

156784

State of New Mexico
Department of Public Safety

Drug Control and System Improvement Formula Grant Program

1994 Annual Report

September 30, 1994

NCJRS

OCT 18 1995

156784

U.S. Department of Justice
National Institute of Justice

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Executive Summary

The Department of Public Safety (DPS) was designated the State Administering Agency (SAA) for the Edward Byrne Memorial State and Local Law Enforcement Assistance Program, also known as the Drug Control and System Improvement (DCSI) Formula Grant Program, in July 1989. The first priority was the establishment of the Drug Policy Board comprised of representatives from the varied disciplines whose clients are directly and indirectly affected by the illegal use of drugs. The necessity for long-range planning to address the immediate and residual effects of drug-related and violent crimes was evident from the beginning.

The Office of Special Projects staff was directed by the DPS cabinet secretary (appointed by the governor as the coordinator for anti-drug efforts in New Mexico) to evaluate existing federally funded projects and determine their success in addressing breaches in the criminal justice system; recommend for implementation new and innovative projects; and reassess these projects as alternative solutions to a national problem.

In 1989, New Mexico funded an individual project in each of the 21 purpose areas. As the drug control program in New Mexico developed, gaps in the system were identified which could be closed with the funding of projects in "specific" purpose areas. These areas were recognized as those which received no other funding source (state or federal), yet were perceived by the state's residents as necessary means for confronting drug-related and violent crimes. Among these are: drug abuse resistance education (DARE), multi-jurisdictional task forces, court system improvement, integrated criminal apprehension programs (ICAP), and criminal justice information systems. Additionally, within the past year, the funding of domestic violence reduction projects increased to curb incidence of a latent violent crime. Prevention, enforcement, prosecution, and treatment efforts in this purpose area have shown immediate results in New Mexico.

The analogous and continuous funding of multi-jurisdictional task forces (integrated criminal apprehension programs) for the past five years has enhanced cooperative, non-duplicative investigative efforts and increased the sharing of information and intelligence among law enforcement agencies. The funding of these two areas is considered a high priority, year-after-year, by New Mexico's Drug Enforcement Advisory Council (DEAC), DPS and Children, Youth, and Families Department cabinet secretaries, and the governor. The other area of high priority in New Mexico is the DARE program.

In 1994, the DPS Cabinet Secretary Richard C de Baca, was appointed by Governor Bruce King to chair the Governor's Task Force on Violent Crime. The Task Force has submitted, in a report to the governor, its recommendations for improving the

criminal justice system's response to violent and drug crime. The Task Force's report and recommendations will be a key source of information in developing the 1995 New Mexico Drug Control Strategy.

This 1994 New Mexico Drug Control and System Improvement Program Annual Report is a summation of past objectives and achievements by individually-funded projects with the common goal of formulating and fully implementing a strategic plan by the turn of the century.

Introduction

For federal fiscal year 1993, the State of New Mexico received \$2,780,000.00 from the U.S. Department of Justice under the Drug Control and System Improvement (DCSI) formula grant program, administered by the Bureau of Justice Assistance. Funding a variety of programs chosen to increase the effectiveness of the criminal justice system, the New Mexico Department of Public Safety administered funding under this grant for projects across the State in 14 categories, 12 of which were legislatively designated purpose areas:

- Drug Abuse Resistance Education (DARE) -- 01
- Multi-Jurisdictional Task Forces -- 02
- Community Crime Prevention -- 04
- Integrated Criminal Apprehension Program (ICAP) -- 07a
- Career Criminal Prosecution -- 08
- Court System Improvement -- 10
- Corrections System Improvement -- 11
- Treatment for Offenders -- 13
- Criminal Justice Information Systems -- 15b
- Innovative Programs -- 16
- Domestic Violence Reduction -- 18
- Evaluation and Research -- 19
- Records Improvement Set-Aside Administration

- Overview of programs as they link to program priorities articulated in the State strategy

As indicated in the 1994 New Mexico Drug and Violent Crime Control Strategy, the State's drug control priorities continue to be preventing drug use through the DARE program and apprehending narcotics violators through the Regional Law Enforcement Cooperative. As a result, DCSI funding for the period of July 1, 1993 through June 30, 1994 reflects New Mexico's traditional dual commitment to prevention and enforcement. Appropriately, these programs are funded under

purpose areas one and two. DPS also funded one community crime prevention program under purpose area four.

Under purpose area seven, integrated criminal apprehension programs (ICAP), DPS funded regional coordinators in five of the State's seven drug control regions. These contractual coordinators served as regional points of contact for narcotics enforcement initiatives, collecting and disseminating intelligence and deconflicting operations.

