990	934
Juveniles Completing SNDP Successfully	690	625
Percent Completing Program Successfully	70%	67%

Juveniles participating in SNDP during fiscal year 2014 most often had a diagnosis of Attention Deficit Hyperactivity Disorder (ADHD), which was found in one-fourth of those served. Other common diagnoses included Other Mood Disorder (17 percent), Oppositional Defiant Disorder (15 percent), and Bipolar Disorder (10 percent). Sixteen percent of juveniles served had a dual diagnosis involving mental health and substance abuse. Sixty-nine percent of juveniles served by the program (947) had received mental health treatment prior to enrollment.

Thirty-nine percent of juveniles participating in SNDP in fiscal year 2014 had three or more total referrals when they started the program and 51 percent had a felony offense in their history. Thirteen percent of juveniles participating in SNDP in fiscal year 2014 had a prior residential placement coordinated through a local probation department.

PREVENTION AND INTERVENTION PROGRAM

In 2011, the 82nd Texas Legislature authorized the TJJD to provide prevention and intervention services to prevent or intervene in at-risk behaviors that lead to delinquency, truancy, dropping out of school, or referral to the juvenile justice system. In fiscal year 2012, the TJJD Board approved the investment of \$1.4 million to fund 24 prevention and early intervention programs designed to serve youth ages 6 through 17 and their families.

To provide programming to at-risk youth, some juvenile probation departments partnered with service providers to offer educational assistance, mentoring, character development, and skills building programs after school or during the summer. Other departments focused on providing parents of at-risk youth the skills, services, and supports they need to better manage their children’s challenging behaviors. Prevention and intervention programs often focus on truancy intervention and feature partnerships with local elementary, middle, and high schools to provide services, supports, and resources to ensure students are and remain actively engaged in school. Successful demonstration projects are expected to reduce the likelihood that at-risk youth will be engaged in delinquency, truancy, school drop-out, and/or referred to the juvenile justice system.

In fiscal year 2014, 3,441 youth participated in a TJJD funded prevention program. More than 2,000 youth began a prevention program in the fiscal year. The average age of youth referred to a grant-funded program was 11 years old, significantly younger than the average age of 15 for juveniles referred to juvenile probation departments for delinquent conduct. Fifty-three percent of the youth served in the grant-funded prevention programs were Hispanic and another 24 percent were African American. Just over half (54 percent) of the youth served were male. Forty-six percent of the youth served were female, another significant distinction from the youth referred to juvenile probation for delinquent conduct, 28 percent of whom are female.

During the fiscal year, 2,143 youth exited a prevention and intervention program. While 9 percent of participants exited prevention programs because they failed to comply with program requirements, 90 percent of youth completed all program requirements. Youth exiting programs were enrolled for an average of 262 days. Program duration can range from a 33-day intensive parenting program to a year-round after school and summer program.

Juveniles Beginning and Exiting Prevention and Intervention (Grant S) Programs

Fiscal Year 2013 and Fiscal Year 2014

	2013	2014
Juveniles Beginning a Grant S Program	2,129	2,099
Juveniles Exiting a Grant S Program	2,088	2,143
Juveniles Completing a Grant S Program	1,797	1,917
Percent Completing the Program	86%	90%

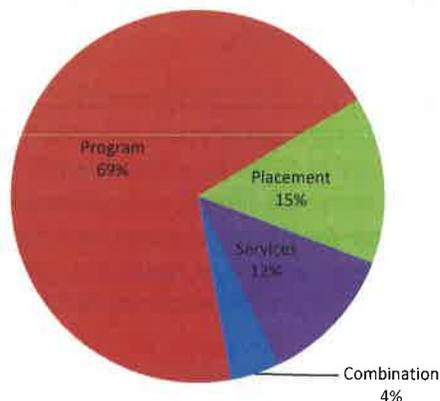
COMMUNITY CORRECTIONS DIVERSION PROGRAM

Created in 2009, the Commitment Diversion Program (Grant C) is designed to provide funding for an array of community-based rehabilitation services for juvenile offenders intended to divert youth from commitment to state-operated secure institutional facilities. While all juvenile probation departments were eligible to receive Grant C funding in fiscal year 2014, 11 declined to participate in the grant program.

In fiscal year 2014, 5,566 juveniles received a program, placement or service funded completely or in part with Commitment Diversion funds. Ninety-five percent of juveniles received one type of service through the grant while 5 percent received a combination of two or more types of services. Of all juveniles served with Grant C funds, 22 percent were female and 78 percent were male. Forty-eight percent of juveniles served in the fiscal year were Hispanic, 33 percent were African American, and 19 percent were white. In fiscal year 2014 the average age of youth served by Grant C was 15, which mirrors the age of 15 for all youth referred.

