



# New Mexico Child Abuse & Neglect Citizen Review Board

## 2011 Annual Report & Recommendations



A Project of

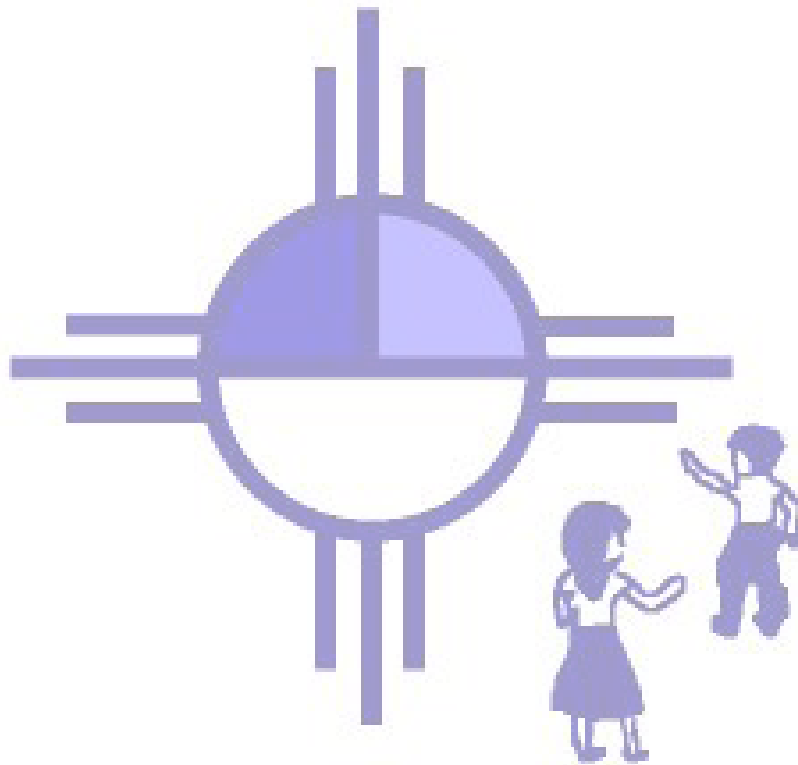
New Mexico



Child Advocacy Networks

# New Mexico Child Abuse and Neglect Citizen Review Board

## **2011 Annual Report and Recommendations**



New Mexico Citizen Review Board is a visionary advocate for the safety, permanency and well-being of individual children in foster care and for statewide improvement of the child welfare system.



# Statewide Advisory Committee

of the  
New Mexico Child Abuse and Neglect Citizen Review Board

## Statewide Advisory Committee

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Dear Friends:

We respectfully present the New Mexico Child Abuse and Neglect Citizen Review Board's 2011 Annual Report and Recommendations. This document represents thousands of hours volunteered by more than 180 caring everyday New Mexicans scattered across the state. Each volunteer has made it their mission to advocate for children that have been neglected or abused in our state.

This report provides you with a wealth of statistical information about the children who were reviewed by local volunteer boards between July 1, 2009 and June 30, 2010. It includes information on the many promising or emerging practices employed by the Children, Youth and Families Department (CYFD) staff, judiciary, volunteer advocates, attorneys, behavioral health provider community, and all the other partners involved in the child protection community. The report highlights many of the challenges New Mexico faces, derived from individual cases reviewed and the collective experience of Citizen Review Board (CRB) volunteers across the state. Finally, this report makes recommendation to our elected officials and policy makers about how the children we strive to serve can experience better outcomes and be safe and well in their biological families or other permanent families.

We realize that these recommendations present challenges. Recent estimates indicate there could be nearly \$450 million fewer state dollars available to address the needs of state government in the fiscal year beginning in June 2011 than in fiscal year 2010. Critical expenditures like Medicaid funded behavioral health services, permanency planning worker positions, and reimbursements for foster parents are included in the diminishing pool of funds. Competition to maintain them at the current level will be spirited during the legislative session this winter. We realize the grim financial predictions do not make the problems facing our children go away, nor do they relieve the professional and volunteer partners in child protection of their duties to innovate and strive for safety, permanency and well-being despite the many obstacles we face.