Other programs supported during the report period reflect the Department of Public Safety's increasing emphasis on preventing and addressing violence in general. For example, a career criminal prosecution program in the northeastern portion of the state has prosecuted habitual criminals extensively, seeking longer sentences for those offenders who have been convicted of several felony offenses.

In addition, with FFY 93 funding, DPS supported five domestic violence programs (purpose area 18) designed to reduce the incidence of family violence, a problem that infects all levels of our society. These programs generally require offenders, and often other family members, to attend counseling sessions to confront and resolve the problems that have led to violence in the homes. Increased prosecution, in addition to components that increase community awareness of the problem, are key components of this program. Overall, the commitment to addressing, prosecuting, and reducing family violence has impacted communities statewide.

- Summary of program coordination (federal/state) efforts and activities (include joint planning activities, joint funding of activities, and other efforts to coordinate activities).

Virtually all of the enforcement activities supported by DPS are coordinated to some degree through the Regional Drug Enforcement Cooperative. The regional coordinators are active in facilitating the exchange of information and other coordinating activities in their respective regions. Regional meetings involving the heads of law enforcement agencies are held on a regular basis, and agent meetings often are held to discuss current and future enforcement activities. In existence since 1990, the Regional Program has greatly increased the efficiency of narcotics enforcement in New Mexico.

Another source of impetus for coordinating efforts and activities among federal, state, and local law enforcement

agencies during the reporting period resulted from federal requirements under the High Intensity Drug Trafficking Area (HIDTA) program. Under guidance from federal program monitors, local, state, and federal authorities in New Mexico formed the HIDTA Executive Committee, which approved joint enforcement initiatives involving agents from all respective participating agencies. These planning activities have reduced duplication, consolidated enforcement activities, and improved the quality of investigations by combining resources.

Summary of Programs under the Formula Grant Program

Drug Abuse Resistance Education (DARE) -- 01

Program Title: New Mexico DARE Program

Number of Subgrants: 23 projects

Alamogordo Police Department
Albuquerque Police Department
Belen, City of
Carlsbad Police Department
Clovis, City of
Corrales, Village of
Eddy County Sheriffs Department
Farmington Consortium
Grant County Sheriffs Department
Grants Police Department
Jal Police Department
Las Cruces Police Department
Las Vegas Police Department
Los Alamos Police Department
Luna County Sheriffs Department
McKinley County Sheriffs Department
Mountainair Police Department
Portales Police Department
Quay County Sheriffs Department
Roswell Police Department
Santa Fe County Sheriffs Department
Silver City Police Department
Taos Police Department

Funding: \$680,000.00

• Goals and Objectives

The primary goal of the New Mexico DARE program is to prevent adolescent drug use and to reduce drug trafficking by eliminating the demand for drugs by future generations.

To achieve this goal, the New Mexico Children, Youth, and Families Department, Risk Reduction Services Division, set several objectives:

- To equip elementary and junior high students with the skills for recognizing and resisting social pressures to experiment with alcohol, tobacco, and drugs.
- To help students develop self-esteem
- To teach positive alternatives to substance abuse
- To develop students' skills in risk assessment and decision making
- To build students interpersonal and communication skills

The DARE program has had such a positive impact on students that it is being expanded to include middle school programs.

• Program Activities/Components

DARE is a police officer-led series of classroom lessons that teach children in grades K-12 how to resist pressures to use tobacco, alcohol, and other drugs. The core program, taught weekly for 17 weeks, targets students exiting elementary school, when they are very vulnerable to peer pressures influencing them to experiment with these substances. The DARE lessons help children build self-esteem, manage stress, foresee behavioral consequences, resist pro-drug media messages, and identify alternatives to drug use.

DARE has many strengths that are not spoken to in current published research, such as:

- DARE enhances support systems for students because it initiates or strengthens the relationship between police officers and teachers and school administrators.
- DARE enhances existing police, school and community projects.
- Police officers become stronger role models with whom the students can relate.
- Police officers are more involved with and better understand "primary" prevention.

- DARE addresses gang and other delinquency issues in addition to alcohol and other drug use, particularly at the middle school level.
- DARE reinforces teacher and parent taught anti-drug messages.
- The infrastructure of DARE provides for sound training, administrative support for local agencies, peer support for officers, and quality control of classroom instruction.
- The highly visible nature of the DARE program allows the communities to demonstrate support for anti-drug messages with which youth can identify.
- Officers are readily available to do early interventions with students and respond with appropriate referrals if or when students disclose information that needs followup.
- Parents and communities overwhelmingly support DARE

• Performance Measures

In examining the DARE program, a number of measures are used to determine the level and caliber of instruction provided to students under the program. Primary among these is the number of students receiving DARE instruction. Also measured are number of mentors trained; number of officers receiving DARE training; number of training sessions held; number of officers receiving in-service training; and number of training sessions held to develop the DARE program using community resources.