Although juveniles on deferred prosecution supervision are eligible for Grant C services, juveniles served in the year were primarily on probation supervision (80 percent). Juvenile probation departments utilized their Grant C funds to serve juveniles referred for a variety of different offenses. For 51 percent of youth served by Grant C, the most serious offense for which they were on supervision in the year was a misdemeanor. Fourteen percent of juveniles were on supervision for a violent felony offense and another 25 percent were on supervision for a non-violent felony offense. During the 2014 fiscal year, 2,835 juveniles exited the supervision associated with their Grant C service. Seventy-seven percent of those exiting supervision completed their supervision. Thirteen percent (359) exited because they failed to comply with the terms of their supervision, while eight percent of juveniles were absent without permission (226). Sixty-three were committed to a state-operated secure facility and 12 were transferred to the adult system

Juveniles Participating in Grant C Funded Diversion Service, FY 2014



In fiscal year 2014, Grant C provided non-residential services to 787 juveniles. Fifty-seven percent of those juveniles received more than one grant-funded service during the fiscal year, accounting for 2,715 grant-funded services. Drug tests accounted for 58 percent of services provided while non-residential services such as crisis intervention and assessments accounted for 35 percent.

In the fiscal year, 4,074 juveniles were enrolled in a grant-funded community-based program. About 22 percent participated in two or more grant-funded programs during the year, bringing the total of grant funded programs provided to 6,230. Grant C was most often used to fund educational programs, life skills, and electronic monitoring. Juveniles exited 3,748 grant-funded programs during the fiscal year. Seventy-one percent completed their program while 20 percent exited due to a failure to comply. The average length of stay in a Grant C program was 55 days.

Grant C provided funding for the placement of 945 juveniles during fiscal year 2014. Fifty-eight percent of juveniles placed with Grant C funds entered a secure placement and 41 percent of juveniles entered a non-secure placement. Felony-level offenses led to the placement of 35 percent of the youth placed with Grant C funds and another 40 percent entered placement after a violation of probation. In fiscal year 2014, 782 juveniles completed their Grant C placement. Seventy-nine percent completed their placement, 9 percent were discharged due to a failure to comply, and another 9 percent ended their Grant C placement by changing facilities, entering a new level of care, or having their funding source change. The average length of stay for juveniles placed with Grant C funds and released was 212 days. At the end of fiscal year 2014, 204 juveniles had either completed at least 180 days in secure post-adjudication facility or were within the sixth month of their placement.

Grant C Recidivism

Fiscal year 2010 was the first year that probation departments began utilizing Grant C funds for community-based programs, services and placements. The current recidivism analysis includes juveniles beginning a Grant C funded program or exiting a Grant C funded placement in fiscal year 2011. These youth were tracked for three years from the date of program entry or placement exit to determine the rate of re-offense during that period. All juveniles re-referred to juvenile probation and/or arrested as an adult for a Class B misdemeanor or greater offense were considered "recidivists". Juveniles were also tracked from their disposition date to determine subsequent secure residential placement and incarceration rates. Characteristics of juveniles in the Grant C recidivism cohort are provided below.

Juveniles starting a grant C funded program in fiscal year 2011 had the following characteristics:

- 13% were disposed for a violent felony offense which led to their Grant C funded program and 24 % were disposed for a non-violent felony offense. 8 % were disposed for a violation of probation.
- 15% had 3 or more referrals
- 27% had at least one prior adjudication. Only 4 % of youth in the grant C program cohort had more than 3 prior adjudications.
- 19% had a prior felony level offense

Juveniles leaving a grant C funded placement in fiscal year 2011 had the following characteristics:

- 13% were disposed for a violent felony offense which led to their Grant C funded placement and 19% were disposed for a non-violent felony offense. 45% were disposed for a violation of a court order.
- 53% had 3 or more referrals
- 21% had 3 or more adjudications
- 49% had a prior felony level offense

The table below provides three year re-offense and subsequent incarceration rates for juveniles starting a Grant C funded program or exiting a Grant C funded placement in fiscal year 2011. Re-Offense includes only misdemeanor B

and higher level offenses, while incarceration includes entry into juvenile state facilities as well as adult prisons and state jails. Youth may have been served in both a program and a placement during the year. Those youth served in both a program and a placement are included in both the program and the placement recidivism rates.

**Three Year Re-Offense and Incarceration Rates for Juveniles
Served in a Grant C Funded Program and Placement in FY 2011**

	Year One	Year Two	Year Three	Total
Entering a Program	35.5%	17.6%	10.3%	63.4%
Subsequent Incarceration	2.6%	2.9%	3.7%	9.2%
Exiting a Placement	42.6%	23.2%	9.1%	74.9%
Subsequent Incarceration	7.2%	7.8%	7.2%	22.2%

The purpose of Grant C as put forth by the legislature is to divert youth from commitment to a state-operated secure institutional facility by providing additional services to high risk youth in the community. The table below presents three year re-offense and incarceration rates for juveniles leaving a Grant C funded secure or non-secure placement and juveniles leaving a secure state facility in fiscal year 2011. All youth served in a Grant C funded placement are included in the analysis regardless of the proportion of the grant used to fund to placement. Grant C accounted for 5 to 100 percent of the funding for juveniles placed with Grant C.

