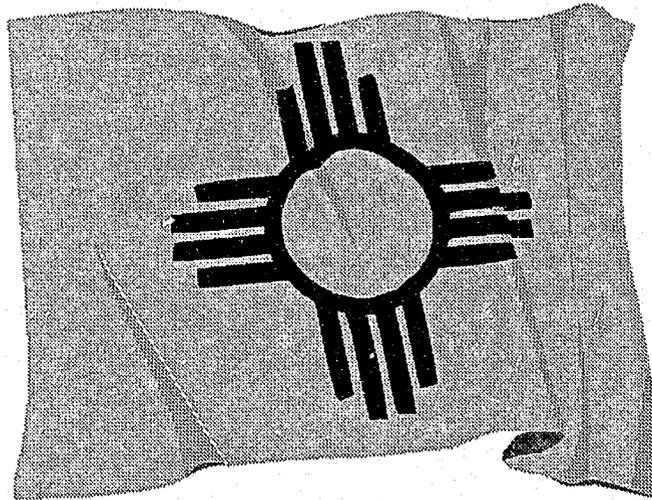


State of New Mexico
Department of Public Safety



1995 New Mexico Drug and Violent Crime Control Strategy

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Submitted to the
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STATE OF NEW MEXICO
DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC SAFETY
1995 DRUG AND VIOLENT CRIME CONTROL STRATEGY

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National Institute of Justice

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Crime in New Mexico is probably unlike crime in any other part of the United States. Our State's unique heritage, population mix, culture, and geography create unique living conditions and unique crime problems. From the mountains of Northern New Mexico to the plains in the Southeast, ours is a largely rural state with the exception of Albuquerque, situated in the Rio Grande River Basin between the Sandia mountain range and the west mesa escarpment.

These two contrasting environments -- urban Albuquerque and the rural remainder of New Mexico -- make developing a comprehensive crime and drug control strategy difficult. In essence, we employ two strategies -- one for Albuquerque and another for the rest of the State -- that meld into one. The urban crime and drug problems that Albuquerque faces are finding their way into the small- and medium-sized towns that comprise New Mexico. But often the approaches used to address these problems in Albuquerque simply do not work in more rural areas.

In developing this year's strategy, the Department of Public Safety (DPS), which is the state administrative agency for the Drug Control and System Improvement Formula Grant Program, relied heavily upon the State and local officials who conduct the vast majority of law enforcement in New Mexico. DPS held public meetings, listened to State and local officials, surveyed law enforcement agencies, and drew upon studies that examined citizens' views. The result is contained in the following strategy, which represents New Mexico's approach to combatting the drug and crime problems that have become such a negative factor in the lives of our citizens.

A key component of the 1995 Strategy is to empower local agencies to identify and address their unique concerns, and a key component of this approach is the community policing concept. Agencies across New Mexico will be implementing this approach to community law enforcement over the next several years as federally funded officers take to the streets in our communities.

Our approach is fairly straightforward -- to give those agencies charged with promoting public safety the tools necessary to do their jobs. Law enforcement, prosecution, prevention, education, and counseling all play a role in reducing the criminal behavior that exists in our society. The following pages detail the crime and drug problems we face and the ways that New Mexico will go about addressing those problems.

NATURE AND EXTENT OF THE NEW MEXICO DRUG AND CRIME PROBLEM

As mentioned, the nature of the drug and crime problems facing New Mexico is complex and varies by community. However, several common conclusions may be drawn from crime-related information gathered and analyzed at the federal, state, and local levels.

- **Juvenile and Gang Violence**

Juvenile Crime

As is the case in numerous communities nationwide, violence committed by juveniles in New Mexico appears to have increased dramatically over the past several years. Information gathered by the Department of Public Safety for use in developing the strategy indicates that members of the public, police officers, and others cited juvenile involvement in gangs, narcotics, and burglaries repeatedly as some of the top three crime issues facing New Mexico. In fact, when asked to name the three top crime issues facing their communities, 31 of 53 respondents specifically mentioned gangs, youth violence, or youth crime as a top crime problem in their community. These responses indicate that the public and law enforcement are very concerned about this issue.

Statistics bear out the public's sense that juvenile crime is increasing. Uniform Crime Report (UCR) data indicate increases in juvenile arrests in several categories. For example, from 1992 to 1993, the number of juveniles arrested for murder or non-negligent manslaughter increased eighty percent, from five in 1992 to nine in 1993. Other categories showing an increase in juvenile arrests include: robbery, from 62 to 75; arson, from 14 to 25; fraud, from 38 to 51; drug violations, from 304 to 419; and offenses against family and children, from 23 to 73.

In addition, as indicated in Appendix A, juvenile arrest rates in New Mexico are significantly higher than the average for the United States totals.

Gang Activity

New Mexico, like many other states, has seen an alarming increase in gangs and gang membership. A "gang" is defined as a group of two or more individuals who form for the purpose of criminal activity, including criminal damage to property.

Since 1988, the Albuquerque and Gallup Police Departments have noted an influx of Los Angeles gangs trafficking narcotics. Recently, cities such as

Farmington, located in the northwestern part of New Mexico, have begun experiencing an influx of Los Angeles gang members. In a street gang questionnaire mailed out state-wide by the Department of Public Safety in 1993, 77 percent (43 out of 110 respondents) of law enforcement agencies agreed that street gangs and gang problems exist in their communities. In addition, an alarming number of female gang members are now appearing in New Mexico towns and cities. These female gang members are reported to be extremely aggressive, violent and fiercely dedicated to each other and their gang. Today, the majority of New Mexico's larger cities and smaller towns report seeing an increase in gang activity, graffiti, and violent crimes.

Below is a summary of the current status of gang activity in New Mexico.

Albuquerque Gangs, 1993-1994

In 1993, The Albuquerque Police Department reported 155 gangs in their area with 3,160 documented gang members. Today, there are 40 new gangs which brings the total to 195 gangs and 3,600 documented gang members. This is a 440 member increase in one year. The Albuquerque Police Department reports that as of September 1994, there were an estimated 3,000 undocumented gang members. In the recent past, Albuquerque had an influx of Los Angeles gangs, such as the Crips and Bloods. The Albuquerque Police Department is also coming into contact with more gang members claiming to belong to the Folk Nation or People Nation groups from the Midwest.

The Albuquerque Police Department (APD) also reported that Albuquerque's female gang members were almost all members of male gangs, however, with the rapid increase of female gang membership, these females are now forming their own gangs.

Santa Fe Gangs, 1993-1994

Santa Fe Police Department has seen a 360 percent increase in gang membership. In 1993 they reported 12 gangs and documented 180 gang members. Today, they report 26 gangs with an estimated 650 membership.

Native American Pueblos and the Navajo Nations, 1993-1994

According to a 1993 Criminal Information and Analysis Bureau gang survey, the New Mexico Native American Pueblos and the Navajo Nations reported no gang activity. Today, the pueblos and the Navajo nation have reported an upsurge in criminal gang activity. Tribal law enforcement officials report criminal activity which generally accompanies the proliferation of street gang activity. Burglaries are commonplace, and there have been reported assaults and drive-by shootings on

reservations such as Acoma, Isleta, Zuni and the Navajo Nation. Tribal officials have been confiscating more marijuana, cocaine and crack cocaine as well as more weapons.

Las Cruces Gangs, 1993 - 1994

In 1993 there were 97 reported incidents of graffiti vandalism. In 1994 there were 213 reported incidents of graffiti vandalism, a 120 percent increase. There has also been a 20 percent increase in drive-by shootings. In 1993 there were 71 reported drive-by shootings. In 1994, as of November, there has been 85 reported drive-by shootings.

During the 4th of July activities at the New Mexico State University Football Stadium, approximately 20,000 people had to be evacuated due to a bomb threat. A reliable informant reported to a city official that a gang member had placed a bomb at the stadium. Fortunately, a bomb was not found at the stadium, but authorities did find several pipe bombs at the gang member's residence.

New Mexico Department of Corrections and Springer Boys School

The New Mexico Department of Corrections and Springer Boys School reports an alarming increase of younger gang members entering the system for more violent crimes. Offenses such as battery, robbery, and weapons charges are commonplace, rather than the exception. Many young gang members who spend time in juvenile facilities set a personal goal to do time in an adult prison.

According to a survey of 362 New Mexico schools statewide, approximately 42 percent said that they had a gang problem, and 45 percent said that their school had a graffiti problem. Specific fears expressed by respondents include:

- elementary students bringing guns to school;
- retaliation against teachers, and/or their families by gang affiliated students who have been disciplined at school; and
- damage or vandalism to school facilities by gang members who are angry at teachers or administrators.

The majority of New Mexico's larger cities and smaller towns report an increase in gang activity, gang graffiti, and violent crimes. New Mexico is now faced with more mobile and less territorial gang members, which increases the threat posed by gangs from bordering states and Mexico.

With the increase in violent street gang activity, New Mexico law enforcement agencies must keep abreast of changes within the gang culture. For this reason, law enforcement, school administrators and teachers, and the community in

general need prevention, education, and training to successfully deal with this destructive, escalating problem facing New Mexico youth and citizens.

• **Serious Crime**

Violent crime continues to be a serious problem in New Mexico. The State still records some of the highest crime rates in the nation, although the most recent data indicate a slight decline. However, data for the calendar year 1994 are yet unavailable. The table below indicates statewide New Mexico crime rates per 100,000 citizens as estimated by the FBI:

Crime Category	1992	1993
Crime Index Total	6,434.1	6,266.1
Violent Crimes	934.9	929.7
Property Crimes	5,499.2	5,336.4
Murder and Non-Negligent Manslaughter	8.9	8.0
Forcible Rape	62.6	52.1
Robbery	139.3	138.4
Aggravated Assault	724.1	731.1
Burglary	1,511.4	1,421.2
Larceny Theft	3,609.9	3,510.1
Motor Vehicle Theft	377.9	405.1

In Albuquerque, according to UCR data comparing the first six months of 1993 with the first six months of 1994, nearly all Part I (serious) crimes increased. The extent of these increases is illustrated below:

- murders increased (from 27 to 29);
- forcible rapes decreased (from 125 to 114);
- robberies increased (from 729 to 771);
- aggravated assaults increased (from 2,244 to 2,553);
- burglaries decreased (from 4,052 to 3,478);
- larceny-thefts increased (from 9,962 to 10,693);
- motor vehicle thefts increased (from 1,606 to 2,688); and
- arsons declined (from 103 to 82).

These figures, and the adjusted rates for New Mexico contained in Appendix B, indicate that violent crimes have been increasing and still pose a serious problem.

- **Narcotics Trafficking, Use, and Sales**

- **Drug Arrests Reported to the FBI**

Data provided to the Department of Public Safety's Law Enforcement Research and Statistics Section under the Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR) program indicate that narcotics violations continue to be a problem in New Mexico communities large and small. For example, according to Research Section report entitled, Trends in Urban and Rural Drug Arrests, included in Appendix E, drug arrest rates from 1982 to 1992 in both large and small New Mexico municipalities increased, especially for drug trafficking. For example, arrest rates for cocaine trafficking in large cities (more than 50,000 residents) increased nearly 2,000 percent, from 2.5 arrests per 100,000 residents in 1982 to 51.8 in 1992. Similarly, arrest rates for marijuana trafficking increased nearly 20 percent, from 16.2 to 19.4 per 100,000 persons.

In communities with fewer than 10,000 residents, drug trafficking arrest rates declined 30 percent during the 10-year period. During the same period, marijuana

possession arrest rates increased 83 percent, but decreased 45 percent for cocaine in these small communities.

Overall, from 1982 to 1992, 68 percent of all drug arrests were made for possession offenses.

Regional Trend Reports

In preparation for developing the 1995 New Mexico Drug and Violent Crime Control Strategy, the Department of Public Safety surveyed each of the seven regional drug enforcement coordinators to determine levels of drug trafficking; trends in the illicit drug trade; and newly observed ways of moving and selling narcotics. The results of the assessments by the regional enforcement coordinators, outlined below, indicate some interesting developments in the age-old practice of moving and selling drugs.

It must be noted that hard and fast statistics and other indicators of the volume of the drug trade are almost impossible to obtain due to the illegal nature of the activity. However, the summaries provided below have been put together by individuals at the local, state, and federal levels who have worked for tens of years enforcing narcotics laws, and therefore represent, in our opinion, some of the most complete and accurate information available on this topic.

Region I (Bernalillo, Sandoval, Torrance, and Valencia Counties):

Information indicates that narcotics availability in the Region I area has increased. Agents have begun focusing on higher level offenders, resulting in fewer arrests and greater quantities of narcotics seized. The Albuquerque Police Department reported a larger number of persons arrested for narcotics violations, and the number of narcotics arrests has increased for each of the past three years. Because of a number of factors, including its geographic location and interstate highways, the Albuquerque area is considered a conduit and transshipment point for major narcotics traffickers. Intelligence indicates that larger quantities of drugs destined for other parts of the country are repackaged in Albuquerque in an effort to reduce losses in the event of detection.

In addition, because of packaging and quantity, officials estimate that approximately 75 percent of narcotics seized in Region I are destined for jurisdictions other than Albuquerque. Intelligence also indicates that traffickers are aware of the federal policies declining prosecution in most cases if the quantity involved is less than one hundred pounds of marijuana.

In addition, narcotics often are detected by canines at the Albuquerque train station, and at times by agents at the International Airport. Reports also indicate that the availability and purity of "black tar" heroin is increasing and that its price is relatively low.

Region II (Cibola, McKinley, San Juan):

Region II, located in the Northwestern-most segment of the New Mexico, reports a noted increase in the number of individuals involved in the narcotics trade at the interstate, wholesale, and retail levels. This increase may be attributable in part to steady improvement in the ability of drug enforcement agencies to gather accurate intelligence. Regardless, intelligence indicates that aircraft have been delivering narcotics through air drops to remote areas located in Indian territories. Money laundering activity in areas near the Arizona border in Region II also appear to be the highest in the state.

Region III (Los Alamos, Rio Arriba, Santa Fe, Taos):

Region III has noted a large increase in the illegal immigrant population involved in trafficking narcotics at the interstate, wholesale, and retail levels. Many groups operate directly out of the Republic of Mexico. Amounts trafficked range from several pounds of cocaine to hundreds of pounds of marijuana. Larger quantities of both drugs are "readily available," despite increased enforcement.

The price of heroin has declined (by nearly half) and its purity has increased in Region III despite record seizures of the drug. A new form of heroin, "China White," has appeared.

As in other Regions, offenders have begun hiding narcotics outside of the residence, making the drugs harder to detect. The number of weapons encountered has increased, and in several cases the weapons have been in close proximity to suspected violators when warrants have been served.

Region IV (Colfax, Harding, Mora, San Miguel, Union):

Cocaine has surpassed marijuana as the most frequently encountered drug. Most of the narcotics encountered have passed through or been packaged in Albuquerque or other points South; often seized narcotics are packaged with markings indicating that they originated in Mexico. Distributors are known to make regular trips to Albuquerque (approximately two hours drive time each way) to obtain quantities for redistribution.

As in Region III, storage often takes place out-of-doors and deals are made in neutral locations.

Proceeds from illicit narcotics are being laundered by paying cash for home-building supplies and the labor associated with home improvements. Violent crimes also have shown an increase.

Region V (DeBaca, Curry, Guadalupe, Quay, Roosevelt):

The number of individuals trafficking narcotics at the interstate level has increased slightly over the past three years, as has the number selling at the wholesale level and the retail level. A construction boom in the area has brought an influx of seasonal workers and an accompanying increase in narcotics traffic. The crack cocaine problem remains significant. Drug seizures and purchases, especially of LSD and methamphetamines, have increased over the past three years, due in part to a focus on higher-level offenders.

Region VI (Chaves, Eddy, Lea, Lincoln, Otero):

Arrests have decreased because agencies are working cases that involve higher-level offenders rather than retail-level narcotics distributors. The amounts of drugs seized have consequently increased. "Investigative transports," or cases in which agents have convinced traffickers to deliver loads of narcotics in exchange for potential leniency, have led to controlled deliveries of narcotics to suspects in California, Colorado, Illinois, and Michigan. Agencies have adapted to the nationwide nature of their narcotics enforcement work.

Region VII (Catron, Dona Ana, Grant, Hidalgo, Luna, Sierra, Socorro):

Violence associated with the illegal narcotics trade, traditionally a problem primarily in the Republic of Mexico, has begun to show up alarmingly in Region VII, which borders Mexico. Females and juveniles have been utilized to a greater extent as "mules" to transport narcotics, apparently in the belief that they would receive more lenient sentences than adult males if caught. The majority of offenders involved in the drug trade move back and forth across the international border frequently.

Agents also have noted an increase in the prevalence of LSD, mushrooms, and heroin, while officers have seized a significant quantity of crystal methamphetamine. As in many regions, narcotics seized in Region VII often are destined for other parts of the State and nation.

Overall, these reports indicate that agencies have increased drug seizures, and decreased arrests, by focusing on higher-level offenders. New methods of transporting narcotics are being used, and new drugs are appearing in our communities. And the violence associated with the drug trade, especially as practiced among high-level distributors that cross the international border, is increasing.

- **Drug Use Among "Hard-Core" Populations**

For the past three years, the Department of Public Safety has sponsored a project measuring drug use among a "hard-core" population: arrestees in Albuquerque. The data indicate that, although fluctuating, the use of marijuana and the use of cocaine have been increasing among males arrestees. Drug use prevalence rates are determined by drug testing and self-report. It should be noted that the State of New Mexico has chosen to fund this effort without the support of the National Institute of Justice, which funds some 23 other Drug Use Forecasting (DUF) sites nationwide.

The most recent data, when compared against data from all previous quarters, indicate that the trend in marijuana and cocaine use among the hard-core arrestee population is increasing. For example, marijuana use among arrestees peaked at 58 percent in the second quarter of 1994, while cocaine use among the same population peaked at 46 percent during the same quarter. When recording began, only 27.6 percent of arrestees interviewed had used cocaine. These trends, if continued, indicate the increased availability and use of both marijuana and cocaine in the Albuquerque area.

Please refer to the attached charts at Appendix C for other details regarding trends in the incidence of drug use among male and female arrestees.

- **Drug Use and Violence Among Youth**

For the past ten years, we have seen a decrease in the use of drugs among youth in the United States. The highest year for drug use in the United States was 1980, and with each following year, the use of most drugs dropped until 1992. Now, however, we are at another turning point; and there is much evidence to show that drug use among adolescents is once again on the rise. The American Drug and Alcohol Survey began detecting signs of drug use increase among 8th graders around 1990 and reported these results in the International Journal of Addictions. According to information from the unpublished American Drug and Alcohol Survey, these increases are continuing into 1994.

The Monitoring the Future study of 1992 which was conducted by the University of Michigan also found signs of increases in drug use among 8th graders. These increases have continued into 1993 and are now still evident among the 10th and 12th graders. Equally important to the increase in drug use is the changing attitudes that keep young people from using drugs. Young people today are seeing drugs as less harmful and there is less disapproval of drug use among young people.