The DARE program is taught in 83 of our 88 school districts by 150 DARE officers who have been certified to teach this curriculum. The following indicators give some idea of the extent of the program:

1,012 Core Classes taught

36,000 Students Impacted (5th & 6th grades)

125,000 + students in grades K-4

Through the support of funding from Bureau for Justice Assistance, a statewide training program has been one of the main achievements of this program component. The Children, Youth, and Families Department has been awarded funding from the New Mexico Department of Public Safety to carry out

training requirements for the DARE program in New Mexico. Utilizing the expertise of our certified DARE officers who are instructors and Mentors, the State Coordinator's Training Office has implemented the State DARE Training program to provide DARE certification schools as well as in-service schools for upgrading skills for officers and Supervisors of DARE officers.

During the one-year reporting period, the following training sessions were carried out through the State DARE Coordinator's training staff:

Six In-service Schools (to introduce the new DARE Curriculum)

140 Officers re-certified in new curriculum

One Supervisor's In-service Training attended by 80 Supervisors

Two DARE Office Training Schools in which 48 officers were certified

In addition to coordinating the training component in DARE, the State DARE Coordinator travels to all parts of the state to contact schools, local governments, and communities involved in DARE programs to participate in technical assistance workshops, activities and events such as DARE graduations for individual programs, community events and state events held to promote the anti-drug use message to all youth. In addition to local community events, the following statewide events are coordinated with the New Mexico State DARE program:

Red Ribbon/Dare/DEA Golf Tournament
New Mexico State Fair Drug-Free Day
New Mexico State Fair DARE Day
New Mexico Red Ribbon/DARE Day

The New Mexico State DARE program participates fully in coordinating demand reduction efforts within the framework of the New Mexico Department of Public Safety State Strategy by integrating the anti-drug use message to youth in New Mexico, creating and strengthening a relationship between law enforcement representatives and target population affected in areas of child abuse, youth violence, gang violence, and juvenile crime. The new DARE curriculum has been revised to incorporate lessons on violence prevention into the anti-drug program. The new curriculum focuses on topics such as how to keep a disagreement from turning into violence by teaching anger management and conflict mediation; what to do if a friend asks you to hide a gun;

and how to get help if you are in a dangerous situation. Recognizing the alarming increase of youth violence, DARE began the process of revising its curriculum and obtained the input of educators, prevention specialists and DARE officers.

To date, the program has trained 14 mentors and 150 officers; held six training sessions; trained 140 officers in service; and assisted five communities in implementing the DARE program using community resources.

Attached is the Third Statewide Tobacco, Alcohol and Other Drug Use Survey of New Mexico Children and Youth which was commissioned by the Drug Free Schools and Communities Program of the New Mexico Children, Youth, and Families Department. The study's research objective was to assess students' attitudes and extent of their use of alcohol and/or drugs. This survey of New Mexico pupils was conducted in October and November, 1993. This survey is included only as informational, not as a survey on DARE specifically; however, DARE is part of the student assistance prevention programs in our schools and, as such, should be considered as part of the prevention effort within the schools.

According to Dr. Lee Brown, director of the Office of National Drug Control Policy, "The rewards of a program like DARE are many. Everyone connected with this program comes a way a winner. . . But, perhaps, one of DARE's greatest contributions has been in the breaking down of barriers between law enforcement and the community it serves.

"DARE has given us a working model of what can happen when law enforcement joins hands with teachers, principals, parents, and community and business leaders. A powerful message is then given to our children that they matter so much that the whole community is willing to come together to give them a better life. I have always believed that the best way to combat drug use was to stop it before it starts, and, of course, this premise is basic to the DARE program. Only through early intervention can we instill in America's youth a set of values that will immunize them against the allure of drug trafficking and enable them to escape the misery drug addiction."

Multi-Jurisdictional Task Forces -- 02

Program Title: New Mexico Regional Drug Enforcement Cooperative

Number of Subgrants: 11 projects

City of Artesia
City of Belen/Region I/Second District Attorney
Chaves County
City of Clovis/Region V
Eddy County
City of Farmington/Region II
Grant County
City of Las Vegas/Region IV
Lincoln County
Otero County
Santa Fe County/Region III

Funding: \$979,757.00

- Goals and Objectives

The Regional Drug Enforcement Cooperative, operated by the New Mexico Department of Public Safety, has several primary goals and objectives that it seeks to meet each fiscal year. Primary among these is apprehending retail-level, wholesale-level, and high-level distributors of illicit narcotics; promoting intelligence sharing, joint investigations, and co-location of task forces; and reducing duplication of effort, expanding coverage of drug enforcement units, and maximizing manpower.