**Three Year Re-Offense and Incarceration Rates for Juveniles
Leaving a Grant C Funded Placement or State-Operated Secure Facility in FY 2011**

		Year One	Year Two	Year Three	Total
Leaving Grant C Placement	Total Re-Offense	42.6%	23.2%	9.1%	74.9%
	Subsequent Incarceration	7.2%	7.9%	7.2%	22.2%
Leaving State Secure Facility	Total Re-Offense	45.5%	20.9%	9.0%	75.4%
	Re-Incarceration	20.3%	15.0%	8.3%	43.6%

Recidivism

To best achieve its mission of creating a safer Texas through effective programs and services, TJJD tracks the re-referral/arrest and incarceration rates of juveniles served by the juvenile probation system. Juveniles are tracked from the date of disposition to supervision, or the end of a residential placement using TJJD monthly extract data. Juvenile data is also matched to Department of Public Safety (DPS) Criminal History Records in order to capture referrals and arrests that occur outside of the originating juvenile probation department as well as arrests and incarcerations that occur in the adult criminal justice system. Juveniles who commit a subsequent felony or misdemeanor A or B offense and are referred to a juvenile probation department or are arrested by law enforcement are considered recidivists regardless of the disposition of the subsequent offense.

A juvenile can be re-referred for an offense and remain in the community, therefore TJJD also tracks those juveniles whose subsequent behavior results in secure residential placement and those whose subsequent behavior results in incarceration in TJJD or in an adult prison. Subsequent incarceration rates include felony and violation of court order offenses as it is possible to be committed to TJJD for a violation of a felony court order. This section includes three-year recidivism rates for juveniles disposed to deferred prosecution and probation supervision and juveniles leaving residential placement.

Recidivism Rates for Juveniles Disposed to Deferred Prosecution or Probation Supervision

Juveniles disposed to deferred prosecution or probation supervision in fiscal year 2011 were tracked for three years from the date of their disposition to supervision to determine the rate of re-offense during that period. All juveniles re-referred to juvenile probation and/or arrested as an adult for a Class B misdemeanor or greater offense were considered "recidivists". Juveniles were also tracked from their disposition date to determine subsequent secure residential placement and incarceration rates. Of the 32,747 juveniles in the cohort who were disposed to a deferred prosecution or probation supervision in fiscal year 2011, 54.6 percent were re-referred to juvenile probation and/or arrested as an adult for a Class B misdemeanor or greater offense.

Three Year Re-Offense and Incarceration Rates for Juveniles Disposed to Deferred Prosecution and Probation Supervision in FY 2011*

Initial Supervision	Year One	Year Two	Year Three	Total
Probation	34.8%	19.2%	10.8%	64.8%
Deferred Prosecution	23.2%	13.7%	9.1%	46.0%
Total Re-Offense	28.5%	16.2%	9.9%	54.6%
Subsequent Secure Placement	5.8%	4.8%	3.2%	13.8%
Subsequent Incarceration	1.8%	2.5%	2.7%	7.0%

*Includes both referrals in the juvenile system and arrests in the adult system. Subsequent secure placement includes only secure residential placements and excludes juveniles 15 and older at the time of disposition. Subsequent incarceration includes TJJJ commitment and incarceration in an adult prison.

Recidivism Rates for Juveniles Leaving a Residential Placement Facility

Residential placement is generally reserved for those juveniles with the greatest need for services and those whose offense and prior history warrant a more severe sanction than can be afforded in the community. Because of this, juveniles placed in residential facilities have higher re-offense and subsequent incarceration rates than juveniles on probation in the community. Juveniles leaving a secure or non-secure residential placement in fiscal year 2011 were tracked for three years to determine the rate of re-offense during that period. All juveniles re-referred to juvenile probation and/or arrested as an adult for a Class B misdemeanor or greater offense were considered "recidivists". Juveniles were also tracked from their placement end date to determine subsequent incarceration rates. Of the 4,999 in the cohort who were ending a secure or non-secure residential placement, 75.4 percent were re-referred to juvenile probation and/or arrested as an adult for a Class B misdemeanor or greater offense. This is a 2.4 percentage point increase from the re-offense rate of those leaving placement in fiscal year 2010. About 23 percent of juveniles leaving a placement facility in 2011 were incarcerated either with a TJJJ commitment or in adult prison within three years.

Three Year Re-Offense and Incarceration Rates for Juveniles Ending Residential Placement in FY 2011*

	Year One	Year Two	Year Three	Total
Ending Secure Placement	45.0%	22.1%	10.3%	77.4%
Ending Non-Secure Placement	42.3%	21.0%	10.0%	73.3%
Total Re-Offense	43.7%	21.6%	10.1%	75.4%
Subsequent Incarceration	6.8%	8.6%	7.7%	23.1%

*Includes both referrals in the juvenile justice system and arrests in the adult system. Subsequent incarceration includes TJJJ commitment and incarceration in an adult prison.