We would like to invite each of you to learn more about CRB and its role in the child protection system. Nearly every county in New Mexico has a local CRB board, which usually meets monthly to review the cases of children in the custody of CYFD. We encourage you to call the CRB office at 1-866-857-2976 to learn more about serving on a local review board and participating in advocacy for our state's most vulnerable children.

Nationwide many states and the federal government look to the New Mexico model of citizen review as one of the best in the nation if not the best in the nation. New Mexico is a leader in many aspects of the child care system. We are the first state to complete a federal review and a resulting program improvement plan. Together we can continue the progress even in years of fiscal restraint.

Sincerely and gratefully,

Jack D. Carpenter, Chair

Statewide Advisory Committee

New Mexico Child Abuse and Neglect

Citizen Review Board

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# Did You Know ...

Based on CRB reviews conducted July 1, 2009 to June 30, 2010

## Child Factors

Of the 1,867 children reviewed by CRB

- 77% of children came into custody with prior reports to CYFD indicating possible abuse or neglect.
- 59% of children had behavioral or emotional problems.
- 49% of children had educational or developmental delays.
- 34% of children came into custody having had prior custodies with child protective services.
- 17% of children had physical or medical problems.
- 11% of children were sexually abused.
- 9% of children were born drug or alcohol affected.
- 9% of children had multiple disabilities.



## Youth Factors

Of the 354 youth age 14-18 reviewed by CRB



- 30% of youth had substance abuse problems.
- 30% of youth were involved in the juvenile justice system.
- 28% of youth were on runaway status or had a history of running away while in state custody.

## Parent Factors

Of the 3,734 parents reviewed by CRB

- 19% of mothers identity or whereabouts were unknown.
- 36% of fathers identity or whereabouts were unknown.
- Of the parents whose whereabouts and identity were known:
  - 59% of mothers were involved with the criminal justice system.
  - 66% of fathers were involved with the criminal justice system.
  - 77% of mothers had a history of substance abuse.
  - 72% of fathers had a history of substance abuse.
  - 77% of mothers were impacted by unemployment or inadequate financial resources.
  - 67% of fathers were impacted by unemployment or inadequate financial resources.
  - 72% of mothers were impacted by homelessness or inadequate housing.
  - 62% of fathers were impacted by homelessness or inadequate housing.
  - 64% of mothers were impacted by domestic violence.
  - 60% of fathers were impacted by domestic violence.
  - 63% of mothers had mental or emotional illnesses.
  - 35% of fathers had mental or emotional illnesses.



## Did You Know ... Three Year Comparison

<b>CHILD FACTORS</b>	<b>FY10 DATA</b> <small>1,867 children</small>	<b>FY09 DATA</b> <small>2,135 children</small>	<b>FY08 DATA</b> <small>2,086 children</small>
Prior Reports to CYFD	<b>77%</b>	<b>74%</b>	<b>71%</b>
Behavioral or Emotional Problems	<b>59%</b>	<b>63%</b>	<b>63%</b>
Educational or Developmental Delays	<b>49%</b>	<b>50%</b>	<b>45%</b>
Prior Custodies with CYFD	<b>34%</b>	<b>29%</b>	<b>25%</b>
Physical or Medical Problems	<b>17%</b>	<b>17%</b>	<b>18%</b>
Sexually Abused	<b>11%</b>	<b>13%</b>	<b>13%</b>
Born Drug Affected	<b>9%</b>	<b>11%</b>	<b>12%</b>
<b>YOUTH FACTORS</b> <small>Ages 14 – 18</small>	<b>FY10 DATA</b> <small>354 youth</small>	<b>FY09 DATA</b> <small>448 youth</small>	<b>FY08 DATA</b> <small>464 youth</small>
Substance Abuse Problems	<b>30%</b>	<b>27%</b>	<b>30%</b>
Involved in the Juvenile Justice System	<b>30%</b>	<b>28%</b>	<b>28%</b>
On Runaway Status or History of Runaway	<b>28%</b>	<b>21%</b>	<b>23%</b>
<b>PARENT FACTORS</b> <small>In FY 10: 19% of mothers identity/whereabouts were unknown 36% of fathers identity/whereabouts were unknown</small>	<b>FY10 DATA</b> <small>3,734 parents</small>	<b>FY09 DATA</b> <small>4,270 parents</small>	<b>FY08 DATA</b> <small>4,172 parents</small>
History of Substance Abuse	<b>Mothers 77%</b> <b>Fathers 72%</b>	<b>65%</b>	<b>65%</b>
Unemployed or Inadequate Financial Resources	<b>Mothers 77%</b> <b>Fathers 67%</b>	<b>61%</b>	<b>55%</b>
Homeless or Inadequate Housing	<b>Mothers 72%</b> <b>Fathers 62%</b>	<b>57%</b>	<b>53%</b>
Domestic Violence	<b>Mothers 64%</b> <b>Fathers 60%</b>	<b>51%</b>	<b>48%</b>
Mental or Emotional Illness	<b>Mothers 63%</b> <b>Fathers 35%</b>	<b>37%</b>	<b>30%</b>