- Program Activities/Components

This program consists of the 11 multi-jurisdictional narcotics enforcement task forces, which generally consist of narcotics enforcement agents from city, county, state, and sometimes federal agencies. Each task force is required to work closely with their respective regional coordinator, who is tasked with collecting and disseminating intelligence and other enforcement information; ensuring that investigations are not duplicated; and coordinating enforcement efforts within and among the state's seven regions.

- Performance Measures

The relative success of each task force is assessed through a number of measures, including number of investigations initiated, completed, and continued; number of individuals arrested, charged, and convicted; amount and

value of narcotics purchased and seized; number and value of assets seized and forfeited; and the number of weapons seized. All of these factors are compared with the amount of funding received by a particular task force unit.

• Successes and Accomplishments

During the reporting period, New Mexico task forces funded with DCSI funds made a significant impact upon the illegal drug trade in New Mexico. As indicated by the figures below, New Mexico narcotics agents under the DCSI program removed substantial amounts of illegal narcotics, illicit cash, and conveyances used in narcotics transactions. Specifically, BJA-funded narcotics task forces seized and/or purchased the following amounts of illegal drugs from narcotics offenders:

65.97 Kilograms of Cocaine
244.02 Grams of Crack Cocaine
5,479.00 Grams of Heroin
2,693.72 Pounds of Marijuana
3.90 Grams of LSD
28.00 Grams of PCP
13,764.00 Grams of Methamphetamine
269.00 Dosage Units of Other Narcotics

In addition, narcotics agents seized the following numbers and amounts of non-drug assets:

39 vehicles worth \$120,291.00
28 currency seizures totalling \$54,768.00
49 weapons valued at \$16,389.00
11 other items worth \$3,200.00

During the reporting period, agencies obtained forfeited items numbering

19 vehicles worth \$24,504.00
13 currency seizures totalling \$21,384.00
6 weapons worth \$1,350.00

New Mexico narcotics task forces, during the reporting period,

initiated 1,300 investigations

completed 685 investigations

arrested 721 offenders for narcotics violations

These figures include the arrests of 308 repeat offenders, and 70 of these arrests involved firearms.

Integrated Criminal Apprehension Program (ICAP) -- 07a

Program Title: New Mexico Regional Drug Enforcement Coordination Program

Number of Subgrants: Five

Region I
Region II
Region III
Region IV
Region V

Funding: \$175,000.00

- **Goals and Objectives**

This program sought to facilitate the apprehension of narcotics violators through the support of the New Mexico Regional Drug Enforcement Program. Primarily, the program seeks to reduce duplication, increase coordination, and improve the efficiency of narcotics investigations through the provision of regional coordinators in five of the state's seven drug enforcement regions.

- **Program Activities/Components**

The program's components consist of contracts with five regional coordinators, selected by each respective regional council, comprised of the heads of law enforcement for that region. The contractor's duties consist of gathering and disseminating intelligence information; coordinating enforcement activities among state, county, and city enforcement entities; ensuring that investigations are not duplicated; initiating and maintaining liaison with enforcement agencies; and coordinating regular meetings for exchanging information regarding drug and violent criminals.

- Performance Measures

Performance measures for the Regional Coordinator Program consist of maintaining a central point of contact for intelligence information gathered and disseminated from related investigations in regional counties; focusing operations of narcotics task forces; procuring training for narcotics agents; auditing confidential funds for regional investigations; maintaining inventory of investigative equipment for participating agencies; and gathering and analyzing regional narcotics and violent crime data to assess crime trends.

- Successes and Accomplishments

For the past fiscal year, the program has noted a number of accomplishments. For example, the five contractors employed under this ICAP program coordinated and directed 30 regional criminal justice meetings; coordinated narcotics efforts of 66 law enforcement agencies and five district attorneys offices through five regional task forces; procured approximately 1,340 equipment items for use by local law enforcement agencies; coordinated six basic and advanced narcotics related training sessions; and coordinated regional marijuana eradication efforts involving state and U.S. military branches in conjunction with federal, state, and local law enforcement agencies.

Career Criminal Prosecution -- 08

Program Title: New Mexico Career Criminal Prosecution Program

Number of Subgrants: One

Eleventh Judicial District Attorney's Office

Funding: \$50,000.00

- Goals and Objectives

The New Mexico Career Criminal Prosecution Program seeks to impose significant terms of incarceration upon offenders who have a history of criminal behavior.

- Program Activities/Components

Under New Mexico law (31-18-17 NMSA), criminal offenders with a prior felony conviction are eligible to

receive an additional year upon conviction under the habitual offenders statute. Similarly, an offender with two prior felony convictions may have his sentence increased by four years, and for three or more felonies, can have his sentence increased by eight years. Each felony case referred to the project funded under this program is screened with this criteria to determine the number of prior felony convictions.