DESCRIPTION OF TRAINING, MONITORING AND INVESTIGATION

The Texas Juvenile Justice Department (TJJD) works in partnership with local juvenile boards and juvenile probation departments to support and enhance juvenile probation services throughout the state by providing funding, technical assistance, and training; establishing and enforcing standards; collecting, analyzing and disseminating information; and facilitating communications between state and local entities. TJJD also provides oversight of county-operated detention facilities. Below are descriptions of the agency's efforts during fiscal year 2013 to provide training, monitor secure pre- and post-adjudication facilities, and investigate abuse, neglect and exploitation allegations in county operated facilities and juvenile probation department programs.

Juvenile Probation Training Academy

The Texas Juvenile Justice Department Training Academy is committed to the mission of developing, evaluating, and delivering quality training, executed in a thorough and professional manner to equip agency staff and juvenile justice stakeholders with the professional skills needed for exemplifying and achieving the goals of the Texas Juvenile Justice Department. Two Training Academy team members are dedicated to the professional development of juvenile probation staff full-time, while four other employees work with aspect of juvenile probation training on a part-time basis. In the fiscal year, TJJD training and other agency staff provided 20,600 hours of training to community juvenile justice professionals.

In the fiscal year, the Training Academy facilitated and/or conducted 75 trainings for community juvenile justice professionals, bringing new knowledge and skills to 2,302 participants. The academy coordinated seven agency conferences in the year and provided support for another four conferences not sponsored by the agency. These conferences trained a total of 1,062 juvenile justice professionals. Nine webinars were also hosted throughout the year, with 949 participants.

Juvenile Justice Department Training Academy Services

Fiscal Year 2014

Review Types	Events	Participants
Conferences	7	1,062
Trainings	75	2,302
Webinars	9	949
Total	103	4,313

Monitoring and Inspection of Secure and Non-Secure Community-Based Facilities

The Texas Juvenile Justice Department is required to annually inspect each public and private juvenile pre-adjudication secure detention facility, post-adjudication secure correctional facility, and non-secure correctional facility. Facilities are identified in the TJJD Facility Registry, the statutorily mandated registry of secure and non-secure facilities which is updated on an annual basis. The TJJD Monitoring and Inspection Division schedules announced on-site monitoring visits in which the facility's compliance with applicable Texas Administrative Code (TAC) rules (i.e. minimum standards) is verified through a comprehensive review of the facility's policies, operating practices, resident services, and physical plant. These site reviews are supplemented with pre-site visit desk reviews of various facility documents.

At the conclusion of each comprehensive site-visit, TJJJ issues a web-based suitability report that is sent to the attention of the facility administrator and the jurisdiction's juvenile board chairperson. Formal findings of standards non-compliance require the facility to provide a prompt corrective action plan that is reviewed and ultimately substantiated by TJJJ monitoring staff. TJJJ has the ability to make unannounced site-visits to any registered facility and does so based on need and individual circumstances that may be brought to the agency's attention.

In fiscal year 2014, TJJJ completed comprehensive site visit inspections to 53 pre-adjudication secure detention facilities (three of which were secure short-term/holdover facilities) and 34 post-adjudication secure facilities. Additionally, TJJJ completed site visit inspections to 10 non-secure correctional facilities.

Facility Monitoring

Fiscal Year 2014

Review Types	Number	Percent
Pre-Adjudication Secure Detention	53	55%
Post-Adjudication Secure Correctional	34	35%
Non-Secure Correctional	10	10%
Total Reviews	97	100%

Abuse, Neglect and Exploitation (ANE) Investigation

The Administrative Investigations Division of TJJJ is divided into two teams, the County Investigations Unit (CIU) and the State Investigations Unit (SIU). The CIU receives allegations through several different reporting mechanisms, including reports submitted by phone, fax, and email. Juveniles held in county operated facilities have the right to report allegations of abuse, neglect or exploitation directly to the Incident Reporting Center (IRC) operated by the TJJJ's Office of Inspector General. Reports can be made by juveniles, facility staff, or parents. The allegations are then assigned to AID-CIU for assessment and investigation. Once an investigation is initiated, AID-CIU investigators work closely with facility personnel and local law enforcement to conduct thorough investigations of the allegations. In fiscal year 2014, of the 2908 total reports received by the CIU, 1398 were referred by the IRC. The majority of calls placed to the IRC (75 percent) were grievances that did not meet the definition of abuse, neglect, or exploitation, and were, therefore, handled at the local level. Ten percent of calls received by the IRC were investigated as allegations of abuse neglect and exploitation.

County Investigation Unit IRC Referrals by Report Type

Fiscal Year 2014

Program Type	Number	Percent
Allegations of ANE	136	10%
Complaints	43	3%
Duplicates	30	2%
Grievances	1057	75%
Non-Jurisdiction	52	4%
Non-Reportable	27	2%
Other	18	1%
Serious Incidents	35	3%
Total	1,398	100%

Three hundred and eighty-seven abuse, neglect, and exploitation investigations were opened in fiscal year 2014. The majority of abuse, neglect, or exploitation cases disposed in fiscal year 2014 (61 percent) were ruled out or determined baseless. Thirteen percent of dispositions were found to not meet the definition of abuse, neglect, or

exploitation. A “reason to believe” disposition occurred in eight percent of dispositions. In fiscal year 2014, the average length of time for an investigation to be disposed was 189 days. At the end of the fiscal year, 222 cases were still pending a disposition.