Recent data from Columbia University's Center on Addiction and Substance Abuse indicate the following connections between the gateway drugs -- tobacco, alcohol, and marijuana -- and later use of cocaine and other illicit drugs:

- * 89 percent of those individuals who use cocaine first used all three gateway substances. 99.9 percent of individuals who use cocaine first used a gateway drug.
- * 90 percent of children and adults who use marijuana first smoked cigarettes or drank alcohol.
- * Children 12-17 years old who use all three gateway drugs are 266 times more likely to use cocaine than children who never used a gateway drug.
- * 60 percent of children who smoke pot before age 15 move on to cocaine; only 20 percent of those who smoke pot after age 17 use cocaine.
- * An adult who used all three gateway drugs is up to 323 times more likely to use cocaine.
- * A child who smoked cigarettes is 3 times more likely, who drank alcohol is 6 times more likely, and who used marijuana is 17 times more likely as an adult to use cocaine regularly than an adult who never used these substances as a child.

This data reveals a strong relationship between the use of gateway drugs and the use of illicit substances. This correlation should be enough to persuade both government and the private sector to step up prevention efforts to keep children from smoking, drinking and using marijuana.

A recent study clearly shows the critical importance of maintaining and strengthening drug abuse prevention programs for youth. The U.S. Department of Health and Human Services reports that barely half (54 percent) of young people ages 12 to 17 believe there is great risk associated with trying cocaine once or twice.

In a survey (data to be published) conducted by the Tri-Ethnic Center for Prevention Research at Colorado State University using the Rocky Mountain

Behavioral Science Institute's Prevention Planning Survey, the following highlights pertain to 7th and 8th graders:

Drug Use and Violence

Drug-using youth are much more likely than non-drug-using youth to have been involved in violence. Youth who are involved in drug use are more likely to be victimized because they place themselves in dangerous environments by "hanging out" with others who may be using and violent. This does not mean that all drug use is associated with violence and that victims, then, are somehow partly responsible for what happens to them. Prevention programs, however, can use the evidence of the correlation between violence and drug use to help youth become aware of their environments and potential risks within these environments.

Drug use and excitement seeking: this study found that a higher proportion of youth who are drug-involved are high excitement seekers. The study found that some youth have a higher need for stimulation than others, and these youth are the one who are continually seeking new and different activities, some of which may involve considerable risk. These youth may choose to take drugs -- not only for the effect of the drugs, but also because of the potential risk associated with the people and environments in which drugs may be obtained and used. There is also in the glamorous risk of "getting caught." There are certainly many youth who are not drug involved who also have this characteristic. It is important that prevention programs reach these youth who display a high need for excitement. The prevention program will have to contain at least some elements that are stimulating and exciting to hold the interest of this population.

Drug use and school adjustment: this study found that a higher proportion of those youth who are drug involved are having problems in school, both disciplinary and academic than non-drug using youth. The majority of students who are having trouble at school at any given time are not necessarily drug involved -- using drugs so that they are putting themselves at a considerable risk and in danger of becoming addicted. The problems in school are likely related to drug use partly because of how they may affect with whom the student chooses to associate. Kids having trouble in school are likely to associate with other kids who are also having problems.

Data from the American Drug and Alcohol Study, cited above, indicate that prevention programs need to reach these youth early before patterns of behavior are formed that are resistant to change.

Other Data

Alcohol, tobacco, and other drug use continues to be a serious problem for teens and young adults. Use of alcohol and other drugs begins early. According to the national survey of student drug use, in 1992 many 8th graders regularly used alcohol (26 percent) and smoked cigarettes (16 percent). Among 12th graders, 51 percent used alcohol and 28 percent smokes cigarettes regularly, 41 percent had tried an illegal drug a some time during their lives.

While drug use has generally declined, alcohol and cigarette use remains high, particularly among young adult populations. Additionally, recent national surveys have noted slight increases in the use of LSD by high school seniors and the use of inhalants, cocaine, and marijuana by 8th graders.

Many public secondary school teachers see student alcohol and drug use as serious or moderate problems in their schools (54 and 38 percent, respectively).

Youth are disproportionately the victims of crime and violence, particularly at or near schools. Furthermore, today's school crimes are more violent than in past years and involve children at younger ages.

Among 8th, 10th, and 12th graders surveyed nationally, nearly 20 percent had been threatened with a weapon and almost 10 percent had been injured by a weapon in school. One of out every five high school students regularly carries a gun, knife, club or other weapon. Many of these weapons are carried to school. Students in central cities are more likely than suburban students to fear attack at school and to avoid certain public places.

Nearly three million thefts and violent crimes occur on or near school campuses every year -- almost 16,000 incidents per day. Twelve percent of violent crimes in schools involve weapons. Nearly 500,000 teens are victimized annually by a violent crime occurring at or near school.

Deaths from Drug Use

The number of people who die every year from acute heroin or cocaine intoxication has shown increases in past years, and the trend in these deaths has shown steady increases for both drugs. In 1993, the New Mexico Office of the Medical Examiner listed heroin as the cause of death in 92 deaths and cocaine as the cause of death in 51 deaths. These figures indicate the extent of the drug problem in New Mexico and the great degree to which it affects the health of our citizens. Please refer to Appendix D for trend information regarding these deaths.

- **Property Crime**

According to UCR data, some property crime increased between 1992 and 1993, such as motor vehicle theft, which increased 7.2 percent.

Many law enforcement officials have noted the inherent link between property crime and drug crime. Many individuals involved in the sale and distribution of narcotics also commit property crimes for monetary gain. Criminal involvement in stolen property rings, vehicle "chop shops," and burglary operations generates needed revenue that is used to purchase narcotics for both distribution and use. The violence associated with these activities appears to be increasing and is discussed in another section.

In early 1993, the Department of Public Safety contracted with University of New Mexico, Statistical Analysis Center, to survey New Mexico citizens on their perceptions regarding crime and violence in their communities. The survey, conducted in July and August 1993, involved responses from approximately 4,000 residents living in Albuquerque, Carlsbad, Farmington, Hobbs, Las Cruces, Santa Fe, and Rio Rancho. Citizens were asked numerous questions regarding their perceptions of crime as a neighborhood problem; their fear of crime; recent victimization experiences; their responses to crime; and their knowledge of and attitudes toward law enforcement in their communities.

The survey found, not surprisingly, that fear of crime and victimization rates, among other variables, differed from city to city and from neighborhood to neighborhood. In general, however, "the attitudes of New Mexico citizens about crime . . . are strongly influenced by crime victimization experiences."

- **Financial Crimes**

Another area identified as a problem are by the public and law enforcement has been financial crimes. As indicated in the report, Assessment of Money Laundering in New Mexico, published for law enforcement use only by the Department's Special Investigations Division, New Mexico is the only one of four Southwest border states that currently has no money laundering statute on the books. In fact, each of the three neighboring border states has received from the Justice Department \$200,000 grants as a result of a nationwide competition.

And the fact that New Mexico has no money laundering statute is not lost on those who engage in financial crimes, such as the laundering of illegal proceeds. This makes New Mexico an attractive place to do illegal financial business.

In addition, according to the report, New Mexico has no regulations governing the operations of *Casas de Cambio*, or "houses of change," which exchange pesos for dollars and vice versa, make wire transfers, accept deposits, make loans, and provide other financial services; *Giro Houses*, which facilitate international monetary transactions between two offices of the same business enterprise, primarily between the United States and Columbia; *Check Cashers*, which, as implied, cash payroll and other checks, sell money orders, arrange wire transfers, and collect and pay utility and other bills; or *Money Transmitters*, which sell or issue checks, drafts, and other monetary instruments, as well as arrange funds transfers domestically and internationally through wire transfers, drafts, and couriers. As is evident, a wide variety of methods for transferring and thereby concealing the source of illegal cash and other financial proceeds exists in New Mexico without the benefit of statutory or regulatory control or reporting.

To compound these problem, traditionally a lack of resources to investigate and prosecute financial crimes has hampered effective prosecution.

• **Prosecution and the Courts**

In many cases, prosecutors, judges, and corrections officials suffer from a lack of resources. Currently, each of these elements of the criminal justice system carries substantial caseloads that often are backlogged. Lack of automation, insufficient information, and questions about individuals' identities plague the processing of offenders throughout the post-arrest phases of the system. The sheer volume of people under the charge of each component of the criminal justice system creates problems in data processing and information flow, whether that information is on paper or entered into an automated system. A primary problem is the repeated duplication of offender data entered at all points in the system.

Prosecutors have identified several problem areas. For example, issues concerning victims of crime have begun to take up considerable resources in prosecutors offices statewide. The increased emphasis on domestic violence also has required increased training of prosecutors and other District Attorney staff.

In the courts, automating data processing functions continues to receive considerable attention as the court system seeks to overhaul its computer architecture comprehensively. With funding provided by the legislature, the Courts have been pursuing the goal of full automation for a number of years. It is hoped that the increased automation will increase the ability of the Courts and law enforcement to identify repeat and serious offenders who have been through the criminal justice system previously.

AREAS OF GREATEST NEED

In the history of New Mexico, law enforcement traditionally has been a local government function. Old traditions die hard, and because of this tradition, local resources are used to support local government activities. And, unfortunately, many local jurisdictions in New Mexico lack a substantial tax base that would support law enforcement sufficiently. Because many areas are rural in nature with limited populations, large geographic areas, and limited industry, law enforcement in New Mexico has had to contend with severely limited budgets and few sworn officers. Many New Mexico communities have but one sworn officer to enforce all laws in a particular township or village. Others have perhaps three, leaving the majority of law enforcement to county sheriffs and State Police officers, who are spread thin across large geographic areas. With these limitations, efforts to reduce, prevent, and address the overall crime and drug problems facing our communities must account for the unique nature of rural law enforcement.

In 1990, New Mexico had only three cities with more than 50,000 residents -- Albuquerque, Las Cruces, and Santa Fe. They contained approximately 33 percent of the State's residents. Albuquerque is New Mexico's only metropolitan city with an estimated population of 384,801 residents, or 25 percent of the state's population.

According to the statewide survey on citizen's perceptions, experiences, and responses, "fear of crime parallels variations in the incidence of criminal victimizations: fear of crime is greater among low income respondents, minority respondents (except Mexican-Americans) and in neighborhoods that are urban rather than rural." Furthermore, ". . . residents of larger cities (Albuquerque, Las Cruces, and Santa Fe) are more concerned about graffiti, gangs, and crime."

During a recent television interview, Albuquerque Mayor Martin Chavez discussed the promise held by community-based policing and its basic philosophy of empowering police officers to individually address community problems. Citing two examples of community policing projects in the Huning Highland and South Broadway areas, Mayor Chavez noted that both of these communities have been plagued by prostitution and drug-related criminal activity. However, after implementing community-based policing in these neighborhoods, residents have noted an immediate and positive response. As one South Broadway resident noted, "We are able to walk down the street for the first time in years".

Similarly, Albuquerque Police Department (APD) Chief Joseph Polisar, at a recent municipal government workshop sponsored by the Albuquerque Office of Neighborhood Coordination, stated that community-based policing is an APD priority that has been implemented in several areas of the city. On Dec. 21, 1994, two days after his appointment, President Clinton's new head of the Justice Department's Cops Office, Joseph Brann, toured Albuquerque's South Broadway area to observe some successes of community-based policing.

During his tour, Mr. Brann viewed the results of the community policing effort, which has led to the following successes in the South Broadway area:

- notorious bars have been closed
- drug dealers no longer openly stand on street corners selling drugs
- crime has been reduced dramatically, especially violent crime
- the image of South Broadway has changed from negative to positive, and
- associations and residents have become supportive of APD and the community policing concept.

The successful implementation of any strategic plan has to take into account "maintenance" of the plan. The area of service or resource cited by APD officials as needing supplemental funding is overtime for officers. The hiring of additional police officers through the COPS AHEAD program supplements the department with manpower to conduct day-to-day enforcement activities; however, for Community-based Policing to be really successful and make an impact, an officer assigned to the "community" needs to attend non-enforcement type functions such as neighborhood association meetings, recreational activities sponsored by the community, cultural and social events, etc. which all occur after regular shift hours.

Criminal justice agency representatives and residents of Albuquerque were asked to complete the "Crime Issue Survey" on October 13, 1994 at the Town Meeting as were law enforcement agency members of the Region I Drug Enforcement Coordinating Council. The most prevalent issues, in the order of importance, expressed by respondents are:

1. Youth and gang violence
2. Prevention efforts - community policing
3. Stiffer penalties
4. Narcotics distribution/trafficking/smuggling
Property crimes
Increase in resources--manpower and overtime
Courts & additional training for judges
(four-way tie for these four items)
5. Regional narcotics enforcement task forces

From July 1, 1993 through June 30, 1994, Albuquerque Police Department reported 1,815 drug-related and 3,805 violent crime-related arrests. Albuquerque is also the "hub" for two of the three Interstate highway systems, I-40 and I-25, and it has been estimated that at least forty interstate traffickers exist in this area. The fact that Albuquerque is located centrally in New Mexico also lends itself easily as a major transshipment area for 500 to 700 wholesalers and an estimated 3,000 retailers. Intelligence also indicates that traffickers are aware of prosecution policies refusing Federal prosecution, in most cases, of those individuals arrested with less than one hundred pounds of marijuana. The individuals arrested by the Albuquerque Police Department are only couriers and are doing it for monetary reasons. In most cases, these individuals have no knowledge of the main players involved.

In recent years, higher levels of youth gang violence and gang member-related drug trafficking have been reported in an increasing number of neighborhoods, high schools, public housing units, correctional institutions and other social contexts throughout Albuquerque. Mayor Martin Chavez formed the Mayor's Council on Gangs with the primary objective of reducing the violence perpetrated by youth within the Albuquerque communities.

Albuquerque youth involvement in violent crimes is well documented by the Juvenile Probation/Parole Office and the Albuquerque Police Department. Research reveals there has been a distinct increase over the years. The escalation has been attributed to increased gang activity, lack of gun control laws, alcohol and drug abuse, dropping out or expulsions from school, and increased violence in the media. The proposed recommendation by the Mayor's Council on Gangs focuses on maximizing a citywide effort in three areas: Prevention, Intervention, and Enforcement.

In 1993, the Special Investigations Division of the Department of Public Safety documented 155 gangs in Albuquerque -- 87 Hispanic, 37 Black, 20 White, 1 Asian, and 10 multi-racial. The projected increase in gang-related homicides for the 1990's is 94 percent above the 1980's numbers; robberies are projected to increase 26.8 percent over the 80's; and aggravated assaults a 110 percent increase is projected. The Enforcement Committee of the Mayor's Council on Gangs does not see the Juvenile Justice System and the Children's Code as fully prepared to deal with hard core criminal gang members.

The concern of the insufficiency of the juvenile justice system and the "children's code" has been documented by the Governor's Task Force on Crime and criminal justice practitioners, as well as the residents of New Mexico. Among the recommended solutions are (1) RICO racketeering statutes must be used for organized crime gangs, particularly those who commit the most violent offenses. This means New Mexico Statutes must be revised to enhance law enforcement's ability to prosecute gangs; (2) re-examination of the Children's Code; (3) more officers for Albuquerque; (4) implement and enhance community policing efforts; (5) coordination between APD and Bernalillo County Sheriffs Office (BCSO); (5) hire more prosecutors and probation officers; (6) less violent offenders must be

cleared out of existing facilities; and (7) better enforce existing laws and provide resources to do so.

As indicated, all areas of New Mexico are in substantial need of enforcement, prevention, and treatment resources. Focused, strategic planning in the areas of prevention, enforcement, and intervention to address drug and violent crime issues have already been initiated statewide but need to be supplemented in order to have a comprehensive, successful, long-range plan.

According to the crime issue surveys conducted statewide, support for narcotics enforcement activities under the DCSI program remains high. In fact, due to a lack of manpower, many communities would have only incidental drug enforcement if the DCSI program did not support these activities.

CURRENT EFFORTS, AVAILABLE RESOURCES, PRIOR IMPACT

• Current Drug Prevention Efforts

Current prevention activities have included the funding of 23 Drug Abuse Resistance Education (DARE) projects across New Mexico, in addition to DARE training provided under the program. Administered by the Children, Youth, and Families Department, Risk Reduction Services Division, the New Mexico DARE program seeks to prevent adolescent drug use and reduce drug trafficking by eliminating the demand for drugs by future generations.

The core program, taught weekly for 17 weeks by uniformed police officers in the schools, targets students exiting elementary school, when they are very vulnerable to peer pressures influencing them to experiment with these substances. DARE lessons help children build self-esteem, manage stress, foresee behavioral consequences, resist pro-drug media messages, and identify alternatives to drug use. The program has had such a positive impact on students that it is being expanded to include middle school programs.

Taught in 83 of our 88 school districts by 150 DARE officers who have been certified to teach this curriculum, the DARE program has noted a number of achievements. During the one-year period ending June 30, 1994, officers under the DARE program

- taught 1,012 core classes
- impacted 125,000 students in grades K-4
- impacted 36,000 students in grades five and six

The Risk Reduction Services Division also carries 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.

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. The following training sessions also were carried out through the State DARE Coordinator's training staff during the one-year grant period:

- 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 officer 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.

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. With the input of educators, prevention specialists, and DARE officers, DARE has begun to respond to the alarming increase of youth violence.

- **Addressing Juvenile and Gang Violence**

The New Mexico Street Gang Task Force

The New Mexico Street Gang Task Force was formed in 1990 in order to assist law enforcement and criminal justice agencies throughout New Mexico with their mounting street gang problems. Their goals are to assist in the prevention and suppression of criminal gang activity and in the development of possible street gang related legislation.

In 1991, the task force had 13 criminal justice agencies to combat street gang problems; now they have over twenty-two agencies. Cities such as Clovis, New Mexico, 217 miles southeast of Albuquerque, and Las Cruces, 224 miles south of Albuquerque, send representatives to the task force's monthly meeting to share gang related information. The task force has established links with U.S. National Park Service, U.S. Customs, U.S. Border Patrol and El Paso Police Department which constitutes a stronger mechanism to combat the gang problem.

The U.S. Border Patrol and U.S. Customs report more gang members from Juarez, Mexico migrating into El Paso and moving on into New Mexico. The same holds true for New Mexico gang member crossing the border into Mexico.

Officers from the U.S. National Park Service are now also attending the task force meeting because gangs are defacing government property. A U.S. National Park Ranger reported that gang members defaced prehistoric petroglyphs at the Rinconada portion of the National Petroglyph Monument, located on the west side of Albuquerque. The National Park Service contracted a conservator to remove the graffiti. This operation cost the taxpayer \$4,000.

Since street gang problems go far beyond the proactive criminal investigations, task force members are involved in community organizations that focus on solving the street gang problem in our state.