Section I  
Executive Summary and  
Recommendations

# About The New Mexico Child Abuse and Neglect

## Citizen Review Board

The New Mexico Child Abuse and Neglect Citizen Review Board (CRB) was legislatively created in 1983 “to provide a permanent system for independent and objective monitoring of children placed in the custody of the department.” Specifically, the Citizens Substitute Care Act (Section 32-A-8 NMSA 1978) requires that CRB:

1. Make recommendations to the department, the courts, and the legislature regarding statutes, policies and procedures relating to substitute care. (Section 32-A-8 NMSA 1978)
2. Prior to any judicial review by the court...CRB shall review any dispositional order or the continuation of the order and the department’s progress report on the child and submit a report to the court. (Section 32-A-8 NMSA 1978)

CRB works to fulfill its mandates through the efforts of more than 180 volunteers on 39 local review boards statewide. These volunteers, with the assistance of staff, review the cases of children in state’s custody and make recommendations to the judge presiding over the case. Data gathered at over 2,700 CRB reviews in the last fiscal year are the basis for CRB’s Annual Report and Recommendations to the legislature, the Children, Youth, and Families Department (CYFD), and the courts.

The CRB individual case review’s focus is on the areas that impact children, such as: where they live while they are in foster care (placement), mental and behavioral health needs, physical and dental health needs, educational and developmental needs, and the permanency plan for each child (reunification, adoption, guardianship, or permanent planned living arrangement).

The Citizens Substitute Care Review Act requires the establishment of a CRB Statewide Advisory Committee (SAC) composed of three persons with expertise in the area of substitute care (public members) appointed by the Governor or the Department of Finance and Administration, regional representatives, officers, and one representative from each local CRB board. The committee must make annual recommendations to CYFD, the courts, and the legislature on statutes, policies, and procedures relating to foster care. This is done through the CRB Annual Report and Recommendations.

## 2011 Annual Report: Recommendations

The Fostering Connections to Success and Increasing Adoptions Act of 2008 (P.L. 110-351) has been hailed as the most significant federal legislation in a decade for issues in child welfare.

The law helps to achieve better outcomes for children in the child welfare system, requires effective and swift implementation to bring real change for children and families, and builds momentum for additional federal changes still needed to improve outcomes for children.

In these economically challenging times, the child welfare system is even more stressed and stretched even thinner. The children and families in the child welfare system must be provided appropriate and timely services and hearings to meet federal laws that guide outcomes in the areas of safety, permanency, and well-being (the federal Adoption and Safe Families Act of 1997 and the Fostering Connections to Success and Increasing Adoptions Act of 2008). CYFD, courts, providers, foster parents, the managed care behavioral health organization, and advocates are struggling to provide the mandated and needed services and accountability.

Creative solutions and partnerships will be needed to ensure timely and positive outcomes for children in safety, permanency, and well-being. The need for new money will remain, particularly since there are new federal and state laws with new requirements and recommendations, which also brings new opportunities for federal funds to achieve positive outcomes for children if there are state dollars to match.

In an effort to increase the likelihood of implementing its systemic recommendations, CRB regularly participates in a variety of collaborative task forces and workgroups to understand federal and state mandates, best practices, and upcoming initiatives to better the lives of abused and neglected children.