- Performance Measures

Several measures are used to mark the progress of the program, including the number of career criminal cases filed, convictions obtained, and sentences imposed. In addition, DPS measures the length of sentences and examines the nature of the offenses for which these individuals have been convicted.

- Successes and Accomplishments

During the reporting period, the unit funded under this program filed 116 cases, obtaining convictions in 42 and prison sentences in 34. Nine cases went to trial. Overall, more than one-third received a sentence to the penitentiary, with an average length of 5.2 years.

Court System Improvement -- 10

Program Title: New Mexico Court Improvement Program

Number of Subgrants: Two

New Mexico Public Defender Department
Taos Pueblo

Funding: \$140,000.00

- Goals and Objectives

The goals and objectives of the New Mexico Court Improvement Program are to improve the functioning of a select number of courts in the state. This year, the Pueblo of Taos tribal court was selected for continued funding, and the Public Defender Department again received continued funding in their last year of eligibility. The goals of the program are to improve the tribal court's ability to monitor adjudicated offenders through increased monitoring, while the Public Defender sought to provide sufficient representation to drug defendants in state courts.

- Program Activities/Components

A probation officer at the Taos Pueblo and two indigent defense attorneys were hired during the period of this report.

- Performance Measures

Performance measures include the number of offenders monitored, number of home and work visits conducted, and number of court cases presented under the Taos Pueblo program. Under the indigent defense program, performance measures would include number of cases handled, number of jury trials, and other such measures.

- Successes and Accomplishments

At the Taos Pueblo, approximately 200 offenders received supervision from the probation officer hired with grant funds. In addition, this individual assisted federal authorities in investigating child sexual abuse cases and formally presenting those cases to the tribal judge.

The two attorneys paid with DCSI grant funds by the Public Defender Department opened approximately 985 cases during the reporting period. Case processing time averaged nine months, and attorneys handled an average of 175 open cases at any given time.

Corrections System Improvement -- 11

Program Title: New Mexico Corrections Improvement Program

Number of Subgrants: One

Zuni Pueblo

Funding: \$49,334.00

- Goals and Objectives

The project funded under this program sought to provide alternatives to incarceration as well as educational opportunities and job skills for inmates.

- Program Activities/Components

This project consisted of assigning jail inmates to community work details such as clearing roadways of trash; gathering, splitting, and stacking firewood for elderly

community residents; operating the community recycling center; cutting and clearing weeds from various properties; and working as janitorial staff for various public entities.

- Performance Measures

Performance measures include number of clients referred to and accepted into the program; number successfully and unsuccessfully discharged; number of clients receiving treatment; and amount of money saved through non-incarceration.

- Successes and Accomplishments

During the twelve-month report period, the Pueblo of Zuni supervised 911 offenders in its community corrections program. Of the 783 offenders discharged from the program during the report period, 615 were considered successful discharges, meaning that they were released to the community with a referral for treatment, released to probation authorities, or released on their own recognizance. By comparison, 168 were considered unsuccessful discharges. The program also achieved an estimated \$44,780 in cost savings by supervising the offenders in lieu of incarceration.

Treatment for Offenders -- 13

Program Title: New Mexico Offender Treatment Program

Number of Subgrants: One

University of New Mexico/Center for Alcoholism, Substance Abuse, and Addictions

Funding: \$65,000.00

- Goals and Objectives

This program sought to provide substance abuse counseling for parolees referred from the New Mexico Corrections Department. Objectives included completion assessments including criminal history, drug/alcohol involvement, medical history, and general background; completion of ASI, including triage to determine level of Treatment and diagnostic summary; and development and implementation of a six month treatment plan.

- Program Activities/Components

Under this project, CASAA provided six months of counseling at no cost to the client. Drug screens were done on urine specimens provided by clients upon random requests made by counselors. Activities, capacity (slots) admissions, drug screen results, demographic information, and discharge data was collected.

- Performance Measures

Support from DPS allowed CASAA to create 144 parolee treatment slots during the report period. The grant supported two FTE positions at CASAA who provided full time counseling for these offenders. These two positions provided treatment for clients on parole who had entered the aftercare treatment program.

- Successes and Accomplishments

Four hundred twenty two clients were tested for drugs or alcohol. Treatment plans were developed at three month intervals. 144 slots were created. Two positions were made available. Six months of counseling was done at no cost to the clients.

Criminal Justice Information Systems -- 15b

Program Title: New Mexico Gang Information System

Number of Subgrants: One

New Mexico Department of Public Safety/Special
Investigations Division (SID)

Funding: \$25,000.00

- Goals and Objectives

Enhance and maintain a repository for gang information and ensure the guidelines are met for dissemination. Participate in gang oriented meetings and support publications on gang material through SID's Criminal Information and Analysis Bureau (CIAB). Identify investigative targets.