The New Mexico Street Gang Task Force has also sponsored a total of five gang seminars throughout the state. They have invited nationally known speakers to present subjects on a variety of gang related topics. The number of attendees for the gang seminars has varied from 50 to 250 and have included teachers, social workers, probation, parole, and corrections officers and law enforcement personnel, among others. In 1993, the task force held three gang conferences. Unfortunately, due to the lack of funds available, the task force was able to hold only one gang conference in 1994.

The task force has been instrumental in assisting with the two Street Gang Update publications which were mailed out to all public schools and law enforcement agencies. They have also been a good resource for the GREAT Criminal Analyst in gathering gang related data for the GREAT database.

Information Collection and Dissemination

The Department of Public Safety, Special Investigations Division, coordinates the activities of the New Mexico Street Gang Task Force and the central repository information system called General Reporting Evaluation and Tracking System (GREAT). Under the program, information on gang activities and members is

collected statewide and stored in the GREAT System. This data is provided to law enforcement agencies nationwide. Thirty-five criminal justice agencies that have signed Memorandums of Understanding to be eligible to receive information from the GREAT database. The Second Judicial District Attorney's office often utilizes gang data for court purposes and many law enforcement agencies utilize this information in their investigations. El Paso criminal justice agencies also utilize the GREAT system in their jurisdiction.

- **Regional Law Enforcement Cooperative**

The State of New Mexico, under the Regional Law Enforcement Cooperative concept, funded through Drug Control and System Improvement Formula grant monies, was divided into seven drug regions. Each region locally appoints a Regional Drug Coordinator to spearhead cooperative law enforcement efforts within their respective regions. The Regional Cooperative concept consists of 13 multi-jurisdictional, multi-agency narcotics enforcement task forces. Each task force is required to work closely with their respective coordinator and other task forces.

The primary purpose of the Regional Cooperative Concept is to improve coordination, information/intelligence resource sharing, and to focus enforcement efforts against the State's most problematic drug offenders. The Regional Cooperative Concept continues to remain as the top priority by the Drug Enforcement Advisory Council (DEAC) for funding with law enforcement and criminal justice-designated program monies.

During the past year, the program has noted a number of accomplishments. The Coordinators directed 70 regional criminal justice meetings, coordinated narcotics efforts of the eleven task forces and 66 law enforcement agencies and nine District Attorneys' Offices; procured approximately 2,740 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.

Drug Removals under the Regional Program

As indicated, current narcotics enforcement efforts in New Mexico operate under the Regional Law Enforcement Cooperative Program. Multi-jurisdictional drug enforcement task forces work in each of the seven regions with the assistance of the local Regional Coordinator. These coordinated efforts have reduced duplication, consolidated investigations, and led to substantial narcotics seizures.

During the one-year period ending June 30, 1994, New Mexico task forces funded with Drug Control and System Improvement (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 DCSI-funded programs removed substantial amounts of illegal narcotics from the underground market.

It should be noted that the figures provided below do not include seizures made by local law enforcement agencies working in conjunction with Federal agencies to interdict narcotics at U.S. Border Patrol checkpoints. Hundreds of pounds of marijuana and multi-kilogram loads of cocaine, destined for other parts of the United States, are regularly seized by local and Federal agencies at these checkpoints.

Excluding checkpoint seizures, DCSI-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

These drugs were removed during the course of 685 investigations, which resulted in the arrest of 721 suspected narcotics offenders, including 308 repeat offenders.

Community Policing

During FY94, there were no projects funded for Community Crime Prevention (CCP) efforts in New Mexico. Ineligibility because of 48-month limitation per project and low ranking by peer review rating committee accounted for this disparity. However, unexpended monies from previously-funded Drug

Control and System Improvement Formula Grant projects allowed the State and local law enforcement agencies to somewhat fill the void.

The City of Sunland Park, New Mexico which is situated on the Mexico/New Mexico Border, was awarded funds to cover overtime expenses incurred by the seven commissioned officers in their efforts to curb the rise in burglaries and drug smuggling within the City's limits. Within two miles of the City Limits exists a shanty-type community from which Mexican squatters sneak into Sunland Park as a matter of daily routine, burglarize or smuggle drugs, and return to their community at night.

During the month of December 1994, the City of Albuquerque Police Department has placed into operation a Tact Plan to concentrate enforcement efforts in one of the City's neighborhoods which is hardest hit by drug trafficking, criminal gang activity, and prostitution. Reverted DCSI funds are being utilized to fund overtime for officers as a supplement to their community policing program for this high-impact period. Officer visibility as a preventive measure, as well as targeting the repeat offenders, are objectives of this project.

Furthermore, the Department of Public Safety, Office of Special Projects, is co-sponsoring with the Albuquerque Police Department a training session by the Consortium of Community Policing to be held during the Spring of 1995. Consortium members will be meeting with affected entities during January 1995 to determine the subject matter to be presented specific to New Mexico. Approximately 100 commissioned officers are anticipated to complete the session.

Community mobilization or partnerships between communities and law enforcement programs have not been emphasized in the past in New Mexico; however, local determination of services and resources has lead proponents of drug and violent crime control efforts to recognize the need for revitalization and supporting such projects.

New Mexico law enforcement agencies also have been active in seeking federal funding to support the hiring of additional community policing officers. As a result of the federal Police Hiring Supplement, Cops on the Beat (Phases I and II), Cops FAST, and Cops AHEAD programs, New Mexico agencies have been authorized to hire the following number of officers for a three-year period in the following communities:

COPS AHEAD:

Bernalillo County Sheriffs Department:	5 Officers \$301,601.00
Las Cruces Police Department:	3 Officers \$196,007.00
Santa Fe Police Department:	3 Officers \$225,000.00

PHASE I:

Albuquerque Police Department:	28 Officers \$1,906,536.00
Bloomfield Police Department:	2 Officers \$133,202.00
Rio Rancho Police Department:	7 Officers \$462,430.00
Sunland Park Police Department:	3 Officers \$156,093.00

POLICE HIRING SUPPLEMENT:

Gallup Police Department:	2 Officers \$131,922.00
Grants Police Department:	2 Officers \$116,572.00
Las Cruces Police Department:	6 Officers \$412,191.00

TOTAL:	61 Officers \$4,041,554.00
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- **High-Intensity Drug Trafficking Area (HIDTA) Initiatives**

During FY94, the High Intensity Drug Trafficking Area (HIDTA) Cooperative Agreement Program for New Mexico reported a number of substantial accomplishments. Specifically, Local, State, and Federal law enforcement agencies, through joint partnerships, have:

- Nearly completed the statewide intelligence system which will allow individual New Mexico criminal justice agencies access to statewide intelligence and criminal history information.
- Created the HIDTA Operations Board for New Mexico, comprised of commanders of task forces conducting major investigations in the HIDTA. Identification and linking of targeted organizations in New Mexico has increased concentrated enforcement efforts against these organizations. Federal task force commanders have recently been included on the Board.
- Developed and implemented a standard narcotics post-seizure database and an intelligence gathering database in the HIDTA.
- Required coordinated investigative operations between local and State law enforcement agencies when utilizing HIDTA Federal funds by providing documentation showing cooperation.
- New Mexico State Police has assigned agents to the Metro Task Force and the Drug Enforcement Administration (DEA) Task Force in Las Cruces. The recently settled lawsuit involving the Metro Task Force will hopefully lead to the reestablishment of the oldest and one of the most successful task forces in New Mexico.
- Acquired all necessary secure communications equipment in the HIDTA.
- Processed 1,253 cases by the Southern Crime Lab for 46 local, State, and Federal law enforcement agencies in the HIDTA, dedicating 3,257 manhours on analysis, report preparation, data entry, and evidence log maintenance. 225 manhours in court were logged.
- Completed link analysis and charting major organizations' trafficking routes through New Mexico.
- Dismantled 18 secondary/family organizations, disrupted three core organizations, and disrupted 15 secondary organizations which smuggle, store, and distribute multi-ton quantities of marijuana and cocaine. Four of the secondary organizations were importing and distributing multi-ton

quantities of marijuana, cocaine, and heroin in the Southeast and West Texas Regions and were dismantled with the arrests of over 36 defendants, bringing to successful completion 21 initial investigations by law enforcement entities.

- Documented identification of the two most prolific Federally-designated "core" organizations importing and distributing into and through New Mexico.
- Identified a major methamphetamine trafficking organization from Mexico into the United States through New Mexico and the identification of one money-laundering system in the HIDTA.
- Arrested 287 defendants, 15 of which have been identified as key members associated with three core organizations, seizures of 2,835 pounds of marijuana, 495 kilos of cocaine, 2.26 pounds of heroin, 4.44 pounds of methamphetamine, 17 automatic weapons, 139 vehicles, and \$163,822 in assets. A Title III conducted in Dona Ana County by local, State, and Federal agencies has resulted in 8 Federal and 20 State indictments.

Prosecution Efforts

The New Mexico Constitution requires that a District Attorney be elected for each of the 13 Judicial Districts. The District Attorney is elected to a four-year term and is the state's law officer for the counties within the district. \$608,500 (3.3 percent of revenues) in Federal funds were awarded to 9 of the 13 district attorney's offices through the Drug Control and System Improvement (DCSI) Formula Grant Program and the High Intensity Drug Trafficking Area (HIDTA) Cooperative Agreement. The funds were applied to personnel services and related costs for assistant district attorneys designated as special narcotics prosecutors and expenditures associated with counseling and prosecution of offenders, victims, and family units affected by domestic violence.

- In the First Judicial District Attorney's Office, 265 offenders were referred to the pre-prosecution diversion program of which 64 were eligible. The DA's office coordinated other services for the 181 ineligible clients.

- The Eighth Judicial District Attorney's office received 241 domestic violence reports which resulted in 168 arrests. Due to the DA's no-drop policy for domestic violence cases, 151 convictions were received. Additionally, the courts issued 161 protective orders in these cases and ordered 108 abusers and victims into counselling.

- The Third Judicial District Attorney tried five cases by trial and filed on 169 narcotics violators, obtaining 145 convictions.

- The Twelfth District Attorney's Special Prosecutor opened 48 narcotics cases involving 101 charges--83 of which were felonies.

HIDTA-funded projects include the Fifth Judicial District Attorney's Office whose special prosecutor pursued criminal prosecutions against sixty-six defendants linked to drug smuggling along the Mexico/New Mexico Border; the Twelfth Judicial District Attorney's prosecutor who assisted in the dismantlement of one key smuggling organization by the arrest of the mid-level dealer; and the Third Judicial District Attorney's Office whose HIDTA prosecutor handled 190 criminal drug cases during the past year.

- **Domestic Violence Reduction**

Nationally, domestic violence has only recently been recognized as a serious social problem and as a criminal offense, although in New Mexico, the Department of Public Safety under the DCSI grant program has been supporting efforts to reduce the incidence of family violence for a number of years.

In the past, domestic violence has received little attention and has been considered a problem to be addressed outside the criminal justice system. However, the rising number of domestic violence cases has prompted the criminal justice system to develop and implement innovative ways to address the problem. In addition, difficulties in measuring and defining domestic violence make it challenging for the criminal justice system to develop programs that prevent and combat domestic violence. According to BJA's Domestic and Family Violence: Highlighted Programs from the State Annual Reports, domestic violence includes any assault, battery, sexual assault, sexual battery, or any criminal offense resulting in physical injury or death by another who is or was residing in the same dwelling.

The Crime Victims Reparation Commission consists of five members appointed by the Governor to staggered four-year terms. One member must be an attorney, and one member must be a physician. The Governor recommended an appropriation increase of 17.8 percent over its FY 81 operating budget, including \$834,000.00 in Federal funds.

The Department of Public Safety participates in The Domestic Violence Task Force, as well as the Violence Prevention Inter-Agency Network Task Force. DPS funds eight programs designed to reduce domestic violence, as follows:

- Eighth Judicial District Attorney's Office. This prosecution program is designed to reduce the incidence of domestic violence through court-ordered offender counseling, mandatory arrest policies; no-drop prosecution policies; increased community awareness and education; law enforcement training; and readily available victim counseling. 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.
- Eighth Northern Indian Pueblos Council. This program provides counseling services for victims and perpetrators of family violence. Group counseling has been provided in three pueblos. The program also established court referral protocols.
- Eleventh Judicial District Court. Under contract from the court, a family counseling center assesses and treats offenders for alcoholism and abusive behaviors. Regular group and individual counseling is provided to offenders, and services are made available to victims as well.
- First Judicial District Attorneys Office. This pre-prosecution diversion program provides counseling for Native Americans and other men and women involved in domestic abuse situations in an effort to modify behavior through anger management techniques. Perpetrators who do not complete the program are prosecuted in court. With grant funds, the agency supported a full time alcohol/domestic violence, a 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.
- Jicarilla Apache Tribe. The program provides counseling for domestic violence victims, crisis intervention, and referrals to community services. Program staff coordinate victim services, develop treatment plans, manage client cases, and collect data. During the first six months, the program served approximately 120 clients.
- Second Judicial District Court, Family Assessment and Intervention Resources (FAIR) Program. The FAIR program was established in 1991 in the Second Judicial District Court in response to the growing need for domestic violence treatment program that had no costs attached and that was held during evening hours. The program was designed to carefully measure psychological dynamics of the relationship and benefits of court ordered

treatment. The parties are referred when the victim requests a Temporary Restraining Order (TRO) from the court. The results of this program continue to be encouraging. Two hundred and twenty-two clients have been referred to the Family Assessment and Intervention Research (FAIR) Program for treatment. This is the last year the Second Judicial District Court is eligible for grant funds. The Department of Public Safety will make every effort to steer them in another direction for federal funds.

- San Felipe Domestic Violence Program. The program components include early intervention, public service campaigns to increase the reporting of domestic violence, and projects which provide direct treatment to victims and perpetrators. The funded projects includes two Indian Pueblos. The San Felipe program attempts to increase the reporting of domestic violence incidents, develops case studies, establishes a coordinated referral system between tribal court and community social services, and decreases the incidence of abuse. The program establishes, develops, and maintains over 161 client contacts. These include in-home visits, phone contacts, coordination with other programs, and referrals.
- Village of Questa Domestic Violence Reduction Program. This program has provided for and trained an additional police officer to exclusively respond to domestic violence calls, increase community awareness and educate citizens about domestic violence.

- **Violence Prevention**

The New Mexico Department of Health sponsors and coordinates a number of anti-violence initiatives that deal primarily with young people. These efforts are discussed below.

- Firearm Injury Prevention: An ongoing effort designed to reduce violence and tragedy in the lives of young people is the Firearm Injury Prevention Curriculum that is taught from kindergarten through eighth grades in various schools statewide. This effort began with work by the University of New Mexico's School of Medicine, Department of Emergency Medicine under a federal grant, which found that 25 New Mexico children were killed, and 200 injured, from unintentional firearm accidents over a five-year period ending in 1990. As a result, interested individuals formed the Unintentional Firearm Prevention Task Force, which met to discuss the problem and identify solutions. The task force developed the curriculum and piloted the project in three elementary and one middle school in Albuquerque. The curriculum includes 13 stories of accidental deaths among children age one month to 14 years, as well as activities designed to show children what to do when they

encounter firearms, explain each scenario, show kids what could have been done to prevent the death.

- Zero Tolerance Team: This group of practitioners is examining child and youth firearms deaths in effort to document the nature and circumstances of those incidents. Information gathered will be used to develop profiles and other information on the problem of firearm deaths among youths.
- Violence Prevention Interagency Group: This group is examining possible legislation, available resources, and other issues surrounding violence in all aspects of New Mexico society. It is expected that the group will develop proposed legislation concerning violence and ways to prevent it.
- Friends of Mental Health: This group is examining the use of mental health funding in relation to treatment of family and other violence issues. Drawing on the expertise of many disciplines, this group likely will recommend ways to improve mental health service delivery for perpetrators and victims of family and other violence.
- Domestic Violence Advisory Council: This group seeks to improve coordination of resources dedicated to this problem within New Mexico. Members work to reduce duplication and increase knowledge of programs that deal with domestic violence to increase the effectiveness of these programs.

The Department of Health also funds a number of other initiatives, primarily in the schools, designed to reduce violence among students. These efforts have included student mediation and arbitration groups, as well as discussion groups. Other initiatives have dealt with maternal health and violence prevention among that group, as well as suicide prevention in schools statewide.

• **Drug Treatment Efforts**

As detailed in a later section, the Department of Public Safety has attempted to identify those areas where treatment of offenders is lacking and provide resources to address that need. One of the best-suited agencies to reduce drug use and other problems within the former inmate population is the University of New Mexico (UNM) Center for Alcoholism, Substance Abuse, and Addictions (CASAA).

With Department of Public Safety funding through the DCSI formula grant program, UNM/CASAA is focusing this program upon paroled offenders who are at high risk. CASAA's program supports the parolee in 1) identifying (and receiving treatment for) psychological disorders which may contribute to persistent substance

abuse; 2) decreasing the incidents of criminal behavior on other activities which will result on revocation of probation or parole; 3) obtaining and sustaining productive employment; 4) maintaining abstinence from drug use.

Support from DPS allowed CASAA to create 144 parolee treatment slots during the report period. 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, and six months of counseling was done at no cost to the clients. Of the approximately 60 clients who chose to stay in treatment after their six month program had been completed, 33 percent successfully completed treatment and 37 percent remained active treatment. 68 percent of all drug screens were "clean."

The cost of incarceration saved has gained a productive, contributing member, and parolees benefit from improvement in their quality of life. In addition, the evaluation of these efforts improves the ability of UNM/CASAA to provide services which will be both cost effective and beneficial to drug and alcohol-involved clients. The bridging of services and communication between treatment and criminal justice system helps the parolee and the state in fighting the drug problem.

Treatment providers face an array of substance abuse problems. For example, according to an Office of National Drug Control Policy Report, (Pulse Check: National Trends in Drug Abuse, July 1994),

"Many treatment providers, particularly those in more rural areas, made it clear that the primary drug of abuse is not heroin but alcohol. Several Region 4 [which includes New Mexico] treatment providers reported few or no heroin users, but large numbers of primary alcohol and amphetamine users. . . Nevertheless, cocaine continues to be the most common primary drug for clients in Region 4. Smoking crack is the most common method of ingestion."

• **Courts and Corrections**

Courts in New Mexico are divided into seven categories: The Supreme Court, the Court of Appeals, the District Courts, Bernalillo County Metropolitan Court, the Magistrate Courts, the Municipal Courts, and the Probate Courts. The State's 13 district courts, each of which has a chief judge and from one to nineteen division judges, hear the majority of cases, have the largest budgets, and sentence the majority of offenders in the custody of the New Mexico Corrections Department.

Indigent defense is provided in New Mexico by three methods: (1) Full-time Public Defender Offices serve six judicial districts, (2) in judicial districts with no Public Defender's Office, the agency provides indigent representation, except in conflict cases, and (3) the Appellate Division of the Santa Fe offices handles indigent appeals, habeas corpus filings, and writs of prohibition and mandamus arising in the Supreme Court.