# 2011 Annual Report: Recommendations

Given this context, and in keeping with the New Mexico Child Abuse and Neglect Citizen Review Board's (CRB) commitment to provide quality recommendations for systemic change in New Mexico's child protection system, the CRB recommendations (one through four) focus more on practices than on new money to increase and enhance services with one exception – subsidized guardianship. The fifth recommendation's focus is on the increased use by CYFD of In-Home Services in New Mexico.

## Recommendation 1

### Improve the supports available to older youth in foster care.

#### CRB data:

- Of the 354 youth aged 14 – 18 years, CRB reviewed in FY10:
  - o 30% had substance abuse problems.
  - o 30% were involved in the juvenile justice system.
  - o 28% were on runaway status or had a history of running away while in state custody.
- In a CRB Data Project, data was collected at CRB reviews from July 1, 2009 through December 31, 2009 on educational issues:
  - o For youth age 16 or older, 42% were on track to graduate and/or complete high school and 8% were on track to receive a GED. 2% had already graduated or had a GED.

**Context:** While not every youth faces every challenge listed, most will encounter various challenges meeting the demands of the adult world. In the ideal world, no child would emancipate or “age-out” of foster care at age 18. Unfortunately, not all youth will have permanent families by that time. Youth who age out of foster care do not have families to fall back on for emotional or financial support. When youth are not adequately transitioned into adulthood, they are more likely to become incarcerated, homeless, mentally or physically unhealthy, or involved in high-risk behaviors.

The Fostering Connections to Success and Increasing Adoptions Act of 2008 makes it possible for youth 16 and older who are adopted from foster care, or who enter into legal guardianship with a relative, to be eligible for Chafee independent living services and education and training vouchers.

The new law requires transition plans for youth within 90 days prior to leaving foster care. The plan must be as detailed as the youth chooses and include specific options on housing, health insurance, education, mentoring opportunities, continuing support services, work force support, etc.

#### Specific CRB Recommendations:

- Refine the transition planning process with youth and monitor and evaluate its implementation in the field. It should be available to youth well before the age of 18, to maximize the development of creative, individualized and comprehensive plans to meet the individual needs of the youth. Each plan should include specific options regarding housing, health insurance and health care, education, local opportunities for mentors, continuing support services and workforce and employment services.
- Actively inventory the community resources available to youth and formalize the development of collaborative relationships between these community partners and CYFD to foster the growth and expansion of these services.

## Recommendation 2

### Improve the educational stability of children in foster care.

#### CRB data:

- Of the 1,867 children/youth reviewed by CRB in FY10: 49% had educational or developmental delays.
- In a CRB Data Project, data was collected at CRB reviews from July 1, 2009 through December 31, 2009 on educational issues:
  - o When a child entered foster care, 32% remained in their school. 66% did not.
  - o During the CRB review period, 57% were able to remain in their same school. 43% did not.

**Context:** All children need support and advocacy to ensure educational success which leads to successful adult lives. Stability is a major component of this success. Foster children face unique challenges, such as the consequences of their abuse and neglect, consequences they experience as they change foster homes which may mean a change in schools, and delayed academic progress and loss of credits due to school disruptions.

The Fostering Connections to Success and Increasing Adoptions Act of 2008 requires state child welfare agencies to coordinate with schools to ensure a child does not change schools when entering foster care (unless remaining in the original school is contrary to child's best interests). If it is in the child's best interests to change schools, law requires immediate enrollment and transfer of educational records. The law permits states to claim the cost of transportation to the original school as part of the foster care maintenance payment.

#### Specific CRB Recommendations (Repeated from prior year):

- Formalize an MOU, interagency agreement or joint directive between CYFD and the Public Education Department that will facilitate information sharing, eliminate barriers to the child remaining in the same school and expedite enrollment when necessary. Designate an existing staff member as a liaison in each state department to encourage collaboration throughout the state.
- Institute educational advocacy training for foster parents and foster youth to help each child and youth receive the appropriate education and support services in regular and special education.
- Add an education and special education component to CYFD core training for case workers. This training should include information to help them engage biological and foster parents in advocating for the foster child's education and to assure that workers are taking the necessary steps to see that foster children are receiving the appropriate education and support services.
- Identify an educational liaison in each county office, not necessarily a separate worker, to be the point person on educational issues. Encourage local school districts to identify a liaison to the local county CYFD office.
- Encourage the enrollment of foster children in pre-kindergarten.