Abuse, Neglect, and Exploitation Investigations

Fiscal Year 2014

Disposition Description	Number	Percent
Baseless	3	<1%
Concur	18	3%
Disposition Pending	222	38%
Does Not Meet the Definition of ANE	48	8%
Not Under TJJD Jurisdiction	1	<1%
Reason to Believe	30	5%
Ruled Out	227	38%
Unable to Determine	42	7%
Unable to Investigate	0	0%
Total	591	100%

FINANCIAL MONITORING OF COUNTY GRANTS

Financial monitoring and auditing of all grants awarded to local juvenile probation departments is critical to effective grant management at the state level. TJJD’s financial monitoring is a process that assesses the quality of internal control performance, allowable expenditures and compliance with applicable laws and regulations. General principles for determining allowable costs under all TJJD grants have been established for juvenile probation departments utilizing state funds.

The application of these principles is based on the fundamental premises that:

- The juvenile probation departments shall be responsible for the efficient and effective administration of TJJD funds through the application of sound management and accounting practices; and
- The juvenile probation departments shall assume responsibility for administering the grant funds in a manner consistent with underlying agreements, program objectives and the terms and conditions of the *State Financial Assistance Contract* and grant requirements.

EXPENDITURE OF GRANT FUNDS

Juvenile probation departments statewide are required to expend all grant funds solely for the provision of juvenile probation services and juvenile justice programs within the budget categories of salaries and fringe benefits, travel, operating expenses, non-residential services and residential services or according to the specific requirements of the individual grant. Examples of programs and services include community-based mental health services, individual and family counseling, substance abuse prevention and intervention, anger management, intensive supervision, family preservation, sex offender treatment, electronic monitoring, mentoring, after school programs, psychological and psychiatric evaluation, and therapeutic treatment. Funds may also be expanded for the placement of juveniles in non-secure and secure pre- and post-adjudication facilities where they receive education, treatment and specialized services.

REPORTING REQUIREMENTS

Each juvenile probation department is required to submit a quarterly expenditure report detailing the utilization of all state funds received by the department and local county probation expenditures as required in the *State Financial Assistant Contract*. The quarterly expenditure report gives an assessment of whether expenditure patterns are consistent with the department's approved budget application submitted at the beginning of each fiscal year. This report identifies expenditures associated with each grant allocated to the juvenile probation department. In addition to documenting expenditures, the review of the quarterly expenditure report determines whether expenditures are allowable or unallowable under each grant. These reports can identify areas of concern during the fiscal year such as unfilled positions and funds not being utilized for juvenile programs and services. These reports are also used during on-site monitoring visits to confirm the accuracy of the report.

ON-SITE MONITORING

TJJD staff conduct financial monitoring and compliance activities on all grant funds allocated to local juvenile probation departments. The *State Financial Assistance Contract* requires local juvenile probation departments to maintain sufficient records to account for the use of state funds and provide TJJD with reasonable evidence that service delivery is consistent with provisions in the grant requirements. TJJD also provides technical assistance to juvenile probation department and county staff regarding the proper expenditure and accounting for state funds. During the on-site financial monitoring visit, financial documents such as payroll reports, general ledger, expenditure detail reports, caseload summary reports, timesheets, and service provider contracts are reviewed to determine if expenditures are allowable under each grant provision.

The financial monitoring tasks include, but are not limited to:

- Interview the chief juvenile probation officer, financial manager, county auditor's office or treasurer's staff;
- Review purchase requisitions for authorization;
- Determine whether expenditures are reasonable;
- Compare journal entries to actual invoices and costs for accuracy;
- Ensure expenditures were incurred in the correct grant period;
- Ensure expenditures comply with all grant requirements;
- Review travel reimbursement documents for compliance with approved state travel rates;
- Determine compliance of juvenile probation officers' salaries paid out of specialized grants by reviewing TJJD caseload summary reports and timesheets; and
- Review all private service provider contracts paid in whole or part with TJJD funds.

Fiscal analysts also review the submitted annual budget applications, quarterly expenditure reports and independent audit reports in preparation for the on-site monitoring visit. TJJD follows a schedule that allows staff to review each department approximately once every three years. The time between audits can be shortened if significant findings are revealed in the department's independent audit, a new chief is hired, or community complaints indicate a need for more frequent auditing.

In fiscal year 2014, financial analysts audited 46 departments. Thirty-three reviews were conducted on-site and another 13 reviews were desk audits conducted in the TJJD offices.

Fiscal Monitoring

Fiscal Year 2014

Review Types	Number	Percent
On-site Review	33	72%
Desk Review	13	28%
Total Reviews	46	100%

All audits are entered into the Compliance Monitoring and Enforcement Tracking System (COMETS) which allows TJJJ staff to generate and immediately issue a summary report on-site based on the outcome of the monitoring process. The juvenile probation department must respond to findings with a corrective action plan through the COMETS web-based system.