Drug Control and System Improvement Formula Grant Program monies funded a project by the Public Defender's Office during the past year for the hiring of two indigent defense attorneys to provide sufficient representation to drug defendants in state courts. The other court improvement project funded in FY94 was for the Taos Pueblo which allowed for the hiring of a probation officer for the Pueblo.

The Corrections Department operates the state's adult correctional institutions, administers community corrections programs, supervises probation and parole programs and advises the Governor and the Legislature on programs for persons convicted of felonies in state courts. The Governor recommended that a contingent appropriation be established within the General Fund Operating Reserve to fund the additional 132-bed medium-restrict facility in Central New Mexico. Plans are currently underway to construct a new penal institution for incarceration of 1,200 inmates initially, with the possibility of 2,200 inmates upon completion.

The Governor's FY82 recommendations for the Probation/Parole Division of the Corrections Department included increased funding for electronic monitoring devices and costs associated with housing violators of probation/parole conditions in local detention facilities.

The Intensive Supervision Probation/Parole Project sought to provide alternatives to incarceration for offenders from the Zuni Pueblo, as well as educational opportunities and job skills for the inmates.

Fiscal Year 1994 reported the completion of the three previously mentioned DCSI Formula Grant projects. Continued funding was not possible as the projects had reached their 48-month limitations.

STRATEGY GOALS AND OBJECTIVES

The following section outlines the goals and attending objectives that the Department of Public Safety, in consultation with the Statewide Drug Enforcement Coordinating Council, as well as other officials and citizens, has set for the upcoming calendar year. Many of the goals and objectives will utilize the benefit of federal assistance under the DCSI Formula and Discretionary Grant Programs, as well as State general fund

resources and community funds. In addition, achieving these goals and objectives will require the dedication of countless numbers of citizens and government officials as we seek to reclaim our neighborhoods from the fear of crime and violence.

Goal No. 1: Reduce juvenile and gang violence

- Objective 1: Introduce legislation prohibiting firearm possession by and transferring to persons under 21 years of age with conditional exceptions.
- Objective 2: Introduce legislation banning all firearms, ammunition, and other deadly weapons totally from all school activities, all school property, all vehicles on school grounds and busses (on and off campuses) unless part of an authorized school activity.
- Objective 3: Enhancement and support of creative programming through grant funding to expand effective programs focusing on gang intervention and prevention.
- Objective 4: Continued conversion of Juvenile Reintegration Centers to Juvenile Community Treatment Centers.
- Objective 5: Utilize enhanced sentencing options for Youth Offender, especially chronic and habitual offender, to be utilized to remove gang activities from the commonplace delinquent offender.
- Objective 6: Development of street gang task forces with genuine authority to address the issue of gang and youth violence.
- Objective 7: Review the concepts of youth offender bootcamps, shock incarceration programs, and other models for intensive intervention.
- Objective 8: Introduce legislation regarding money laundering violations and trace evolution of gang activity into organized crime and racketeering activities.
- Objective 9: Consolidate juvenile court practices and re-examine the Juvenile Code.

Goal No. 2: Reduce violent crime and incarcerate repeat offenders

- Objective 1: Re-examine penalties for violent and serious crimes.

- Objective 2: Encourage development of community policing programs statewide to address local violent crime activities.
- Objective 3: Construction of a new violent-offender detention facility.
- Objective 4: Continuation and enhancement of successful prevention programs, such as DARE, and implementation of innovative prevention programs.
- Objective 5: Identify and target repeat violent offenders.
- Objective 6: Develop statewide victim/offender mediation programs.
- Objective 7: Continue coordinated efforts by law enforcement agencies in the area of violence enforcement.
- Objective 8: Encourage development of a treatment program for violent offenders.

Goal No. 3: Reduce narcotics trafficking, use, and sales.

- Objective 1: Continue and enhance the Regional Concept and efforts in areas of controlled substance violation enforcement by successful multi-agency, multi-jurisdictional task forces with a prosecutorial component.
- Objective 2: Inform prosecutors on the urgency for more aggressive prosecutorial efforts in drug cases.
- Objective 3: Re-establish and increase interdiction efforts in New Mexico.
- Objective 4: Increase enforcement toward street-level drug sales through community policing programs and increased manpower or overtime for existing commissioned personnel.
- Objective 5: Continue and enhance successful prevention programs such as DARE and Partnerships for a Drug-free America.
- Objective 6: Introduce legislation addressing real property, money laundering, and illegal financial investments.
- Objective 7: Continue and fund completion of information systems networking for the criminal justice system.

Goal No. 4: Reduce Property Crimes

- Objective 1: Encourage development of and seek funding for community mobilization programs.
- Objective 2: Encourage development of and seek funding for community policing programs.
- Objective 3: Continue and enhance successful community crime prevention programs such as McGruff and Neighborhood Watch.
- Objective 4: Encourage development of innovative prevention and enforcement programs.

Goal No. 5: Investigate and Prosecute Financial Crimes

- Objective 1: Introduce legislation addressing real property, money laundering, and illegal financial investments.
- Objective 2: Continue and enhance money-laundering and post seizure analyses programs.
- Objective 3: Complete information and intelligence systems networking for criminal justice agencies in New Mexico.
- Objective 4: Encourage prosecutors to aggressively exercise RICO.

Goal No. 6: Improve prosecution, courts, and sentencing.

- Objective 1: Seek legislation mandating counselling services by the courts upon conviction of drug and alcohol offenders.
- Objective 2: Re-examine penalties for all crimes.
- Objective 3: Review and establish the Children's Code at the earliest possible opportunity.
- Objective 4: Courts provide for electronic appearances, in light of the advent of regional detention centers, in an effort to speed hearings, trial, and other dispositions.

- Objective 5: Develop a mechanism for the uniform tracking and reporting of dispositions statewide.
- Objective 6: Legislative consideration of allowing access to juvenile offense records for adult sentencing purposes.
- Objective 7: Increase training resources for prosecutors and judges in the areas of drug and violent crime.
- Objective 8: Seek alternative sentencing options, along with intensive probation supervision services, enhanced community corrections programs, and use of day and night reporting programs.
- Objective 9: Encourage drug night courts.

These goals and objectives have been developed using the Governor's Task Force on Crime Report recommendations, along with other sources, including the results of crime issue surveys, consultations with the Drug Enforcement Advisory Council, and surveys of citizens' views on crime. It is expected that all components of the criminal justice system will be involved in the effort to meet these goals and accomplish these objectives.

IDENTIFICATION OF SERVICE GAPS AND RESOURCE NEEDS

On Dec. 13, 1994, Lieutenant Governor-Elect Walter Bradley reported at the Drug Enforcement Advisory Council (DEAC) Meeting that the citizens of New Mexico still perceive drug and violent crime as a forceful threat to their quality of life. The New Mexico Department of Public Safety (DPS) contracted with the New Mexico Statistical Analysis Center (SAC) at the University of New Mexico in mid-1993 to design and administer a statewide survey of New Mexico residents which would provide information to DPS about attitudes toward crime, feelings about personal safety, perceptions and knowledge of neighborhood environments, use of public safety and law enforcement services, and participation in self-help measures and programs such as Neighborhood Crime Watch.

A random sample of approximately 12,000 residents was selected from the records of the New Mexico Department of Motor Vehicles. A survey was mailed to these residents in July and August of 1993 soliciting their responses to questions concerning crime and criminal justice issues in their communities. The previously mentioned variables were measured and evaluated from approximately 4,000 survey responses.

SAC findings reveal that, "the attitudes of New Mexico citizens about crime vary greatly from neighborhood to neighborhood and from city to city and that attitudes are strongly influenced by crime victimization experiences." Furthermore, "in all neighborhoods, perceptions about effective law enforcement are often determined by personal contact with police". According to further findings reported in the Statewide Survey entitled, The Impact of Crime in New Mexico's Communities: Citizen's Perceptions, Experiences, and Responses, February 1994, "...about one-third of New Mexico residents had been directly affected by crime in the fifteen months prior to the survey..."

New Mexico also recognizes the need to fund prevention and education activities and seeks to accomplish a national education goal set by the federal government -- that all schools will be free of drugs and violence by year 2000 and will maintain disciplined environments conducive to learning. The goal recognizes that violence prevention is a key to the success of educational reform and that students cannot learn and teachers cannot teach in a violent and disruptive environment. We have learned that coordinated prevention efforts with communities -- parents, health care providers, civic leaders, and law enforcement -- are most effective. We have also found that the characteristics of successful violence and drug prevention programs are those that are designed to address multiple risk factors found in individuals, peer groups, schools, and communities. Examples of some of the types of these programs are those that enhance self-esteem, develop skills to resist using drugs and resolve conflict creatively, and improve decision-making and goal setting.

In response to concerns raised by its citizenry, New Mexico criminal justice system practitioners, under the recommendation of the executive branch of government, formed the New Mexico Governor's Task Force on Crime chaired by the Cabinet Secretary for the Department of Public Safety. Among the findings reported by the Task Force in their report submitted to the Governor are the following:

- Use of deadly weapons increased 43 percent over past ten years.
- Number of juvenile offenders has increased substantially.
- Increase in burglary (2 percent) and auto thefts (10.4 percent).
- Decrease in arrests for drug violations (trafficking and possession) by 21 percent over past 10 years. However, increase rates in arrests for cocaine and decrease rates in arrests for marijuana.

The New Mexico Governor's Task Force on Crime endorsed 48 recommendations for addressing crime in New Mexico. These recommendations have been exemplified in the 1995 New Mexico Drug and Violent Crime Control Strategy and constitute many of the objectives enumerated in Section D -- Strategy Goals and Objectives.

In order to reach as many New Mexicans and criminal justice practitioners as possible for their input into the 1995 Strategy, Office of Special Projects staff conducted

Town Meetings statewide during the month of November 1994 and attended the regularly scheduled Regional Drug Enforcement Coordinating Council meetings. A "Crime Issues Survey" was distributed at these meetings and participants were asked to complete the surveys. The following are the prioritized service and resource needs identified in the surveys:

1. Prevention (DARE, Community Policing, and Community Crime Prevention)
Albuquerque #2 Statewide #2
2. Stiffer penalties
Albuquerque #3 Statewide #3
3. Juveniles -- gang and youth violence
Albuquerque #1 Statewide #7
4. Narcotics distribution/trafficking/smuggling
Albuquerque #9 Statewide #1
5. Property crimes
Albuquerque #4 (tie) Statewide #5
6. More aggressive drug prosecution
Albuquerque #10 Statewide #6
7. Increase in resources/manpower, to include overtime
Albuquerque #4 (tie) Statewide #9
8. Street-level drug sales
Albuquerque #13 (tie) Statewide #4
9. Courts/additional training for judges
Albuquerque #4 (tie) Statewide #11
10. Interdiction (Operation Pipeline & innovative enforcement.)
Albuquerque #13 (tie) Statewide #8

At their December 13, 1994 Council Meeting, the Drug Enforcement Advisory Council (DEAC) prioritized the issues they feel need to be addressed in the 1995 Strategy. The areas in which service gaps exist or resources are needed in order effect a comprehensive approach to combatting drug and violent crime are as follows:

1. Continued funding of the Regional Concept program and successful multi-agency, multi-jurisdictional task forces which enhance coordinated efforts

among law enforcement agencies. DEAC did express the need for "measurable results" and evaluation of Federally-funded projects.

2. Juvenile/gang-related violence.
3. Enhanced prosecution.
4. Continuation of prevention efforts (DARE, community mobilization, community policing).
5. Local determination of needs to meet the demands associated with street drug sales and property crimes.
6. Courts and stiffer penalties.

The compilation of the foregoing identifiers is what has determined the 1995 New Mexico Drug and Violent Crime Control Strategy and what is to be used for measuring accomplishments for long-range planning.

MAJOR PROGRAMS PLANNED TO IMPLEMENT THE STRATEGY

The Department of Public Safety has selected the following fifteen of the twenty-six purpose areas under the Drug Control and System Improvement (DCSI) Formula Grant Program for funding in FY95:

<u>Purpose Area</u>	<u>Program Title</u>
1	Drug Abuse Resistance Education (DARE)
2	Multi-jurisdictional Task Forces
4	Community Crime Prevention
5	Disrupting Illicit Commerce in Stolen Property
7a	Integrated Criminal Apprehension Program
8	Career Criminal Prosecution
9	Financial Investigation Programs
10	Court System Improvement
13	Treatment for Adult & Juvenile Drug & Alcohol-dependent Offenders
15b	Criminal Justice Information Systems
16	Innovative Programs
18	Domestic Violence Programs
19	Evaluation Programs
21	Urban Enforcement and Prosecution Programs
24	Anti-gang Programs

The determinants to the selection of these Purpose Areas were (1) recommendations and assessments from the Regional Coordinators and Regional Drug Enforcement Coordinating Council (DECC) members, the New Mexico Governor's Task Force on Crime in their report, and criminal justice practitioners and New Mexico residents, to include the U.S. Attorney's Office, in the "Crime Issues Surveys"; (2) direction by the Drug Enforcement Advisory Council (DEAC) and Department of Public Safety Cabinet Secretary as the State's Drug Coordinator; (3) responses in the Impact of Crime in New Mexico's Communities survey; (4) analyses of drug and violent crime by the Statistical Research Director with DPS and the State Analytical Center at the University of New Mexico; and (5) impact assessments of previously funded projects.

Consideration was also given to the FY95 Funding Schedule for the U.S. Department of Justice Implementation of Crime Bill Programs. The aforementioned purpose areas were selected with the intent of filling identified gaps in services and resources which will remain or come to light with the enactment of the 1994 Crime Act.

Office of Special Projects, Grants Administration Section, staff will be defining and updating the objectives, critical elements and activities of the Purpose Areas selected for FY95. Upon their completion in February 1995, they will be submitted to the Bureau of Justice Assistance, State and Local Division, for approval.

COOPERATION WITH TREATMENT AND EDUCATION FORMULA GRANT PROGRAMS

Through a 1992 legislative mandate all services for children were transferred to the Children, Youth, and Families Department (CYFD). A recent CYFD report indicates that nearly \$1 million was distributed to 30 communities and school based contractors for prevention activities. Community-based programs reach out to the more specific "at risk" population in broader based prevention approaches working to reach more young people and their families who fall into the "at risk" categories.

By Executive Order, the Governor created a substance abuse task force to make recommendations to the Governor's office for planning, programming and funding priorities in alcohol and other drug use prevention. Special emphasis is placed on the Governor's portion of the Drug Free Schools and Communities Act. The Department of Public Safety is a partner in coordinating efforts with Law Enforcement D.A.R.E Program, Department of Substance Abuse Program, Traffic Safety Bureau, New Mexico National Guard, Public Health Division of the Department Health, State Department of Education, local school districts as well as with community representatives.

DPS is also a member of the Senate Memorial 12/House Memorial 11 Task Force, which studied all substance abuse programs receiving state of federal funds to determine

whether a single state agency should receive and distribute the funds. The Task Force recommended an ongoing collaborative inter-agency team with a formalized structure and membership rather than a single state agency. DPS also participates in the New Mexico State Epidemiology Work Group (SEWG), sponsored by the National Institute on Drug Abuse (NIDA) in conjunction with the New Mexico Department of Health. A primary purpose of the SEWG is to provide statewide community-level surveillance of substance abuse and, in doing so, monitor drug abuse patterns and trends.

One of DPS's goals is to continue to enhance its cooperative efforts with treatment and education components of the system in order to gain a broader perspective of the services and resources gaps which exist in the State. This will allow for coordinated and comprehensive decision-making regarding where resources should be directed in order to produce the best possible results and to avoid duplication of services.

- **Prevention Programs**

The New Mexico Children, Youth, and Families Department provided \$888,540.00 in State Fiscal Year 1994 funding to 30 agencies, including school districts, to conduct substance abuse prevention activities. These activities included after school activities, educational efforts, and public service announcements to educate youth to the dangers of drug use and other destructive behaviors.

The Department of Public Safety provided \$545,853.00 to the Children, Youth, and Families Department for State Fiscal Year 1994 to conduct DARE activities. These funds have been fully coordinated through CYFD to augment existing prevention efforts supported by the Department. Drug-Free Schools funding, Substance Abuse Education funding, and other prevention funding all is administered by the Children, Youth, and Families Department in an effort to coordinate all substance abuse prevention activities conducted by the State.

As indicated by the CYFD's Risk Reduction Services Division, prevention programs should take a comprehensive, integrated approach to drug and violence prevention by recognizing the relationships between drug use and violent behavior (for example, they share many of the same risk factors and protective factors). They should also build on the success of schools working with larger communities in creating drug-and violence-free environments both within and outside schools.

- **Treatment Programs**

The primary agency supporting statewide treatment activities is the New Mexico Department of Health, Substance Abuse Division. In State Fiscal Year 1994, the Division funded 23 outpatient drug abuse treatment programs at

\$2,298,938.00; five residential drug abuse treatment programs at \$963,786.00; 34 outpatient alcohol treatment programs at \$3,444,117.00; and 24 residential alcohol treatment programs at \$4,495,894.00. This results in \$3,262,724.00 spent on drug treatment and \$7,940,011.00 spent on alcohol treatment.

DPS has identified the parolee as a high-risk group most in need of the limited treatment funding under the DCSI program. For that reason, DPS has consistently funded the UNM/CASAA program in Albuquerque mentioned earlier in an effort to reduce drug dependency and other behavior problems within this population. Because of the substantial resources dedicated by the Department of Health to addressing the drug and alcohol abuse problem in New Mexico, it is evident that treatment for the former offender is a most appropriate use of these funds.

RELATIONSHIP TO NATIONAL DRUG CONTROL STRATEGY

New Mexico's approach to combatting illicit narcotics serves as a logical extension of the Office of National Drug Control Policy's 1994 National Drug Control Strategy, published in February 1994. Because we are a State, however, our Strategy focuses more on addressing New Mexico's drug-related problems, rather than those of the Nation, although much of the work of state and local narcotics agents in the Border area has a major impact on the Nation's drug supply. Through a variety of approaches -- education, enforcement, prosecution, and treatment -- New Mexico's approach to combatting drugs shares the number one goal of the National Strategy: Reducing the number of drug users in America. By continuing to enforce narcotics possession and distribution laws, by educating our youth regarding the dangers and health consequences of using drugs, and by assisting those who seek treatment for their substance abuse problems, we seek to reduce the number of individuals who use drugs.

The Interim National Drug Control Strategy, published in April 1994, identified priorities and made recommendations for action by Federal, State, and local governments. The key areas which relate specifically to State and local governments are as follows:

- * Treating America's Drug Problem: Targeting hard-core drug users for treatment to reduce their drug dependency and its consequence.

The State of New Mexico's Children, Youth, and Families Department and Department of Corrections receive the majority of revenues -- general fund, federal, other state, and other -- for offender treatment programs; however, the Department of Public Safety, as the State Administrative Agency (SAA) for the DCSI grant program, has selected the Treatment of Offenders as one of the Purpose Areas for funding in this year's Strategy. In a collaborative effort with other disciplines, DPS will subgrant for the purpose of identifying the State's top fifteen drug-dependent (adult) repeat offenders for treatment.