## Recommendation 3

### Preserve connections to family for children in foster care.

#### CRB data:

- Of the 1,867 children/youth reviewed by CRB in FY10:
  - o 38% did not have contact with their mother and/or father.
  - o 31% were not placed with a sibling.
  - o 13% did not have contact with their siblings.

**Context:** Contact with family (parents, siblings, and relatives) can be maintained through face-to-face visits, phone calls, and letters. These connections are very important for maintaining cultural and linguistic connections and in minimizing the trauma to children of being removed from the care of their parent(s).

The Fostering Connections to Success and Increasing Adoptions Act of 2008 requires state child welfare agencies to exercise due diligence to identify and provide notice to all adult grandparents and other relatives of each child (with family and domestic violence exceptions) within 30 days of child's removal from custody of their parent(s). Notice must: specify the child has been removed from custody of parent(s), explain options for relatives to participate in care/placement of the child, and describe requirements to become foster care providers and outline available services and supports.

States are also required to make reasonable efforts to keep siblings together in foster care and adoptive homes. If placing siblings together is contrary to a child's safety and well-being, states must make reasonable efforts to provide frequent visitation or other ongoing contact between siblings.

#### Specific CRB Recommendations:

- Aggressively prioritize the early identification and notification of relatives for appropriate placements when children need to be removed from their home and utilize multiple methods of notification. If placement is not possible or appropriate, consider continued contact to maintain connections.
- Utilize concurrent plans, particularly with relatives, when a plan of reunification appears to be inappropriate.
- Further refine Family Centered Meetings that do more to increase and formalize natural supports and contact with important people (particularly with extended family and self-defined "family") in the children's lives and set up a safety plan for the children.
- Place siblings together when appropriate and maintain visitation if this is not possible. Develop standard decision-making protocols and conduct periodic reassessments of situations when siblings are not placed together or are not having frequent visitations.

For additional background, data, and CRB perspective related to each recommendation and more, refer to the CRB's 2011 Annual Report and Recommendations available January 2011. For more information on CRB, visit our website [www.nmcrb.org](http://www.nmcrb.org).

## Recommendation 4

### Establish subsidized guardianship to support permanent relative placements with grandparents and other relative caregivers.

#### CRB data:

- Of the 1,867 children/youth reviewed by CRB in FY10: 19% were placed in relative foster homes.
- Of the 1,867 children/youth reviewed by CRB in FY10: no child had a plan of Permanent Guardianship. In FY09, 1% of the children reviewed had a plan of Permanent Guardianship.

**Context:** When children can not safely be reunified with their parents, another permanent alternative needs to be explored. Many biological extended families have a hard time embracing the idea of adopting a relative's child but a permanent guardianship may be more feasible for the family. For families and grandparents with limited resources the additional economic strain of raising a child can also be difficult. A significant barrier to this alternative is the lack of financial support for the families. Children who have been abused or neglected have needs (physical, behavioral, and emotional) that must be addressed far into the future.

Under the new federal law, states have the option to use federal Title IV-E funds to provide assistance to eligible children who leave foster care for legal guardianship with a relative.

#### Specific CRB Recommendations:

- Revise laws and policies that will allow subsidized guardianships with grandparents and other relatives.
- Leverage state funds as a match to available federal funds. Even in this time of budget deficits, the use of state funds to provide this match can be a cost savings in the long run resulting from less time in foster care requiring less administrative support and oversight by CYFD workers, attorneys, and others and ultimately lead to better outcomes for children.

## Recommendation 5

### Increase the monitoring and evaluation of in-home services.

#### CRB data:

- Of the 1,867 children/youth reviewed by CRB in FY10: 28% had five or more prior reports. Some had as many as 30 prior reports before entering custody. (CRB only reviews children who are in state's custody, so does not review children who remain in their homes.)