- Program Activities/Components

Continue to input gang information and photos into the Great System. Disseminate Memorandum of Understanding and

Guidelines for use of the Great System. Disseminate information to state, local, and federal law enforcement agencies. Attend New Mexico Street Gang Task Force and Gang Strategies Coalition meetings. Assist CIAB with publishing the New Mexico Street Gang Strategy Report. Compile statistics used for reports by state and federal agencies. Analyze information to identify principal targets.

- Performance Measures

During the months of March through June 1994, 320 gang information requests from the Great database were completed. During the month of May, the management analyst obtained 150 gang records from Clovis, portales and Hobbs Police Departments. This addition resulted in a total of 2,754 gang files. Santa Fe Police Department has an additional 300 gang records which will need to be entered into the Great System.

- Successes and Accomplishments

A complete audit of the Great System was conducted in March, 1994 to ensure that all gang records comply with federal regulations codified at 28 CFR 23.

Innovative Programs -- 16

Program Title: New Mexico Innovative Programs

Number of Subgrants: Three

New Mexico Children, Youth, and Families Department
Third Judicial District Attorney's Office
Twelfth Judicial District Attorney's Office

Funding: \$200,000.00

- Goals and Objectives

This program sought to support new and innovative approaches to addressing violent juvenile offenders and controlling illicit narcotics through intensive prosecution. Objectives included hiring probation counselors and special narcotics prosecutors. Under the New Mexico Children, Youth, and Families Department/Juvenile Probation and Parole Office (CYFD/JPPPO), the program seeks to provide a cost-effective community option for juvenile offenders likely to be incarcerated for violent offenses; promote public safety by

providing surveillance and risk control strategies for juvenile offenders; improve the cognitive and social skills of juvenile offenders to enhance their ability to function effectively in interpersonal relationships; improve offenders' and parents' problem solving, conflict management, and parenting skills; enhance family functioning through improved communication and conflict management; reduce recidivism among the clients served; and reduce the number of youth committed to juvenile corrections facility.

- Program Activities/Components

Under the program, agencies hired personnel who carried out the requisite duties. In addition, under CYFD/JJPO, program activities/components consist of an intensive probation component, in which juvenile offenders who would otherwise be incarcerated are put under intensive supervision. They are required to meet with a surveillance officer every night and with a probation officer twice per week. Other methods of supervision included in the probation agreement include drug testing, personal searches, house arrest, and 6:00 p.m. curfews.

An educational component, which consists of skill building curriculum for offenders and their parents provided during a 12-week period. The curriculum for offenders presents exercises on communication, problem solving, consequential thinking, conflict management, anger management, critical reasoning, and negotiation skills. A parallel curriculum is also taught to parents. The juveniles and parents are brought together for joint sessions to allow families to apply skills they have learned. A group of ten to twelve offenders participate in each twelve week educational cycle. The curriculum is taught by two instructors who have experience in teaching conflict resolution skills, recreational therapy, and special education. The parent class is taught by an instructor who has experience in family counseling, child abuse prevention and parenting education.

For prosecution programs, agencies' prosecutors handle all aspects of narcotics case prosecution, from filing of charges to entering pleas and managing prosecution efforts during trials. In addition, attorneys handle forfeiture filings for local police and sheriffs departments.

- Performance Measures

Performance measures under the CYFD/JJPO program include the pre- and post-tests administered to youth and parents to assess changes in attitudes about conflict and

use of violence in their personal lives. Families will also participate in exit interviews after the skills component of the program has been completed. Observations of parents and juveniles will also be made during the educational sessions.

For prosecution programs, measures include number of narcotics cases opened; number of convictions obtained; and level of charges filed.

- **Successes and Accomplishments**

During the report period, the CYFD/JPP0 served 62 serious juvenile offenders and conducted 95 urinalyses under the program.

The Third DA tried five cases by jury trial; in all, attorneys filed on 169 narcotics violators, and obtained convictions on 145 of those offenders.

In the Twelfth DA, the special narcotics prosecutor opened 48 narcotics cases involving 101 charges, 83 of which were felony charges. Most charges (30) concerned trafficking cocaine by distribution, while 14 involved distribution of marijuana possession and 15 involved possession of less than an ounce of marijuana. Overall, a third of the cases were second degree felonies.

Domestic Violence Reduction -- 18

Program Title: New Mexico Domestic Violence Reduction Program

Number of Subgrants: Five

Eighth Judicial District Attorney's Office
Eleventh Judicial District Court
First Judicial District Attorney's Office
Jicarilla Apache Tribe
Second Judicial District Court

Funding: \$288,000.00

- **Goals and Objectives**

The goal of this program is to reduce the number of family violence incidents through counseling and prosecution of offenders, victims, and family units. Objectives include increasing law enforcement's skills when responding to domestic violence incidents; providing treatment and counseling resources to offenders and

victims; and systematic prosecution of offenders not amenable to treatment.