The Office of Juvenile Justice Programs has formula block and discretionary monies available to State and local units of government for juvenile treatment. The City of Albuquerque is a proposed pilot site for such a program.

- * Protecting America's Children Through Education and Prevention:
Establishing comprehensive prevention programs that include anti-violence components which target youth both geographically and developmentally.

The same message was heard from all -- at risk-youths and gang-related violence are prevalent issues of concern. New Mexico criminal justice practitioners and residents have all expressed the need for prevention and intervention programs. DARE is still perceived to be a successful program which should receive funding. As previously highlighted, the New Mexico Gang Task Force, the Governor's Task Force on Crime, and the Albuquerque Mayor's Council on Gangs have developed comprehensive plans with recommendations to reduce youth violence and criminal gang activities--from re-examination of the State's Children's Code to tracing the evolution of gang activity into organized crime and racketeering.

Nine programs focusing on prevention, intervention, and enforcement activities to address youth and gang-related violence are projected to be funded in FY95.

- * Protecting Neighborhoods through Enforcement and Community Action

The main focus of funding from the Edward Byrne Memorial Fund DCSI Formula Block Grant Program for FY95 will be continuation of the Regional Concept; expanded community policing; enforcement through multi-agency, multi-jurisdictional task forces with Federal, State, and local participation; and community mobilization.

New Mexico has received approval for \$6.7 million in HIDTA funds for FY95 which will allow for enhanced enforcement and prosecution of drug trafficking and smuggling organizations. However, street-level drug sales, gang violence, and property crimes are detrimental to our neighborhoods and small communities. Police chiefs and county sheriffs have stated repeatedly the need for local determination of solutions to combatting criminal activity in their jurisdictions. Empowerment of communities and law enforcement officers to deal with local issues is showing success even in its infancy stage in New Mexico; therefore, the New Mexico FY95 Drug and Violent Crime Control Strategy promotes the funding of programs with activities which will accomplish this concept.

In addition to the State's and locals' response to key areas of the National Strategy, the Bureau of Justice Assistance encourages the States to "undertake consistent priorities in a coordinated effort with BJA:"

Community-Based Programs

The FY95 Strategy for New Mexico includes proposed funding for two rural and two urban community-based programs with prevention, enforcement, and intervention components. The City of Albuquerque has implemented such a program and replication by other municipal governments is an objective of the Community Policing Training Program scheduled for the early part of 1995.

Crime and Violence Prevention

The Governor-Elect and Lt. Governor-Elect for New Mexico have committed to continue, and enhance, efforts against drug-related and violent crime in the State. The FY95 Strategy proposes the continued funding of the Regional Concept which is guided by two interdisciplinary and interagency Advisory Boards for enforcement and prevention/education.

The continued funding of DARE and domestic violence programs with counselling components for victims and offenders stresses New Mexico's commitment to employing prevention and intervention efforts in reducing incidents of drug and violent crime. Nineteen percent of the FY95 DCSI monies are projected to be used by prevention programs.

The Regional Concept is the main focal point for enforcement and prosecution efforts in New Mexico. Nine programs operating with the resources, information, and intelligence of thirteen multi-agency, multi-jurisdictional task forces, covering the entire State, are proposed for continued funding. 36% of the FY95 DCSI grant funds are designated for the program areas under which the Regional Concept, task forces, and drug prosecutors are eligible.

Alternative Dispositional Approaches

New Mexico has set aside funds for two innovative programs and court improvement projects for implementation in FY95 with consideration being given to re-examination of penalties for repeat and violent offenders, a drug night court, and innovative intermediate sanctions.

Intergovernmental Coordination Initiatives

Federal enforcement and the U.S. Attorney are members of the Drug Enforcement Advisory Council (DEAC) and the Governors Advisory Committee on Substance Abuse Prevention (GACSAP).

Native American initiatives in New Mexico have been funded every year under the Drug Control and System Improvement grant program and will continue to receive consideration for future funding. A representative of the tribes sits on both the DEAC and GACSAP Boards.

EVALUATION PLAN/STRATEGY FOR EVALUATION

For the coming fiscal year, the Grants Administration Section of the Office of Special Projects will conduct a two-phased evaluation program by funding a formal evaluation of several programs and by continuing staff evaluation and monitoring.

The formal evaluation will be conducted, under contract, by an independent research consulting firm to determine the impact of several programs on the problems they have sought to address. Contract products will include a written report on basic performance, impacts on the problem, and other indicators of program effectiveness. The assessments funded next year will examine whether the task force operation being examined has impacted the drug problem in its community. One goal of the evaluation is to improve the operation, efficiency, and effectiveness of the programs funded under the DCSI program in specific communities.

Staff monitoring and evaluation activities include a review of the progress of each subgrantee on a quarterly basis; conducting site visits to interview program managers and administrators; and evaluation of subgrantees' annual progress. Taken together, these activities are designed to ensure that effective programs are documented and that ineffective programs are phased out. Although the resources required to conduct full-scale impact evaluations are lacking, staff gather information on funded programs through a variety of means to provide an overall picture of the effectiveness of each subgrantee funded under the DCSI program.

Taken together, these two evaluation components ensure that we can measure the impact that programs are having in the communities they serve. Staff oversight and monitoring provide crucial data that indicates whether programs are meeting their stated goals and objectives. Formal evaluations planned for the coming year will provide some information on the impact that programs are having and a more complete picture of the program's effectiveness.

The Grants Administration Section staff will initiate the process to conduct informal evaluations of task forces by establishing performance indicators and measures for the program objectives, after consultation with Regional Coordinators and DPS Office of Special Projects staff. Systematic staff monitoring of the activities to accomplish the objectives will be intensified and results will be analyzed by Office of Special Projects personnel.

Informal evaluations of funded projects will be conducted by Grants Administration staff based on standard policies and procedures which are in the process of being developed. As recognized, improved internal evaluation capabilities is fundamental to efficient administration and management of crime control programs. Information generated from evaluation efforts and then fed back to program staff allows program to self-correct. Evaluating criminal justice programs to assist in program development and replication is an important effort in making government more efficient.

CRIMINAL JUSTICE RECORDS IMPROVEMENT PLAN UPDATE

A number of developments have taken place since DPS reported on progress in implementing a fully automated computerized criminal history (CCH) system in the last 1994 Strategy. The CCH system developed under contract by PRC Corporation was fully implemented on Mar. 17, 1994. Data from the Federal Bureau of Investigation, the New Mexico Department of Corrections, and the DPS Records Bureau was loaded into the system, and, on the implementation date, staff began entering all new arrest records, with complete identifying and charge information, into the system.

On Oct. 15, DPS submitted the Criminal Justice Records Improvement Plan, developed by the Department of Public Safety in conjunction with the Criminal Justice Records Improvement (CJRI) Task Force, to the Bureau of Justice Assistance for review and approval. Following verbal comment on the plan, DPS submitted a proposed budget to BJA and currently is awaiting approval on the complete plan and line item budget.

The plan calls for hiring term staff at the DPS Records Bureau for a period of approximately three years. These personnel will update criminal history records dating back to Oct. 1, 1986, with all available charge and disposition information in order to accomplish the goal of fully automated records. Using current estimates, DPS anticipates complete update of the estimated 200,000 records within the three-year time frame for which term positions are authorized.

The CJRI Plan also includes funding to improve the Albuquerque Police Department's Identification Section's data capability. Currently, the Section is operating its computer hardware and software unsupported, and the system has been in use for many years. Funding will enable APD to install new hardware and fully adopt the DPS's CCH software, developed at a total cost of more than \$1 million. APD will then transfer its existing criminal history data to the new system; enter all new incoming arrest and identification information directly into the database; and transfer the data to DPS nightly. APD also will gain query capability into the DPS CCH system for Brady background searches and to identify career criminals. Overall, both agencies will benefit from the ability to access each others' systems. DPS also will benefit from data entry done by APD.

State General Funds in the amount of \$800,000.00 will be used to purchase an Automated Fingerprint Identification System (AFIS) for the State of New Mexico. Currently, DPS is utilizing the Albuquerque Police Department AFIS machine through data lines between Santa Fe and Albuquerque. Once the State purchases its own machine, statewide arrest fingerprint information can be maintained, entered, and searched by the Department of Public Safety and any other law enforcement agency with AFIS capability. Current plans call for data connections with APD and the Las Cruces Police Department.

The CJRI Plan also provides for implementing a law enforcement tracking number on each arrest card to facilitate matching of dispositions with arrest charges. \$10,000.00 for each of two years is budgeted to purchase and print the labels. A copy of the prototype label is included in the plan.

One problem identified by the plan is law enforcement agencies' failure at times to submit arrest fingerprint cards. The CJRI plan calls for providing postage-paid envelopes to law enforcement agencies statewide to encourage timely submission of print cards.

The New Mexico Administrative Office of the District Attorneys (AODA) also will assist in the effort to increase the number of dispositions on file at the central repository. AODA staff will work to update automated records and collate paper disposition reports for submission to the Central Repository. DPS has nearly completed an automated data link between the State's largest District Attorney's Office, the Second Judicial District Attorney, for automated reporting of case information. Exchange of test data is planned for the near future, with the long-term goal of complete information exchange.

CONCLUSION

The challenge that lies before us today is to continue the strides made against illegal drugs and crime in our society and in our State. We cannot afford to relax our efforts or reverse the progress we have toward making drug use unacceptable. In fact, we must press ahead to expand upon the gains we have made; we must act boldly to launch new endeavors designed to further demonstrate to American and New Mexico citizens that drugs and crime will not be tolerated in our communities, in our homes, and in our workplaces. Our's is an ambitious strategy; one that requires the patience and involvement of all components of our society, especially the public that we serve. We call upon citizens and public officials alike to stand against the rising tide of crime and drug problems facing New Mexico and all of the States and join us in the stand against drugs and crime that threaten the very fabric of our society. And we can meet that lofty goal, with hard work and perseverance. As John F. Kennedy stated on the floor of the U.S. Senate in 1958, "The American by nature is optimistic, experimental; an inventor, and a builder -- a builder who builds best when called upon to build greatly. Arouse his will to believe in himself, give him a goal to believe in, and he will create the means to reach it."

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APPENDICES

Appendix A:

Juvenile Arrest Figures

United States v. New Mexico

1982 - 1993

New Mexico Crime Statistics

December, 1994

**Percent Juvenile Arrests in the United States & New Mexico
for UCR Violent Crimes,
1982 - 1993**

**New Mexico Department of Public Safety
Office of Special Projects
Law Enforcement Research & Statistics Section**

New Mexico Crime Statistics

**Percent Juvenile Arrests in the United States and New Mexico
for UCR Violent Crimes by Type: 1982 - 1993**

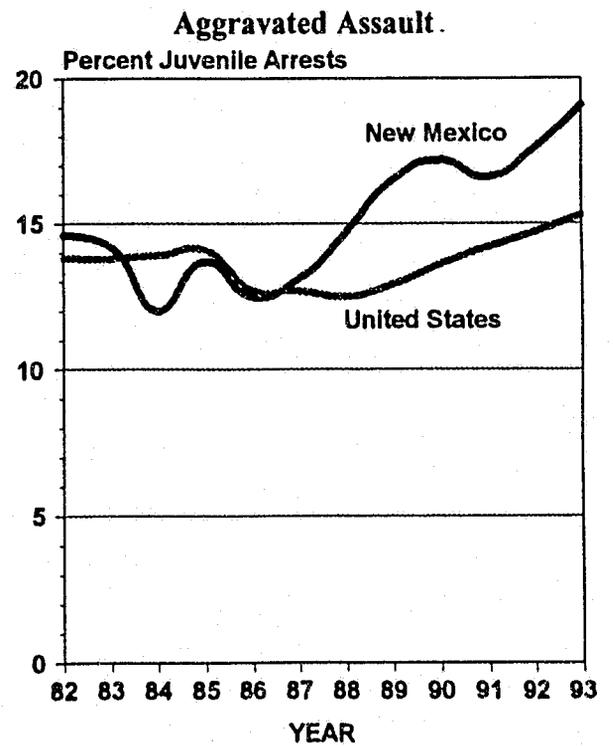
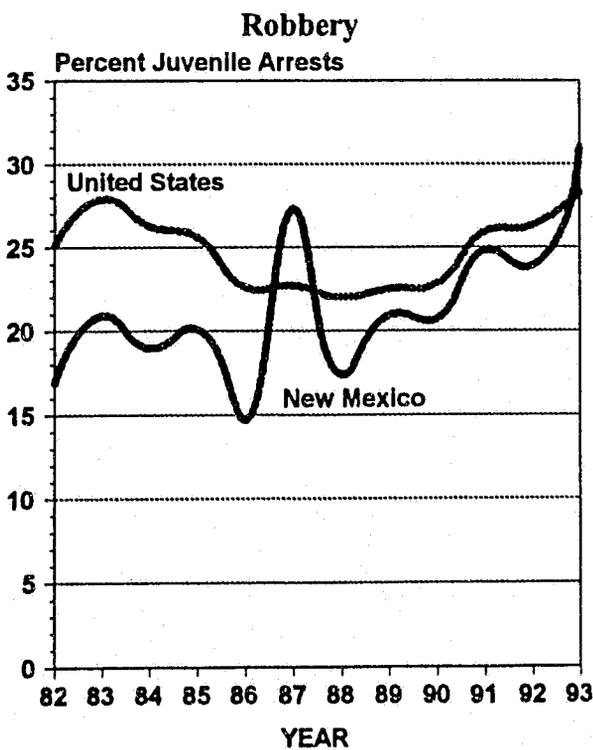
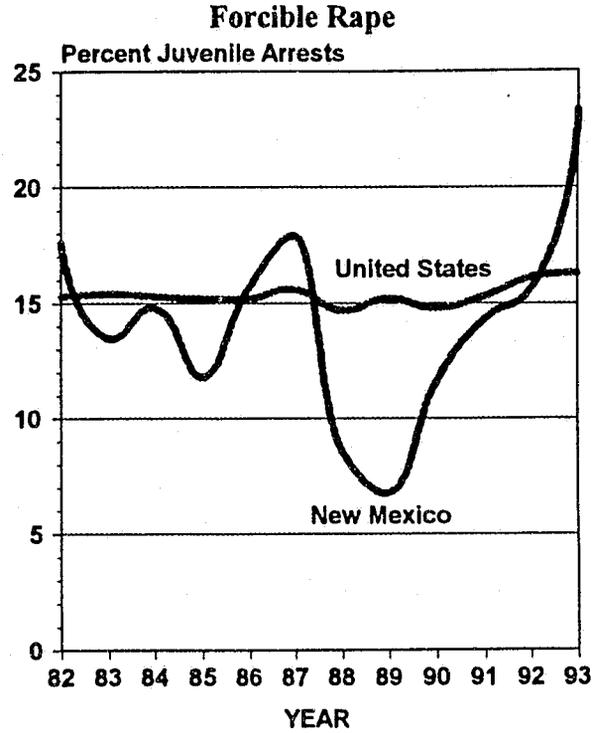
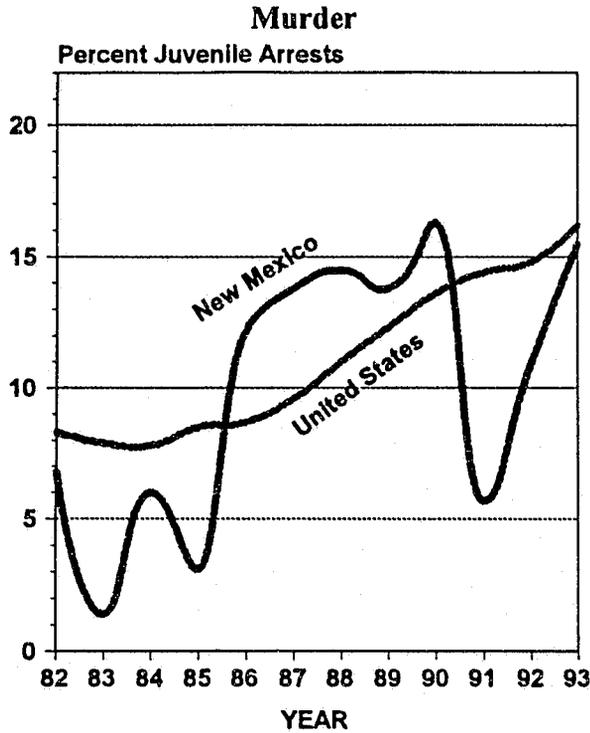
Year	MURDER		RAPE		ROBBERY		AGG ASLT		TOTAL	
	US	NM	US	NM	US	NM	US	NM	US	NM
1982	8.3	6.8	15.3	17.6	25.1	16.9	13.8	14.6	17.1	14.9
1983	7.9	1.4	15.4	13.5	27.9	20.9	13.8	14.2	18.3	14.9
1984	7.8	6.0	15.3	14.8	26.3	19.0	13.9	12.0	17.4	13.2
1985	8.5	3.1	15.2	11.8	25.6	20.1	14.1	13.7	17.4	14.1
1986	8.7	12.2	15.2	15.7	22.6	14.7	12.7	12.5	15.5	12.9
1987	9.6	13.8	15.6	17.9	22.7	27.3	12.7	13.1	15.5	15.2
1988	11.0	14.5	14.7	8.6	22.0	17.4	12.5	14.7	15.0	14.7
1989	12.3	13.8	15.2	6.8	22.5	20.9	12.9	16.5	15.5	16.5
1990	13.6	16.3	14.8	11.6	22.8	20.7	13.6	17.2	15.6	17.3
1991	14.4	5.7	15.3	14.3	25.9	24.8	14.2	16.6	17.2	17.2
1992	14.8	10.9	16.1	15.6	26.3	23.9	14.7	17.6	17.7	18.0
1993	16.2	15.5	16.3	23.3	28.3	31.0	15.3	19.1	18.5	20.7

Data Source: U.S. Department of Justice, FBI: *Crime in the United States*.

See also: Type of Weapons Used in Violent Crimes: 1982 - 1991 Trends. *New Mexico Crime Statistics*, New Mexico Department of Public Safety, October, 1993.