INDEPENDENT AUDIT REQUIREMENT

Each fiscal year, all juvenile probation departments are required to provide an independent financial compliance audit of funds received from TJJJ under the *State Financial Assistance Contract*. The audit report is prepared in accordance with Generally Accepted Auditing Standards, Governmental Auditing Standards and TJJJ's audit requirements. The audit includes as part of the Report on Compliance and Internal Control, the specific financial assurances contained in each specific grant requirement. The audit report includes an opinion on whether or not the department complied with the applicable assurance as well as a summary of all material instances of non-compliance and an identification of the total amount of funds in question for each assurance. A certified public accountant conducts the audit in accordance with the most current auditing standards. The independent audit reports for the fiscal year ending August 31st are due on March 1st of the following fiscal year.

The following process is followed to ensure consistent, efficient and effective review of the audit reports:

1. TJJJ mails out the audit requirements to each county fiscal officer, chief juvenile probation officer and a copy is published on the agency's website.
2. The department will submit two copies of the report, one copy will be maintained at TJJJ and the second copy will be submitted to TJJJ's contracted internal auditor.
3. After the reports have been received at TJJJ, the Fiscal Unit Coordinator will conduct an initial review of the report.
4. The initial review of the report with preliminary information is entered into a "County Grant Information" document form.
5. This form will document the county name, auditor name, date report is received, type of grants received, and whether receipts, expenditures and budgets reported in the audit report reconciles to TJJJ records.
6. After the "County Grant Information" is complete, the audit report is submitted to the internal auditor for a desk review.

TJJJ contracts with an accounting firm who acts as the agency's internal auditor. This firm reviews the independent audits according to American Institute of Certified Public Accounts (AICPA) professional standards, government auditing standards and TJJJ's audit requirements.

The desk review includes insuring the following:

- The report meets generally accepted and government auditing standards;
- All grants are accounted for in the report;
- Receipts are reported on the cash basis for each grant;
- Expenditures are reported in proper budget categories;

- Expenditures agree with TJJJ's financial system; and
- The budget to actual operating statements includes a variance column.

The required format for the independent audit report is as follows:

1. Statement of revenues, expenditure and changes in funds balance of all TJJJ grant funds;
2. Required notes to the financial statements per audit requirements;
3. Report on compliance and on internal control over financial reporting based on an audit of financial statements performed in accordance with Generally Accepted Governmental Auditing Standards; and
4. Schedule of findings and questioned costs for current and prior years.

After the review by the internal auditor and within fourteen working days, each department receives a letter based on recommendations from the desk review that may include a request for any additional information needed, a corrective action plan for each finding or questioned costs, and a request for refund. A copy of the letter is mailed to the department's chief juvenile probation officer, fiscal officer and the respective independent audit firm.

If the response from the department is accepted, the audit is considered closed and filed with the audit report. If the response is unacceptable, communications will continue until compliance is achieved. If compliance has not been achieved within fourteen working days, TJJJ issues a Non-compliance Citation Report (NCCR) and may suspend funds.

Findings and questioned costs noted from the audit report (current and previous years) are included in the risk assessment monitoring tool and reviewed during the juvenile probation department's fiscal monitoring visit.



APPENDICES

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Annual Report to State Leadership

Effective fiscal year 2010, the Texas Juvenile Probation Commission (TJPC) was required by Rider 16 to produce an annual report to Legislative Leadership that includes detailed monitoring, tracking, utilization and effectiveness information on funds appropriated in each budget strategy in Goals A (Basic Probation) and B (Community Corrections). This requirement was continued for the Texas Juvenile Justice Department (TJJD); the fiscal year 2013 report is the fifth annual report to fulfill this requirement.

Rider 28 of the FY 2014–2015 General Appropriations Act. Reporting Requirements to the Legislative Budget Board.

From funds appropriated above, the Juvenile Justice Department (JJD) shall maintain a specific accountability system for tracking funds targeted at making a positive impact on youth. JJD shall implement a tracking and monitoring system so that the use of all funds appropriated can be specifically identified and reported to the Legislative Budget Board. In addition to any other requests for information, the agency shall produce an annual report on the following information for the previous fiscal year to the LBB by December 1st of each year:

- a. The report shall include detailed monitoring, tracking, utilization, and effectiveness information on all funds appropriated in Goal A. The report shall include information on the impact of any new initiatives and all programs tracked by JJD. Required elements include, but are not limited to prevention and intervention programs, residential placements, enhanced community-based services for serious and chronic felons such as sex offender treatment, intensive supervision, and specialized supervision, community-based services for misdemeanants no longer eligible for commitment to the Juvenile Justice Department, and the Community Corrections Diversion Initiatives.*
- b. The report shall include information on all training, inspection, monitoring, investigation, and technical assistance activities conducted using funds appropriated in Goal A. Required elements include, but are not limited to training conferences held, practitioners trained, facilities inspected, and investigations conducted.*
- c. The annual report submitted to the LBB pursuant to this provision must be accompanied by supporting documentation detailing the sources and methodologies utilized to assess program effectiveness and any other supporting material specified by the LBB.*
- d. The annual report submitted to the LBB pursuant to this provision must contain a certification by the person submitting the report that the information provided is true and correct based upon information and belief together with supporting documentation.*
- e. The annual report submitted to the LBB pursuant to this provision must contain information on each program receiving funds from Strategy A.1.1, Prevention and Intervention, including all outcome measures reported by each program and information on how funds were expended by each program.*

In addition to the annual report described above, JJD shall report juvenile probation population data as requested by the Legislative Budget Board (LBB) on a monthly basis for the most recent month available. JJD shall report to the LBB on all populations specified by the LBB, including, but not limited to, additions, releases, and end-of-month populations. End of fiscal year data shall be submitted indicating each reporting county to the LBB no later than two months after the close of each fiscal year. JJD will use LBB population projections for probation supervision and state correctional populations when developing its legislative appropriations request for the 2016-2017 biennium.

Upon the request of the LBB, the JJD shall report expenditure data by strategy, program, or in any other format requested.

The Comptroller of Public Accounts shall not allow the expenditure of funds appropriated by this Act to the JJD in Goal E, Indirect Administration, if the LBB certifies to the Comptroller of Public Accounts that the JJD is not in compliance with any of the provisions of this Section.

Rider 31 of the FY 2014–2015 General Appropriations Act. Commitment Diversion Initiatives.

Out of the funds appropriated above in Strategy A.1.5, Commitment Diversion Initiatives, \$19,492,500 in General Revenue Funds in fiscal year 2014 and \$19,492,500 in General Revenue Funds in fiscal year 2015, may be expended only for the purposes of providing programs for the diversion of youth from the Juvenile Justice Department (JJD). The programs may include, but are not limited to, residential, community-based, family, and aftercare programs. The allocation of State funding for the program is not to exceed the rate of \$140 per juvenile per day. The JJD shall maintain procedures to ensure that the State is refunded all unexpended and unencumbered balances of State funds at the end of each fiscal year.

These funds shall not be used by local juvenile probation departments for salary increases or costs associated with the employment of staff hired prior to September 1, 2009.

The juvenile probation departments participating in the diversion program shall report to the JJD regarding the use of funds within thirty days after the end of each quarter. The JJD shall report to the Legislative Budget Board (LBB) regarding the use of the funds within thirty days after receipt of each county's quarterly report. Items to be included in the report include, but are not limited to, the amount of funds expended, the number of youth served by the program, the percent of youth successfully completing the program, the types of programming for which the funds were used, the types of services provided to youth served by the program, the average actual cost per youth participating in the program, the rates of recidivism of program participants, the number of youth committed to the JJD, any consecutive length of time over six months a juvenile served by the diversion program resides in a secure corrections facility, and the number of juveniles transferred to criminal court under Family Code, §54.02.

The Juvenile Justice Department shall maintain a mechanism for tracking youth served by the diversion program to determine the long-term success for diverting youth from state juvenile correctional incarceration and the adult criminal justice system. A report on the program's results shall be included in the report that is required under JJD Rider 28 to be submitted to the LBB by December 1st of each year. In the report, the JJD shall report the cost per day and average daily population of all programs funded by Strategy A.1.5, Commitment Diversion Initiatives, for the previous fiscal year.

The Comptroller of Public Accounts shall not allow the expenditure of funds appropriated by this Act to the JJD in Goal E, Indirect Administration, if the LBB certifies to the Comptroller of Public Accounts that the JJD is not in compliance with any of the provisions of this Section.

APPENDIX B

Definitions and Calculation Methodologies in the Juvenile Probation System

This appendix provides the definitions and calculation methodologies used for the effectiveness and accountability measures of the juvenile probation system. All data used for these calculations is reported to TJJD by local juvenile probation departments through the monthly data extract submission process.

Definitions

Formal Referrals: This is any occasion when all three of the following conditions exist: (1) delinquent conduct, conduct indicating a need for supervision, or violation of probation was allegedly committed; (2) the juvenile probation department has jurisdiction and venue; and (3) face-to-face contact occurs with the office or official designated by the juvenile board.

Disposition of Commitment to the Texas Juvenile Justice Department (TJJD Commitment): This occurs when a juvenile is committed to the care, control and custody of the Texas Juvenile Justice Department (TJJD). As of 2007, all commitments to the TJJD, except under the determinate sentencing act, are for an indeterminate term not to extend beyond the juvenile's 19th birthday.

Disposition of Certified as an Adult: This is a situation where the juvenile court waives its jurisdiction in order for an accused juvenile felony offender to be prosecuted as an adult in the criminal justice system. Certification is permissive and not mandatory under Texas law. Depending upon the type of felony committed a juvenile as young as 14 years of age can be certified to stand trial as an adult.