- Program Activities/Components

Under this program, the primary activities and components have been the hiring of investigation, caseworker, prosecution, and counseling staff to investigate domestic violence incidents; manage the provision of services in domestic violence cases; prosecute offenders charged with violating restraining orders and committing assault on family members; and conduct group and individual therapy for offenders and victims.

- Performance Measures

Performance measures include the number of offenders charged; the number of offenders successfully prosecuted; the number of offenders diverted to counseling; and the number of individuals provided counseling.

- Successes and Accomplishments

In the Eighth Judicial District Attorney's Office, prosecutors received 241 domestic violence reports which resulted in 168 arrests. Due to the DA's no-drop policy for domestic violence cases, virtually all were prosecuted, resulting in approximately 150 convictions during the report period. Thirty three of these cases were felony cases. In addition, the courts also issued 161 protective orders in these cases, and ordered 108 abusers and victims into counseling.

The Eleventh Judicial District Court contracted with a non-profit counseling organization to provide counseling for domestic violence victims and offenders. With grant funds, the agency supported a full time alcohol/domestic violence counselor, a full time domestic violence counselor, and half of a child victim counselor. During the life of the grant, counselors provided 1,573 hours of individual counseling for domestic violence offenders and victims; 552 hours of child victim counseling; 659 hours of group domestic violence counseling; and 945 hours of group child counseling.

In the First Judicial District Attorney's Office, 265 offenders were referred to the pre-prosecution diversion program, which accepted the 64 eligible for the program and coordinated other services for the 181 ineligible individuals. Those accepted under the program must admit guilt and complete a six-month treatment plan; those who reoffend or fail to complete the program are prosecuted.

At the Jicarilla Apache Tribe, grant-funded counselors served 403 domestic violence clients, including victims and offenders. In addition to being on-call 24 hours a day to respond to domestic violence situations, staff provide extensive intervention and clinical psychological services. Overall, clinical contacts directly related to domestic violence cases numbered 865 during the reporting period.

In the Second Judicial District Court, the Family Assessment and Intervention Resources (FAIR) Program provided a person to gather and exchange information between various agencies handling domestic violence cases. Under a contract with the University of New Mexico Psychology Department, the program evaluated the alcohol or drug dependency, anger management problems, personality disorders, and family dynamics of 166 individuals. During phase one, 52 couples were referred to the FAIR program. Of those, 15 couples were referred to the treatment groups and 15 were placed in the no-treatment control group. The remaining 22 couples were assigned to the second treatment control group. During phase two of the program, 62 individuals have been referred to the FAIR program. All were assessed and eight were determined to have extreme pathology and were referred out.

Evaluation and Research -- 19

Program Title: New Mexico Research and Information Program

Number of Subgrants: Two

New Mexico Children, Youth, and Families Department
New Mexico Department of Health

Funding: \$110,000.00

- **Goals and Objectives**

This program seeks to support research that would provide additional information on the nature and extent of drug abuse and other related problems in the State of New Mexico. For fiscal year 1993, two programs were funded: a Drug Use Forecasting (DUF) program run by the Department of Health, and a related program run by the Children, Youth, and Families Department. Due to unforeseen circumstances, the latter program has been discontinued. The DUF-Like program, as it is known, has measured drug-use rates among the arrestee population each calendar quarter since fall of 1992.

For fiscal year 1994, the Research and Information Program sought to replicate the DUF-Like program and continue the participation rates previously achieved among the arrestee population. Specifically, the Department of Health sought to determine use rates for virtually all illegal drugs and several licit prescribed substances by soliciting urine samples from arrestees.

- Program Activities/Components

Under the program, staff interviewed and drug tested arrestees at the Bernalillo County Detention Center. This requires providing several personnel all evening and into the early morning hours for three weekends and two weeks every three months.

- Performance Measures

Performance measures include the percentage of arrestees that agree to submit to drug testing; the number of drug tests conducted; the number of interviews conducted; and whether the resulting data were developed in a timely manner.

- Successes and Accomplishments

For the period of this report, July 1993 to June 1994, researchers interviewed more than 1,250 arrestees at the Bernalillo County Detention Center and obtained urine samples from 1,087. Researchers found that 55 percent of males and 47 percent of females currently used marijuana, and that 31 percent of men and 53 percent of women had currently used cocaine. Current use is defined as use of the substance within the past 30 days.