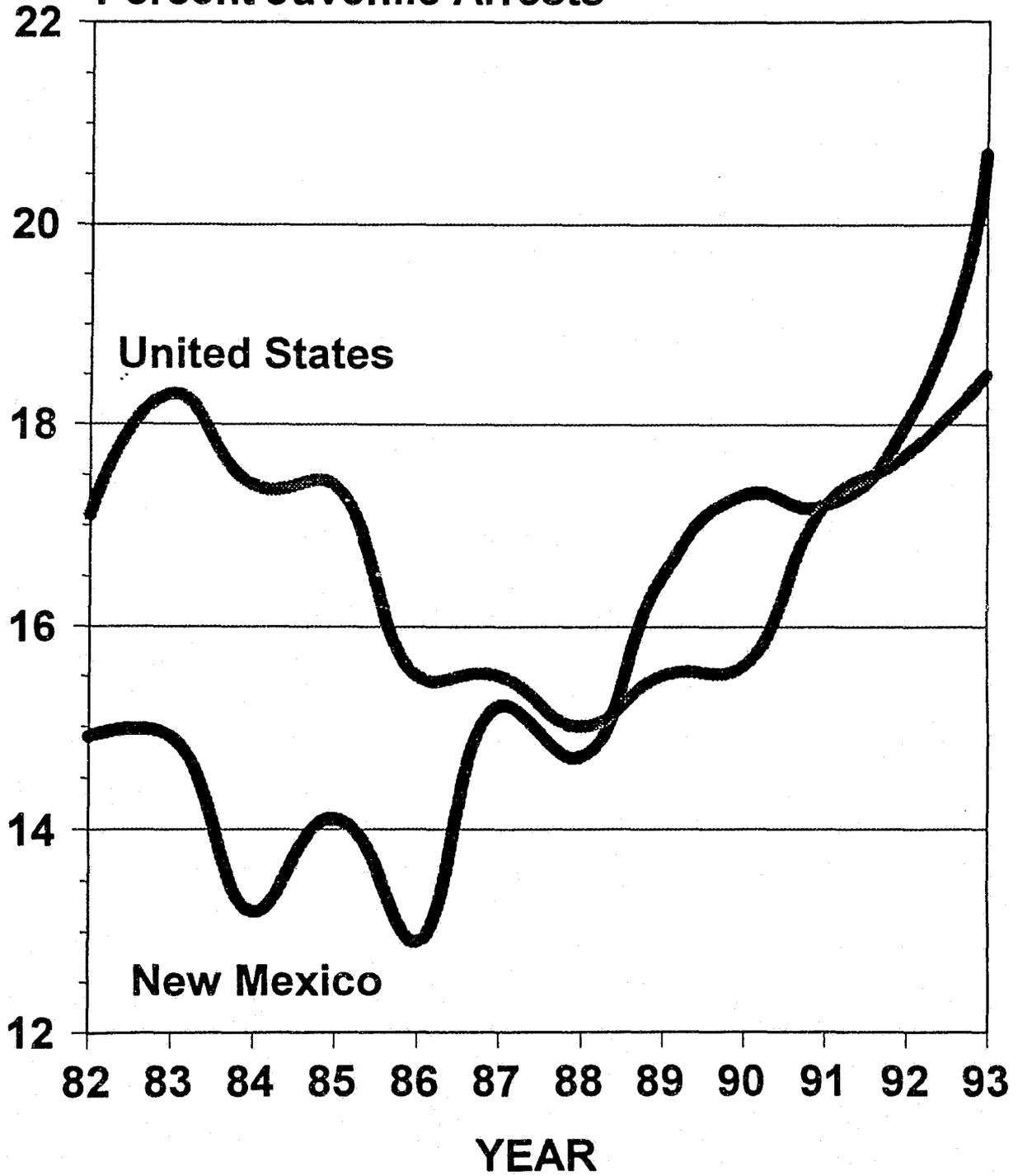
New Mexico Crime Statistics

Percent Juvenile Arrests for UCR Violent Crimes



All UCR Violent Crimes

Percent Juvenile Arrests



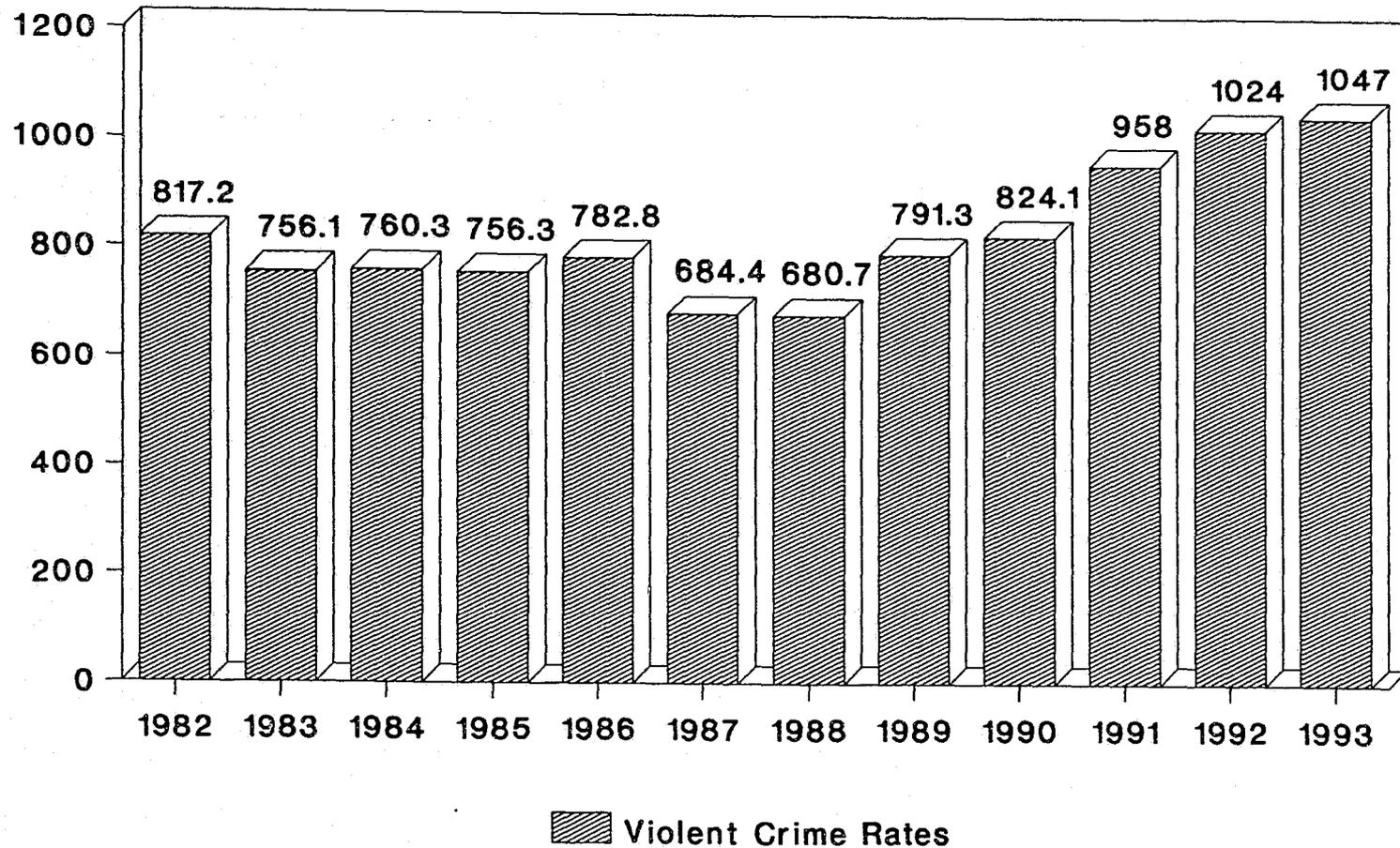
Appendix B:

Crime Rate Trends

Adjusted Statewide Totals

1982 - 1993

Violent Crime Rates in New Mexico 11-year Estimates Based Upon UCR



Source: Office of Special Projects

Appendix C:

Drug Use Trends

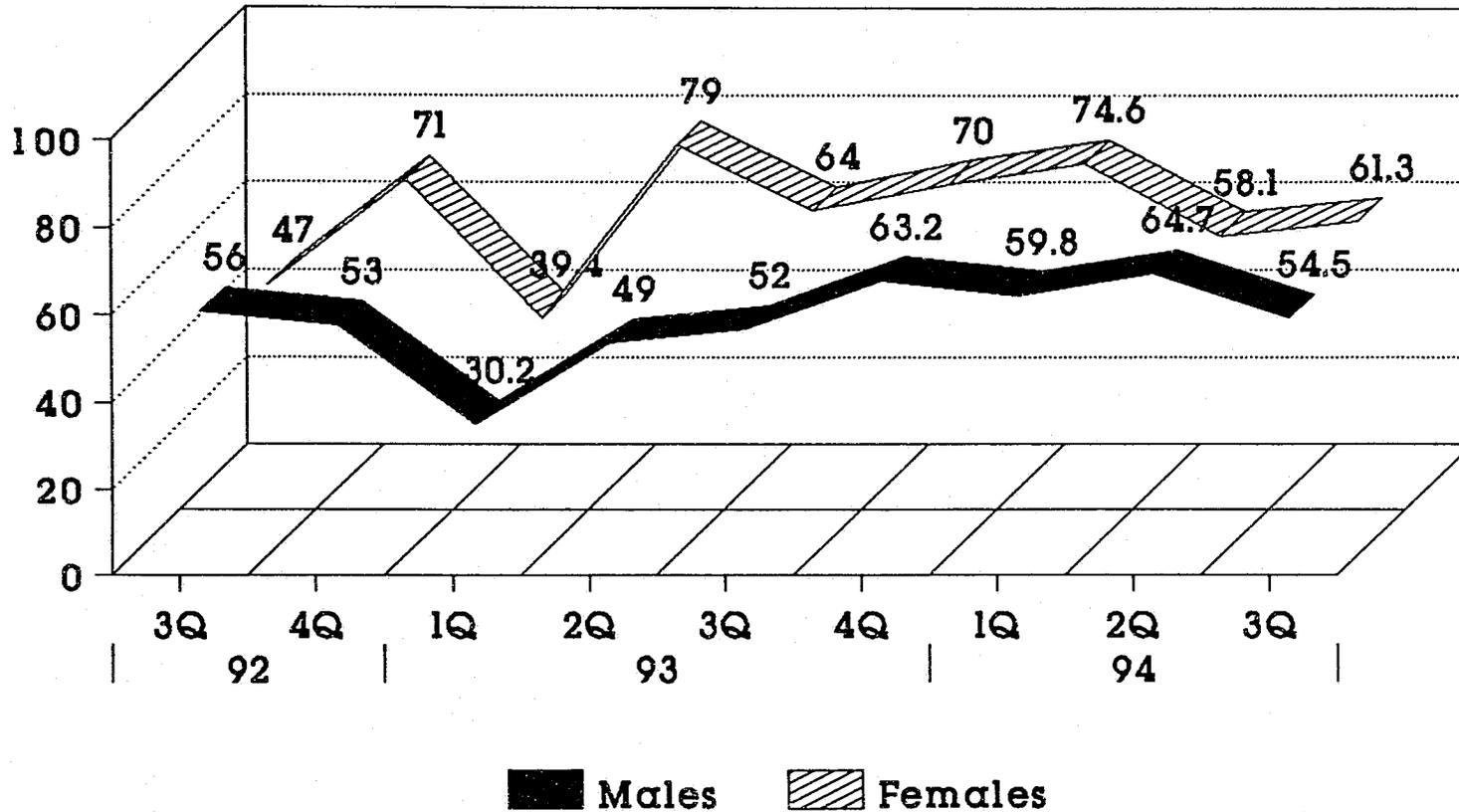
Among Albuquerque Arrestees

1992 - 1994

Current Drug Use Among Arrestees

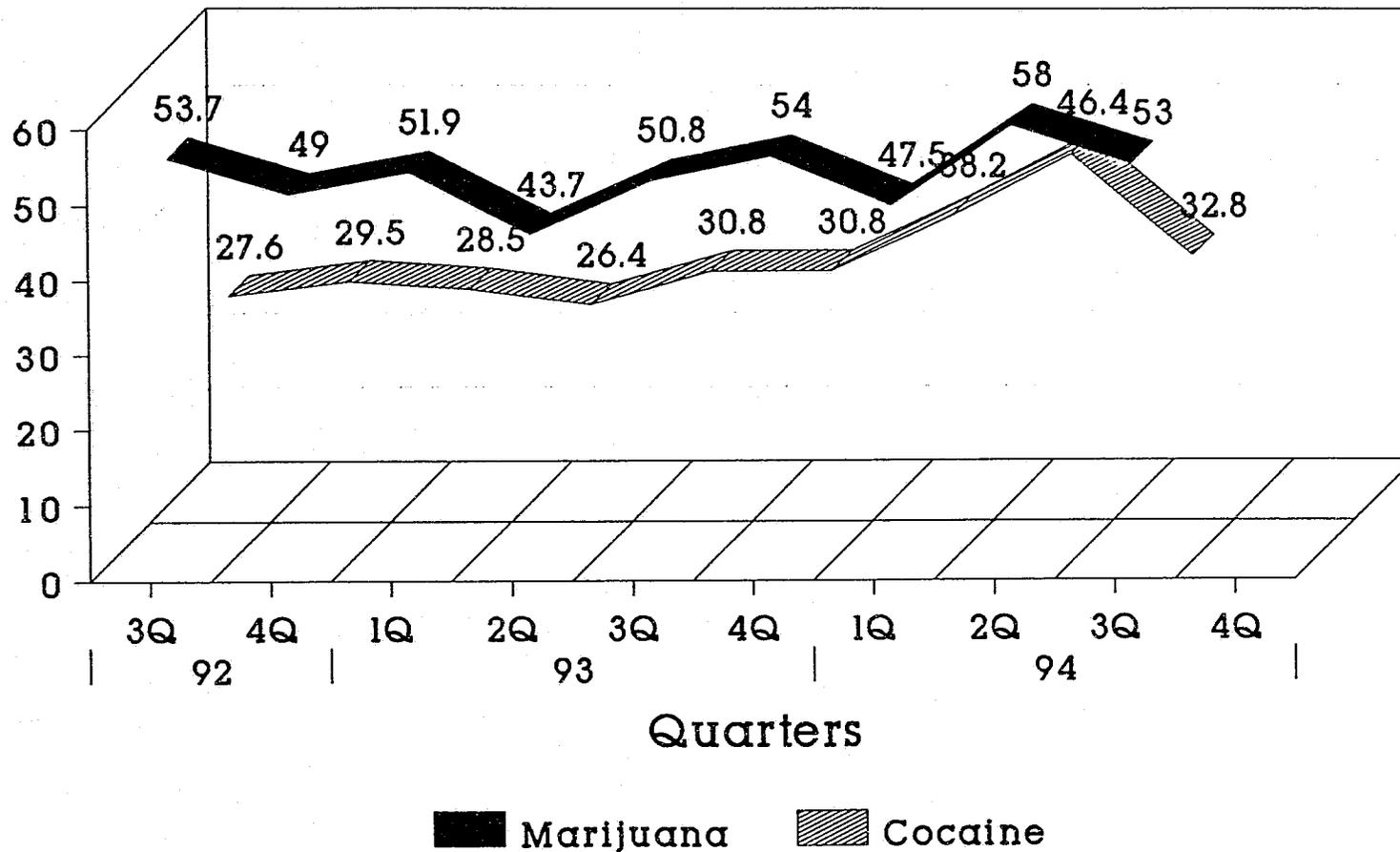
Percent Testing Positive

Albuquerque New Mexico



Source: Depts of Health, Public Safety

Current Drug Use Among Male Arrestees by Self-Report and Urinalysis

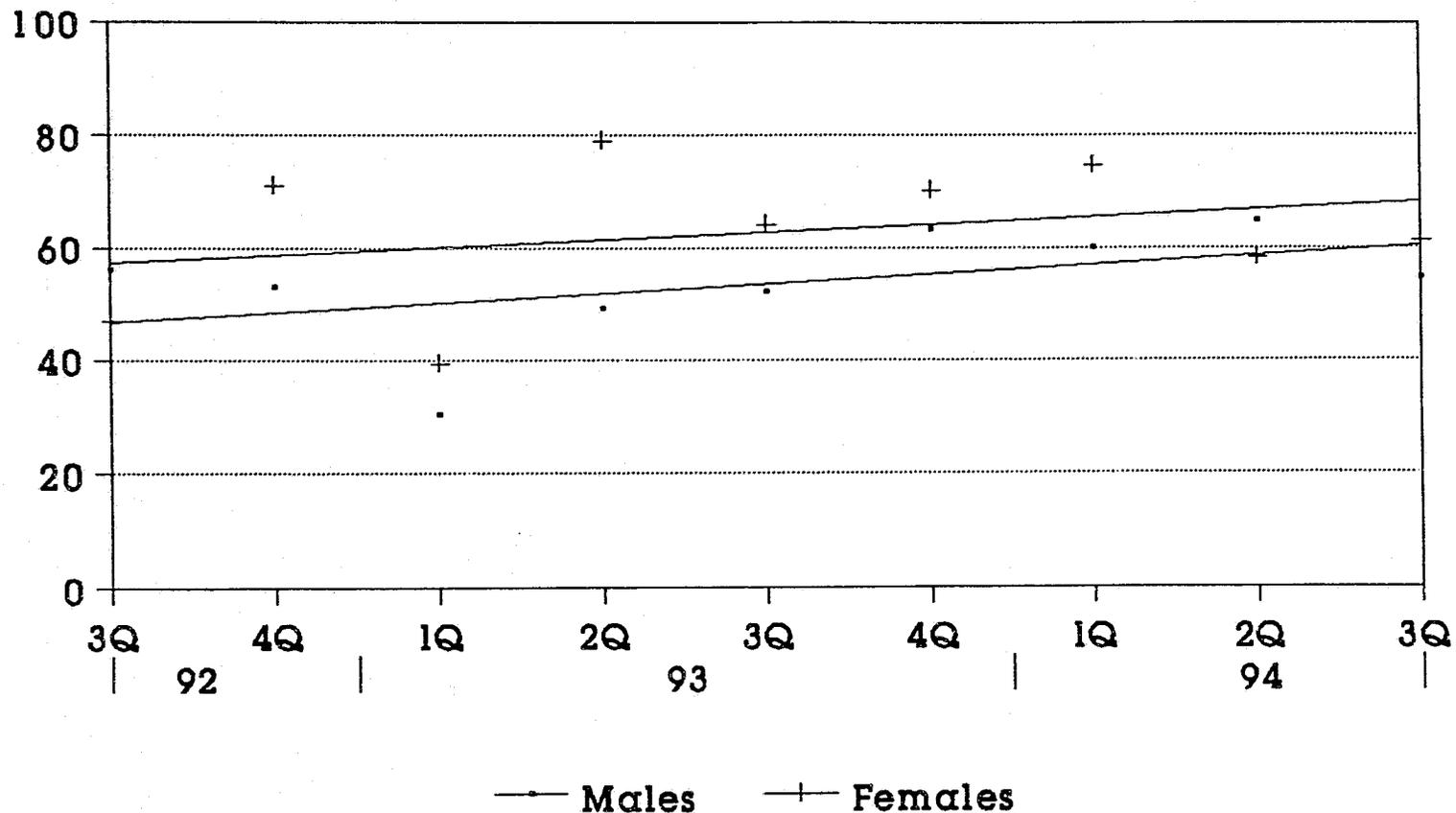


Source: Depts of Health, Public Safety

Current Drug Use Among Arrestees

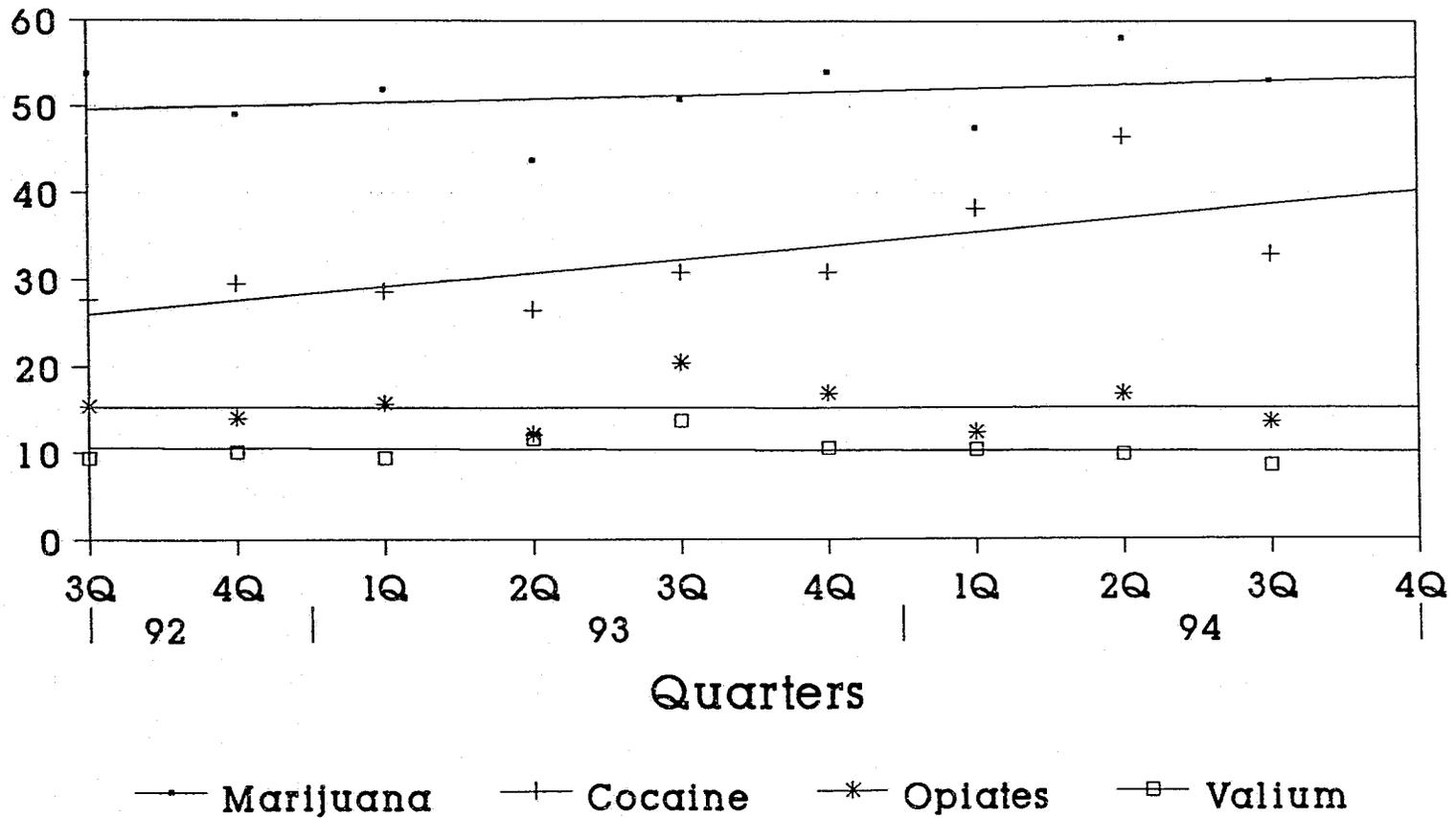
Trends in Percent Testing Positive

Albuquerque New Mexico



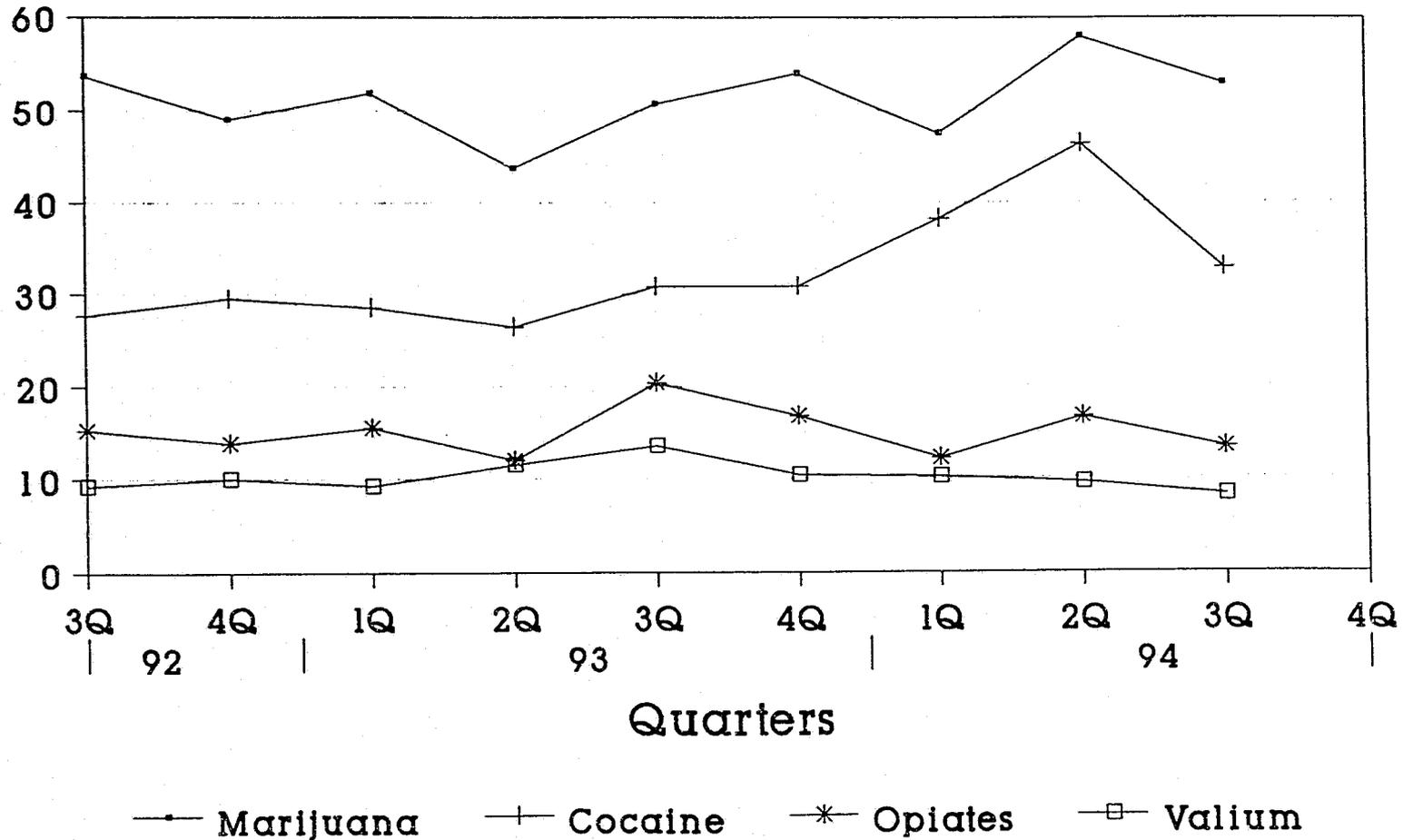
Source: Depts of Health, Public Safety

Trends in Current Drug Use Among Male Arrestees by Self-Report and Urinalysis



Source: Depts of Health, Public Safety

Current Drug Use Among Male Arrestees by Self-Report and Urinalysis



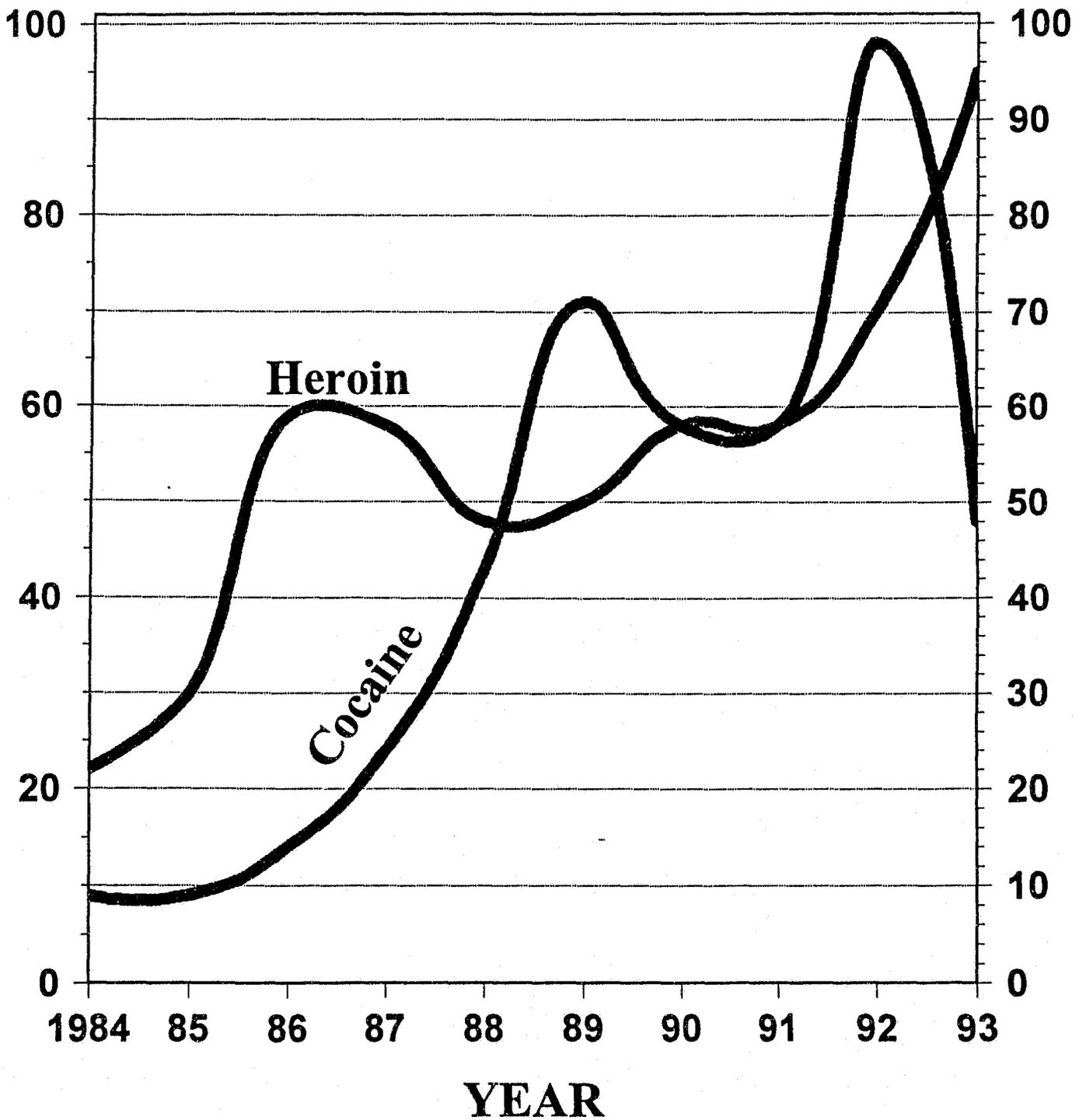
Source: Depts of Health, Public Safety

Appendix D:

**Trends in Number of Deaths
Attributed to Heroin and Cocaine**

1984 - 1993

Number of Deaths



Source: Office of the Medical Investigator
Annual Reports

Appendix E:

**Trends in Urban and Rural
New Mexico Drug Arrest Rates
1982 - 1992**

**Trends in Urban & Rural Drug
Arrests**

**New Mexico
1982-1992**

**Office of Special Projects
Law Enforcement Research & Statistics Section
New Mexico Department of Public Safety**

**Technical
Appendix**

Table 1
Number of Arrests and Arrest Rates for All Types of Drug Violations in Urban and Rural Areas

Area	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	SUM
Urban	2200	2322	2640	3094	2595	2480	2596	2964	2274	1775	1898	26838
Rate	254.7	272.2	301.2	346.1	304.9	282.4	294.4	333.4	265.4	212.1	210.8	
Rural	1118	1975	1418	1619	1670	1561	2154	1828	1094	811	928	16176
Rate	246.1	423.3	295.1	326.6	334.8	311.9	423.4	356.6	209.3	150.3	168.3	

Table 2
Number of Arrests and Arrest Rates for Drug Trafficking Offenses in Urban and Rural Areas

Area	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	SUM
Urban	473	419	687	746	675	762	839	964	699	629	630	7523
Rate	54.8	49.1	78.4	83.4	79.3	86.8	95.1	108.4	81.6	75.2	70.0	
Rural	568	768	462	579	679	523	665	727	476	423	508	6378
Rate	125.0	164.6	96.2	116.8	136.1	104.5	130.7	141.8	91.1	78.3	92.1	

Table 3
Number of Arrests and Arrest Rates for Drug Possession Offenses in Urban and Rural Areas

Area	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	SUM
Urban	1727	1900	1953	2349	1921	1718	1757	2001	1576	1146	1269	19317
Rate	200.0	222.8	222.8	262.7	225.7	195.7	199.2	225.0	183.9	137.0	140.9	
Rural	550	1207	956	1040	991	1038	1490	1101	618	389	419	9799
Rate	121.0	258.7	199.0	210.0	198.6	207.4	292.9	214.8	118.3	72.0	76.0	

Trends in Urban & Rural Drug Arrests, New Mexico: 1982 - 1992

Table 4

Number of Arrests and Arrest Rates for Cocaine Related Offenses (Trafficking & Possession) in Urban and Rural Areas

Area	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	SUM
Urban	119	176	312	406	465	386	619	871	701	567	644	5266
Rate	13.8	20.6	35.6	45.4	54.6	44.0	70.2	98.0	81.8	67.8	71.5	
Rural	152	191	256	262	449	317	277	285	272	260	276	2997
Rate	33.4	40.9	53.3	52.9	90.0	63.3	54.4	55.6	52.1	48.2	50.0	

Table 5

Number of Arrests and Arrest Rates for Cocaine Trafficking in Urban and Rural Areas

Area	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	SUM
Urban	50	58	168	238	221	221	350	455	370	332	211	2674
Rate	5.8	6.8	19.2	26.6	26.0	25.2	39.7	51.2	43.2	39.7	23.4	
Rural	115	143	142	108	275	196	186	212	189	162	325	2053
Rate	25.3	30.6	29.6	21.8	55.1	39.2	36.6	41.4	36.2	30.0	58.9	

Table 6

Number of Arrests and Arrest Rates for Cocaine Possession Offenses in Urban and Rural Areas

Area	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	SUM
Urban	69	118	144	168	245	164	269	416	332	234	286	2445
Rate	8.0	13.8	16.4	18.8	28.8	18.7	30.5	46.8	38.7	28.0	31.8	
Rural	37	48	114	154	174	121	91	73	84	99	108	1103
Rate	8.1	10.3	23.7	31.1	34.9	24.2	17.9	14.2	16.1	18.3	19.6	

Table 7

Number of Arrests and Arrest Rates for Marijuana Related Offenses (Trafficking & Possession) in Urban and Rural Areas

Area	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	SUM
Urban	1765	1809	1967	2159	1614	1545	1502	1647	1177	959	1031	17175
Rate	204.4	212.1	224.4	241.5	189.6	176.0	170.3	185.2	137.4	114.6	114.5	
Rural	863	1633	1062	1231	1145	1144	1712	1388	734	478	620	12010
Rate	189.9	350.0	221.0	248.4	229.5	228.5	336.5	270.8	140.5	88.5	112.4	

Table 8

Number of Arrests and Arrest Rates for Marijuana Trafficking Offenses in Urban and Rural Areas

Area	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	SUM
Urban	369	292	432	358	313	372	337	380	279	255	211	3598
Rate	42.7	34.2	49.3	40.0	36.8	42.4	38.2	42.7	32.6	30.5	23.4	
Rural	379	527	263	385	359	284	395	422	240	217	325	3796
Rate	83.4	113.0	54.7	77.7	72.0	56.7	77.6	82.3	45.9	40.2	58.9	

Table 9

Number of Arrests and Arrest Rates for Marijuana Possession Offenses in Urban and Rural Areas

Area	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	SUM
Urban	1396	1517	1535	1801	1301	1172	1165	1268	899	704	820	13578
Rate	161.6	177.9	175.1	201.4	152.8	133.5	132.1	142.6	104.9	84.1	91.1	
Rural	484	1106	798	846	786	860	1316	967	494	261	295	8213
Rate	106.5	237.1	166.1	170.7	157.5	171.8	258.7	188.7	94.5	48.3	53.5	

Trends in Urban & Rural Drug Arrests, New Mexico: 1982 - 1992

Table 10
Comparison of Arrest Rates in Three Different Size Service Areas: 1982 - 1992

ARREST MEASURE	SIZE OF SERVICE AREAS								
	LARGE ^A			MEDIUM			SMALL		
	1982	1992	% CHANGE	1982	1992	% CHANGE	1982	1992	% CHANGE
Total Drug Violations	181.3	213.7	+18.0	273.4	217.4	-20.5	155.3	193.8	+24.8
Trafficking Violations	24.3	76.9	+216.5	88.5	73.0	-17.5	63.6	44.2	-30.5
Cocaine	2.5	51.8	+1972.0	7.1	26.5	+273.2	12.0	9.6	-20.0
Marijuana	16.2	19.4	+19.8	74.3	39.4	-47.0	45.5	31.7	-30.3
Possession Violations	156.8	136.8	-12.8	212.7	144.4	-32.1	85.7	149.6	+74.6
Cocaine	5.3	37.7	+611.3	5.3	40.5	+664.2	14.7	8.1	-44.9
Marijuana	117.2	80.1	-31.7	162.2	90.5	-44.2	67.6	123.8	+83.1
All Cocaine Violations	7.8	89.5	+1047.4	12.4	67.0	+440.3	26.8	17.7	-34.0
All Marijuana Violations	133.4	99.5	-25.4	236.5	129.9	-45.1	112.4	155.4	+38.3

^ALarge: >50,000 residents

Medium: 10,000 to 50,000 residents

Small: <10,000 residents

Excludes arrests made by the New Mexico State Police

Table 11
Arrest Rates for All Types of Drug Violations in Different Size Service Areas

Size	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992
Large	181.3	211.8	253.3	283.1	267.3	276.4	287.6	363.1	234.2	184.1	213.7
Medium	273.4	269.4	282.7	266.5	209.4	174.2	181.9	223.8	213.7	202.5	217.4
Small	155.3	184.3	262.7	347.6	206.6	189.7	251.4	228.8	239.3	125.7	193.8