Deferred Prosecution is a voluntary supervision where the child, parent/guardian(s), prosecutor and the juvenile probation department agree upon conditions of supervision. Deferred prosecution can last up to six months and can be extended an additional six months by the court. If the child violates any of the deferred conditions, the department may elect to proceed with formal court adjudication.

Probation is a form of community-based supervision that is usually assigned for six months to one year, though it may be assigned until a juvenile's 18th birthday. While on adjudicated probation, the juvenile may be required to participate in any program or placement deemed appropriate.

Calculations

Average Daily Population (ADP) of Juveniles on Deferred Prosecution and Probation Supervision: This is the average number of juveniles under active supervision per day during a specified period of time. It is calculated by obtaining the entry and exit dates of every juvenile under deferred prosecution and probation supervision in a given fiscal year, summing the total days these juveniles were under each type of supervision in that year and dividing that total by 365. For juveniles whose supervision began prior to the start of the fiscal year, 09/01/2013 is used for the begin date. For juvenile whose supervision ended after the end of the fiscal year, 08/31/2014 is used for the end date.

Total Juveniles Served on Deferred Prosecution and Probation Supervision: This is calculated by identifying which juveniles started deferred prosecution or probation supervision during a given fiscal year, which juveniles started

before the fiscal year and ended during or after the fiscal year, and which juveniles started before the fiscal year and are still currently under supervision. The number of juveniles in each category is summed to determine the total number of juveniles served.

Number of Juveniles Beginning a Program: This is calculated by identifying which juveniles started a program during a given fiscal year. A program is a non-residential, department-operated or contracted/purchased service. A program must have a measurable or reportable objective and outcome. A program serves juveniles who are on some type of supervision. It does not include community service restitution or services received while in detention or residential placement. Juveniles are counted once for each program they participate in during the year.

Number of Juveniles Beginning Residential Placement: This is calculated by identifying which juveniles started residential placement during a given fiscal year. Residential placement is the placement of a child in a secure or non-secure residential facility. Residential placements include secure placements, non-secure residential placements, court ordered placement into a foster care eligible facility and probation emergency shelter placements. CPS, kinship, hospital and parental placements are not included in the number placed.

Average Daily Population (ADP) of Juveniles in Secure and Non-Secure Placements: This is the average number of juveniles in placement per day during a specified period of time. It is calculated by obtaining the start and exit dates of every juvenile in residential placement in a given fiscal year, summing the total days these juveniles were in placement in that year, and dividing that total by 365. For juveniles whose placement began prior to the start of the fiscal year, 09/01/2013 is used for the begin date. For juvenile whose placement ended after the end of the fiscal year, 08/31/2014 is used for the end date.

Supervision Outcomes for Juveniles Leaving Deferred Prosecution and Probation Supervision: This is the outcome for the supervision to which the juvenile was disposed. The frequency and percent of outcomes are calculated based on juveniles terminating supervision during the fiscal year. The possible supervision termination outcomes are: Completed (sometimes called Successful), Transferred to the Adult System, TJJD Commitment, and Failure to Comply.

To calculate the percent of juveniles whose outcome is successful, the total number of juveniles with an outcome of Complete is divided by the sum of the number of juveniles with an outcome of Complete, Transferred to the Adult System, TJJD Commitment, and Failure to Comply.

Three Year Re-referral and Incarceration Rates for Juveniles under Supervision, Entering a Program or Placed in a Secure or Non-secure Residential Facility: The re-referral rate for juveniles under supervision is calculated for three years from the date of disposition to supervision or date of program start and includes formal referrals and arrests to the juvenile justice system and arrests in the adult system. The rate includes subsequent referrals and arrests for felony or Class A or B misdemeanors. Juveniles are tracked using TJJD monthly extract data as well as Department of Public Safety Criminal History Records in order to capture referrals and arrests that occur outside of the originating juvenile probation department as well as arrests and incarcerations that occur in the adult criminal justice system. The incarceration rate for juveniles under supervision is calculated for three years from the date of disposition to supervision and includes dispositions to the Texas Juvenile Justice Department as a result of a felony offense or violation of a court order for felony supervision as well as incarcerations in the adult prison system. The placement rate for juveniles under supervision is calculated for three years from the date of disposition to supervision and includes dispositions to secure placement for any offense.

The re-referral rate for juveniles in a secure or non-secure residential facility is calculated for three years from the end date of placement and includes formal referrals and arrests to the juvenile justice system and arrests in the adult system. The rate includes subsequent referrals and arrests for felony or Class A or B misdemeanors. Juveniles are

tracked using TJJJ monthly extract data as well as Department of Public Safety Criminal History Records in order to capture referrals and arrests that occur outside of the originating juvenile probation department as well as arrests and incarcerations that occur in the adult criminal justice system. The incarceration rate for juveniles in a secure or non-secure residential facility is calculated for one, two and three years from the end date of placement and includes dispositions to the Texas Juvenile Justice Department as a result of a felony offense or violation of a court order for felony supervision as well as the adult prison system.