Records Improvement Set-Aside

Program Title: New Mexico Records Improvement Program

Number of Subgrants: None to date

Funding: \$163,150.00

- Goals and Objectives

This program seeks to support the development and implementation of the New Mexico Criminal Justice Records Improvement Plan. Objectives include the formation and subsequent meetings of the New Mexico Criminal Justice Records Improvement Task Force, as well as the completion of elements of the plan.

- Program Activities/Components

Under this program area, DPS staff have organized and coordinated the meetings of the CJRI Task Force, which met Dec. 14, 1993; Jan. 14, Feb. 25, Mar. 30, Apr. 28, July 15, Aug. 30, Sept. 13, and Oct. 4, 1994, and have initiated the process of revising and updating the State's draft CJRI plan. The working group of the Task Force received first-hand briefings on the records systems of most criminal justice agencies and identified problems and obstacles to complete records as required by the Justice Department. The Task Force Working Group also made several recommendations for improving the state of New Mexico's records.

DPS anticipates utilizing a substantial portion of the set-aside funds to add term staff to the DPS Records Bureau. These staff will engage in updating and thereby fully automating fingerprint-based arrest records to reflect all charge and disposition information available, especially for repeat and serious offenders. The details of these activities and expenditure of funds will be set forth in the CJRI Plan, which must be submitted to the U.S. Department of Justice by Oct. 15, 1994.

- Performance Measures

The success of this program will be measured by the degree of implementation of the milestones contained in the plan. However, to date the plan has not been finalized, although it must be submitted by Oct. 15, 1994. A number of steps have been taken toward realizing the goal of a fully computerized criminal history records system at the DPS's State Central Repository. These steps are outlined below.

- Successes and Accomplishments

Under the program to date, the DPS has successfully procured a custom software program into which all available arrest, charge, and disposition data has been entered. Supported with grant funding under the Justice Department's Criminal History Records Improvement Program (see related summary), DPS purchased hardware and contracted for development of software to obtain the CCH system. Specifically, DPS purchased DEC equipment to serve as the platform for the system, and contracted with PRC Incorporated for software development. To date, the system is fully operational, with archival data being entered upon a hit and all new arrestees being entered into the automated system.

Administration

Program Title: DCSI Administration

Number of Subgrants: One

Funding: \$278,000.00

- Goals and Objectives

The Department of Public Safety, Office of Special Projects, Grants Administration staff provides programmatic and fiscal technical assistance to recipients of Drug Control and System Improvement formula grant funds. Identifying and strategically assessing the impact of drug and violent crime trends in New Mexico, staff encourage the development, dissemination, and replication of new and more effective approaches to addressing problems in the criminal justice system through programs. In addition to first-hand knowledge of programs, administrators use networks, services, and products to provide information to program managers on effective approaches to addressing crime and drug problems. Staff also evaluate the effectiveness, efficiency, and viability of subgrantee programs in relation to the overall improvement of the criminal justice system and the state strategy in order to provide management with information for decision-making.

- Program Activities/Components

Under the administration component of the New Mexico DCSI program, staff monitor DCSI funded projects statewide for programmatic and fiscal compliance to Federal and State guidelines, policies, and procedures; evaluate federally funded projects by review of quarterly progress reports, site visits to project areas, and determination of ratio of success of completion of stated project objectives; and assess quantitative measureable results through review of formal project evaluations.

- Performance Measures

To measure performance, staff review the number of requests for technical assistance, field audits, and deconfliction decisions. In addition, staff develop product results as enumerated in the DCSI Annual Report and in the New Mexico Drug Control Strategy submitted to the federal funding agency and deploy resources based on trend analyses and quantifiable results provided by projects receiving federal funds.

Successes and Accomplishments

In addition to other measures, success can be measured by the fact the Grants Administration staff has progressed from performing repetitive monitoring tasks to the analyzation and evaluation of project outcomes for a realistic assessment of what is occurring in New Mexico. The Grants Administration staff has taken an active role in determining what DCSI funded projects are working or not working in relation to meeting the goals and objectives of the National and State Drug Control Strategies. As part of this process, DPC staff made at least 40 site visits to subgrantees, discussing the projects with managers and evaluating their progress.

Summary of Evaluation Activities and Results

Although virtually no formal evaluations have been conducted, staff have continually monitored the progress of subgrantees through review of quarterly reports, providing technical assistance, and site visits. In addition, staff review financial data to ensure compliance with applicable federal rules and regulations. These activities assure subgrantees that their programs are being monitored and that they must account for the grant funds they have been awarded.

Despite the lack of formal evaluations, Grants Administration staff have increased the quality of programmatic monitoring and evaluation by requiring subgrantees to provide greater detail in their project schedules and project descriptions; comparing stated goals and objectives with actual outcomes; and evaluating projects based upon comparisons of amount of funding awarded and outcome results. This increased monitoring and evaluation has led to a more accountable program with more verifiable results.