Table 12
Arrest Rates for Drug Trafficking Offenses in Different Size Service Areas

Size	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992
Large	24.3	29.7	53.8	59.9	69.1	80.8	111.4	112.3	65.4	68.7	76.9
Medium	88.5	64.7	80.8	74.3	60.9	62.4	54.4	88.6	81.5	71.4	73.0
Small	63.6	56.2	78.9	119.4	71.1	63.5	50.4	67.2	72.2	32.5	44.2

Table 13
Arrest Rates for Drug Possession Offenses in Different Size Service Areas

Size	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992
Large	156.8	182.1	199.6	223.2	198.2	195.6	176.2	250.7	168.8	115.4	136.8
Medium	212.7	204.7	201.9	192.3	148.5	111.7	127.3	135.2	132.1	131.1	144.4
Small	85.7	126.6	183.8	228.9	135.5	126.9	200.9	161.6	167.1	93.2	149.6

Large: >50,000 residents

Medium: 10,000 to 50,000 residents

Small: <10,000 residents

Excludes arrests made by the New Mexico State Police

Trends in Urban & Rural Drug Arrests, New Mexico: 1982 - 1992

Table 14
Arrest Rates for Cocaine Related Offenses (Trafficking & Possession) in Different Size Service Areas

Size	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992
Large	7.8	23.0	43.7	54.3	53.4	59.7	81.2	127.9	82.4	75.3	89.5
Medium	12.4	16.9	21.5	24.3	49.1	24.5	32.8	47.3	71.6	52.2	67.0
Small	26.8	23.5	46.7	43.9	40.4	18.6	21.3	27.9	27.3	25.6	17.7

Table 15
Arrest Rates for Cocaine Trafficking Offenses in Different Size Service Areas

Size	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992
Large	2.5	6.8	16.0	29.9	26.7	30.0	43.4	60.6	37.4	43.6	51.8
Medium	7.1	6.8	12.4	12.8	23.0	18.4	21.4	32.3	46.4	28.5	26.5
Small	12.0	7.1	19.2	3.1	15.7	7.1	8.9	14.2	18.2	6.9	9.6

Table 16
Arrest Rates for Cocaine Possession Offenses in Different Size Service Areas

Size	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992
Large	5.3	16.2	27.5	24.2	26.5	29.7	37.8	67.3	45.0	31.7	37.7
Medium	5.3	10.0	9.1	11.5	25.8	6.2	11.4	15.1	25.0	23.6	40.5
Small	14.7	16.4	27.6	41.6	24.7	11.5	12.5	13.7	9.1	19.4	8.1

Large: >50,000 residents

Medium: 10,000 to 50,000 residents

Small: <10,000 residents

Excludes arrests made by the New Mexico State Police

Table 17
Marijuana Related Offenses (Trafficking & Possession) in Different Size Service Areas

Size	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992
Large	133.4	146.7	169.8	177.1	146.2	142.5	139.7	171.2	103.2	83.7	99.5
Medium	236.5	220.4	226.5	198.8	135.1	123.1	126.3	144.1	106.3	120.8	129.9
Small	112.4	147.9	184.6	237.4	149.7	157.0	205.1	176.4	198.9	92.6	155.4

Table 18
Arrest Rates for Marijuana Trafficking Offenses in Different Size Service Areas

Size	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992
Large	16.2	16.2	29.2	18.9	25.0	29.5	44.0	37.8	23.0	22.1	19.4
Medium	74.3	49.4	57.9	40.2	28.7	36.3	28.2	36.1	27.5	35.9	39.4
Small	45.5	46.2	47.5	94.0	51.7	49.4	31.4	45.9	48.8	23.1	31.7

Table 19
Arrest Rates for Marijuana Possession Offenses in Different Size Service Areas

Size	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992
Large	117.2	130.6	140.5	158.1	121.2	113.0	95.6	133.4	80.3	61.6	80.1
Medium	162.2	170.9	168.6	158.6	106.4	86.8	97.9	107.9	78.8	84.9	90.5
Small	67.6	101.0	136.4	143.3	98.1	108.3	173.7	130.5	149.5	69.4	123.8

Large: >50,000 residents

Medium: 10,000 to 50,000 residents

Small: <10,000 residents

Excludes arrests made by the New Mexico State Police

Trends in Urban & Rural Drug Arrests, New Mexico: 1982 - 1992

Table 20
Number of Arrests for All Types of Drug Violations in Different Regions of the State

Region	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	SUM
Western	404	420	630	536	501	415	345	356	409	282	338	4636
Central, I-25	936	1152	1383	1741	1554	1651	1846	1956	1102	917	1118	15356
Eastern	440	429	434	487	412	225	330	387	418	367	250	4179
Southern	464	516	386	501	301	418	417	410	457	425	454	4749
Other Mix	222	157	236	279	183	134	169	230	221	61	71	1963
NMSP	852	1623	990	1169	1315	1198	1643	1452	761	535	595	12133
SUM	3318	4297	4059	4713	4266	4041	4750	4791	3368	2587	2826	43016

Table 21
Arrest Rates for All Types of Drug Violations in Different Regions of the State

Region	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992
Western	202.2	191.7	301.5	274.0	214.5	182.8	128.7	149.9	171.5	115.8	143.7
Central, I-25	189.7	201.9	241.4	284.9	275.5	281.5	319.4	415.9	258.3	196.1	204.0
Eastern	370.9	316.9	314.9	344.5	286.1	165.3	269.4	314.0	326.6	289.7	257.5
Southern	327.4	383.2	290.6	237.8	146.1	186.6	182.8	179.9	180.3	180.5	211.7
Other Mix	224.0	197.8	257.2	303.6	189.2	155.1	193.2	224.6	217.7	136.1	161.3
NMSP	187.5	347.9	206.0	235.9	263.6	239.3	322.9	283.3	145.6	99.1	107.9
AVERAGE	293.9	377.2	354.7	376.8	342.8	320.7	369.9	412.6	293.4	231.3	248.2

Table 22
Number of Arrests for Drug Trafficking and Possession Offenses in Different Regions of the State

Region	Drug	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	SUM
Western	Traff.	160	135	201	152	182	147	61	159	155	84	61	1497
	Poss.	245	285	429	384	319	267	284	197	253	198	277	3138
Central, I-25	Traff.	140	174	293	397	438	530	742	637	335	372	460	4518
	Poss.	796	978	1090	1344	1116	1122	1104	1319	767	545	658	10839
Eastern	Traff.	189	102	98	150	72	83	127	143	169	129	83	1345
	Poss.	251	325	336	337	340	142	203	245	249	238	167	2833
Southern	Traff.	87	110	107	124	83	100	85	134	131	123	114	1198
	Poss.	377	406	279	377	218	318	332	276	325	302	340	3550
Other Mix	Traff.	79	40	92	83	44	37	31	43	49	16	28	542
	Poss.	143	117	144	196	139	97	138	187	172	45	43	1421
NMSP	Traff.	387	627	358	418	535	387	458	575	335	327	392	4799
	Poss.	465	996	632	751	780	811	1185	877	426	207	203	7333
SUM	Traff.	1042	1188	1149	1324	1354	1284	1504	1691	1174	1051	1138	13899
	Poss.	2277	3107	2910	3389	2912	2757	3246	3101	2192	1535	1688	29114

Trends in Urban & Rural Drug Arrests, New Mexico: 1982 - 1992

Table 23
Arrest Rates for Drug Trafficking and Possession Offenses in Different Regions of the State

Region	Drug	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992
Western	Traff.	80.1	61.6	96.2	77.7	77.9	64.8	22.8	66.9	65.0	34.5	25.9
	Poss.	122.6	130.1	205.3	196.3	136.6	117.6	105.9	82.9	106.1	81.3	117.8
Central, I-25	Traff.	24.6	30.5	51.1	65.0	77.7	90.4	128.4	135.5	78.5	79.5	83.9
	Poss.	139.8	171.4	190.3	219.9	197.9	191.3	191.0	280.5	179.8	116.5	120.1
Eastern	Traff.	159.3	75.3	71.1	106.1	50.0	61.0	103.7	116.0	132.1	101.8	85.5
	Poss.	211.6	240.0	243.8	238.4	236.1	104.3	165.7	198.8	194.6	187.9	172.0
Southern	Traff.	61.4	81.7	80.5	58.9	40.3	44.6	37.3	58.8	51.7	52.2	53.2
	Poss.	266.0	301.5	210.0	178.9	105.8	142.0	145.5	121.1	128.2	128.3	158.5
Other Mix	Traff.	79.7	50.4	100.3	90.3	45.5	42.8	35.4	42.0	48.3	35.7	63.6
	Poss.	144.3	147.4	156.9	213.3	143.7	112.3	157.8	182.6	169.4	100.4	97.7
NMSP	Traff.	85.2	134.4	74.5	84.3	107.2	77.3	90.0	112.2	64.1	60.6	71.1
	Poss.	102.3	213.5	131.5	151.5	156.3	162.0	232.9	171.1	81.5	38.3	36.8
AVERAGE	Traff.	92.3	104.3	100.4	105.9	108.8	101.9	117.1	145.6	102.3	93.9	99.9
	Poss.	201.8	272.7	254.3	271.0	234.0	218.8	252.8	267.1	190.9	137.6	148.2

Table 24
Number of Arrests for Cocaine and Marijuana Trafficking Offenses in Different Regions of the State

Region	Drug	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	SUM
Western	Coc.	4	10	6	20	46	28	13	48	61	27	12	275
	Marij.	141	103	170	111	98	96	35	88	86	47	46	1,021
Central, I-25	Coc.	12	38	83	172	166	205	279	303	191	222	287	1,958
	Marij.	99	102	162	132	171	193	297	231	114	127	138	1,766
Eastern	Coc.	32	25	32	21	25	20	51	67	107	71	46	497
	Marij.	140	57	59	92	40	55	69	57	41	51	30	691
Southern	Coc.	1	0	30	20	46	27	36	53	64	41	39	357
	Marij.	78	106	61	57	32	67	49	62	59	74	60	705
Other Mix	Coc.	16	4	19	13	15	4	10	16	20	3	7	127
	Marij.	60	34	58	59	24	26	19	12	27	11	20	350
NMSP	Coc.	100	123	140	100	197	134	147	180	114	130	135	1,500
	Marij.	231	417	185	292	306	220	264	352	192	163	242	2,864
SUM	Coc.	165	200	310	346	495	418	536	667	557	494	526	4,714
	Marij.	749	819	695	743	671	657	733	802	519	473	536	7,397

Table 25
Arrest Rates for Cocaine and Marijuana Trafficking Offenses in Different Regions of the State

Region	Drug	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992
Western	Coc.	2.0	4.7	2.9	10.2	19.8	12.2	4.8	20.3	25.8	11.1	5.1
	Marij.	70.3	46.9	81.3	56.9	42.1	42.2	12.9	37.1	35.9	19.2	19.6
Central, I-25	Coc.	2.1	6.7	14.4	28.2	29.3	34.9	48.3	64.4	44.8	47.4	52.4
	Marij.	17.4	17.9	28.4	21.7	30.3	32.9	51.4	49.1	26.8	27.2	25.2
Eastern	Coc.	26.6	18.8	23.3	14.9	17.6	14.8	41.6	54.7	83.8	56.0	47.4
	Marij.	117.8	41.7	42.9	64.7	28.1	40.6	56.2	45.8	31.7	39.9	30.9
Southern	Coc.	0.8	0.0	22.6	9.5	22.3	12.1	15.8	23.2	25.3	17.5	18.2
	Marij.	54.9	78.7	45.6	27.1	15.5	30.0	21.5	27.2	23.4	31.3	28.0
Other Mix	Coc.	15.7	5.4	20.7	13.8	15.9	4.6	11.4	15.6	19.8	6.7	15.9
	Marij.	60.4	43.3	63.1	63.7	24.6	29.7	21.7	11.7	26.1	24.5	45.4
NMSP	Coc.	22.0	26.4	29.1	20.2	39.5	26.8	28.9	35.1	21.8	24.1	24.5
	Marij.	50.8	89.4	38.6	58.9	61.3	43.9	51.9	68.7	36.7	30.2	43.9
AVERAGE	Coc.	14.6	17.6	27.1	27.7	39.8	33.2	41.7	57.4	48.5	44.2	46.2
	Marij.	66.4	71.9	60.7	59.4	53.9	52.1	57.1	69.1	45.2	42.3	47.1

Table 26
Number of Arrests for Cocaine and Marijuana Possession Offenses in Different Regions of the State

Region	Drug	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	SUM
Western	Coc.	9	13	26	25	26	10	28	16	26	36	75	290
	Marij.	221	263	369	323	250	222	214	161	202	137	187	2549
Central, I-25	Coc.	31	82	147	140	171	185	226	357	217	137	192	1885
	Marij.	593	710	767	970	661	646	594	699	335	294	351	6620
Eastern	Coc.	12	37	14	39	90	22	22	23	63	56	57	435
	Marij.	233	248	300	237	236	110	169	198	108	159	95	2093
Southern	Coc.	6	17	14	27	19	8	29	26	38	55	37	276
	Marij.	306	320	209	302	156	227	277	233	247	188	277	2742
Other Mix	Coc.	16	4	21	25	20	4	6	19	23	16	4	158
	Marij.	118	109	102	138	106	87	118	146	134	27	34	1119
NMSP	Coc.	32	12	36	66	92	56	49	48	48	33	26	498
	Marij.	410	972	587	678	678	740	1109	797	366	159	171	6667
SUM	Coc.	106	165	258	322	418	285	360	489	415	333	391	3542
	Marij.	1881	2622	2334	2648	2087	2032	2481	2234	1392	964	1115	21790

Trends in Urban & Rural Drug Arrests, New Mexico: 1982 - 1992

Table 27
Arrest Rates for Cocaine and Marijuana Possession Offenses in Different Regions of the State

Region	Drug	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992
Western	Coc.	4.5	5.9	12.4	12.8	11.1	4.4	10.4	6.7	10.9	14.8	31.9
	Marij.	110.6	120.0	176.6	165.1	107.0	97.8	79.8	67.8	84.7	56.2	79.5
Central, I-25	Coc.	5.4	14.4	25.7	22.9	30.3	31.5	39.1	75.9	50.9	29.3	35.0
	Marij.	104.2	124.4	133.9	158.7	117.2	110.2	102.8	148.7	78.5	62.9	64.0
Eastern	Coc.	10.1	27.3	10.2	27.6	62.5	16.2	18.0	18.7	49.2	44.2	58.7
	Marij.	196.4	183.2	217.7	167.6	163.9	80.8	138.0	160.7	84.4	125.5	97.9
Southern	Coc.	4.2	12.6	10.5	12.8	9.2	3.6	12.7	11.4	15.0	23.4	17.3
	Marij.	215.9	237.7	157.3	143.3	75.7	101.3	121.4	102.3	97.4	79.8	129.2
Other Mix	Coc.	16.1	5.0	22.9	27.2	20.7	4.6	6.9	18.6	22.7	35.7	9.1
	Marij.	119.1	137.3	111.2	150.2	109.6	100.7	134.9	142.6	132.0	60.2	77.2
NMSP	Coc.	7.0	2.6	7.5	13.3	18.4	11.2	9.6	9.4	9.2	6.1	4.7
	Marij.	90.2	208.3	141.1	136.8	135.9	147.8	218.0	155.5	70.0	29.4	31.0
AVERAGE	Coc.	9.4	14.5	22.5	25.7	33.6	22.6	28.0	42.1	36.1	29.8	35.1
	Marij.	166.7	230.2	204.0	211.7	167.7	161.3	193.2	192.4	121.2	99.7	100.0

Table 28

Number of Arrests for All Cocaine and Marijuana Related Offenses (Trafficking & Possession) in Different Regions of the State

Region	Drug	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	SUM
Western	Coc.	13	23	32	45	72	38	41	64	87	63	87	565
	Marij.	361	366	539	434	349	318	249	249	288	184	233	3570
Central, I-25	Coc.	43	120	230	312	337	390	505	660	408	359	479	3843
	Marij.	692	812	929	1102	832	838	891	930	450	421	489	8386
Eastern	Coc.	44	63	46	60	115	42	73	90	170	127	103	932
	Marij.	372	305	359	328	276	166	238	254	149	209	125	2781
Southern	Coc.	7	17	44	47	65	35	65	79	102	96	76	633
	Marij.	384	426	270	359	188	294	326	295	306	262	337	3447
Other Mix	Coc.	32	8	40	38	35	8	16	35	43	19	11	285
	Marij.	178	143	160	196	130	112	137	158	160	38	54	1466
NMSP	Coc.	132	135	176	166	289	190	196	228	162	163	161	1998
	Marij.	641	1389	772	970	984	960	1373	1149	558	322	413	9531
SUM	Coc.	271	365	568	668	913	703	896	1156	972	827	917	8256
	Marij.	2628	3441	3029	3389	2759	2688	3214	3035	1911	1436	1651	29181

Trends in Urban & Rural Drug Arrests, New Mexico: 1982 - 1992

Table 29
Arrest Rates for All Cocaine and Marijuana Related Offenses (Trafficking & Possession) in Different Regions of the State

Region	Drug	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992
Western	Coc.	6.5	10.5	15.3	23.0	30.8	16.7	15.3	27.0	36.5	25.9	37.0
	Marij.	180.6	167.1	256.0	221.8	149.4	140.1	92.8	104.9	120.8	75.5	99.1
Central, I-25	Coc.	7.6	21.0	40.2	51.1	59.8	66.5	87.4	140.4	95.6	76.8	87.4
	Marij.	121.6	142.3	162.2	180.3	147.5	142.9	154.2	197.8	105.5	90.0	89.2
Eastern	Coc.	37.1	46.5	33.4	42.4	79.8	30.9	59.6	73.0	132.8	100.3	106.1
	Marij.	313.6	225.3	260.5	232.0	191.6	121.9	194.3	206.1	116.4	165.0	128.8
Southern	Coc.	4.9	12.6	33.1	22.3	31.6	15.6	28.5	34.7	40.2	40.8	35.4
	Marij.	270.9	316.4	203.2	170.4	91.3	131.2	142.9	129.5	120.7	111.3	157.1
Other Mix	Coc.	32.3	10.1	43.6	41.0	36.2	9.3	18.3	34.2	42.7	42.8	25.0
	Marij.	179.6	180.2	174.4	213.3	134.4	129.6	156.6	154.3	197.8	157.6	122.7
NMSP	Coc.	29.0	28.9	36.6	33.5	57.9	38.0	38.5	44.5	31.0	30.2	29.2
	Marij.	141.1	28.3	160.7	195.7	197.2	191.8	270.0	224.2	106.8	59.6	74.9
AVERAGE	Coc.	24.0	32.0	49.6	53.4	73.4	55.8	69.8	99.6	84.7	73.9	82.0
	Marij.	232.9	302.1	264.7	270.0	221.7	213.3	250.3	261.4	166.5	128.4	148.0