**Context:** In-Home Services are increasingly utilized in New Mexico in an attempt to avert the trauma of removing a child from their home. If the services provided to the individual family are appropriate and adequate for their needs, then families can be preserved. However, if they are not, the needs of children can become more severe by the time they enter custody. It is important to examine the frequency and duration with which families engage in services.

#### Specific CRB Recommendations:

- Share and disseminate timely information and data on in-home services for children and families. An independent review should be considered to help monitor and evaluate success and failure.
- Examine ways to leverage Title IV-E federal dollars to help pay for in-home services to enhance the menu of services available. (Some states have pursued IV-E waivers to pay for the expansion of in-home services.)

Section II  
About Citizen Review Board (CRB)  
&  
Legal Timelines Affecting  
Children in Custody

# Frequently Asked Questions about the New Mexico Child Abuse and Neglect Citizen Review Board

## **What is the Child Abuse and Neglect Citizen Review Board (CRB)?**

CRB consists of over 35 boards around the state made up of concerned community volunteers who, on a monthly basis, review cases of children in state custody due to abuse and neglect.

These community volunteers are trained to review cases and formulate relevant recommendations. They are required to view training videos, an experienced board member is assigned to them as a mentor, and participate in annual training, both on site with each local board, and in larger settings (such as regional training and statewide conferences.)

## **What happens during the Review Board session?**

The CRB members read case information provided by the permanency planning worker and others involved in the case before the review day. By doing this preparation, the volunteers are ready to listen to the interested parties and ask informed, clarifying questions.

Each interested party is asked to speak about the child's current situation and what they believe is in the best interest of the child. CRB members listen and ask questions in order to make appropriate recommendations for the child's care.

## **Who attends the Review Board sessions?**

Attendees include people involved in the child's case. These interested parties may include permanency planning workers, permanency planning worker supervisors, parents, foster parents, guardian ad litem, youth attorneys, CYFD attorneys, Court Appointed Special Advocates (CASA volunteers), parents' attorneys, other relatives of the child, treatment providers, representatives from the tribe if a Native American child is involved, and the child, when appropriate.

## **What happens after a Review Board session?**

After a case is reviewed, the Board members deliberate with a staff member to prepare a report that presents those factors that appear to be either hindering or facilitating the child's expeditious placement in a permanent, safe, and loving home. Additionally, the Board's report includes recommended actions, which may include changing CYFD's permanency plan.

The completed report is then sent to the following parties: the judge presiding over the case, the permanency planning worker, the permanency planning worker's supervisor, all attorneys involved in the case, the CASA volunteer (if one has been appointed), the foster parents, the treatment foster agency, and the tribe if a Native American child is involved.

# Frequently Asked Questions about Systemic Initiatives

## **How does the CRB generate recommendations for system improvement?**

After each case review, comprehensive data is gathered on each child in custody. This data is entered into the CRB database. All data is confidential, and is only used to track trends and make systemic observations and recommendations. This data serves as the basis for this and other CRB reports.

The CRB Statewide Advisory Committee (SAC), as determined by statute, is comprised of a representative from each local board, SAC officers and regional representatives, and three public members. SAC meets throughout the year and monitors what is happening to the children in custody by hearing from the local board representatives and by reviewing data.

## **How does the CRB bring attention to these important issues?**

The CRB and SAC perform various public education functions. SAC identifies relevant data elements and issues affecting the children and the system during the fiscal year, and reports the data and anecdotal information through CRB Interim Reports that spotlight a single issue. SAC also uses its expertise to assist in the CRB Annual Report and Recommendations that reports statewide and county information. In addition, CRB maintains a website ([www.nmcrb.org](http://www.nmcrb.org)) that includes information, data, and links to relevant sites. The CRB and SAC testify before legislative committees on its data, observations, and recommendations. CRB data is also provided to state and national organizations to help illuminate the child protection world.

## **Does the CRB facilitate any independent research that is separate from the review day?**

The SAC identifies issues that need further research and the CRB staff and SAC determines how to gather the needed data. Outside experts are consulted to develop the best methods to obtain pertinent information. Methods utilized have included surveys, interviews, and focus group discussions. The data is then gathered from around the state, analyzed, and distributed through the CRB Interim Reports and CRB Annual Report and Recommendations.

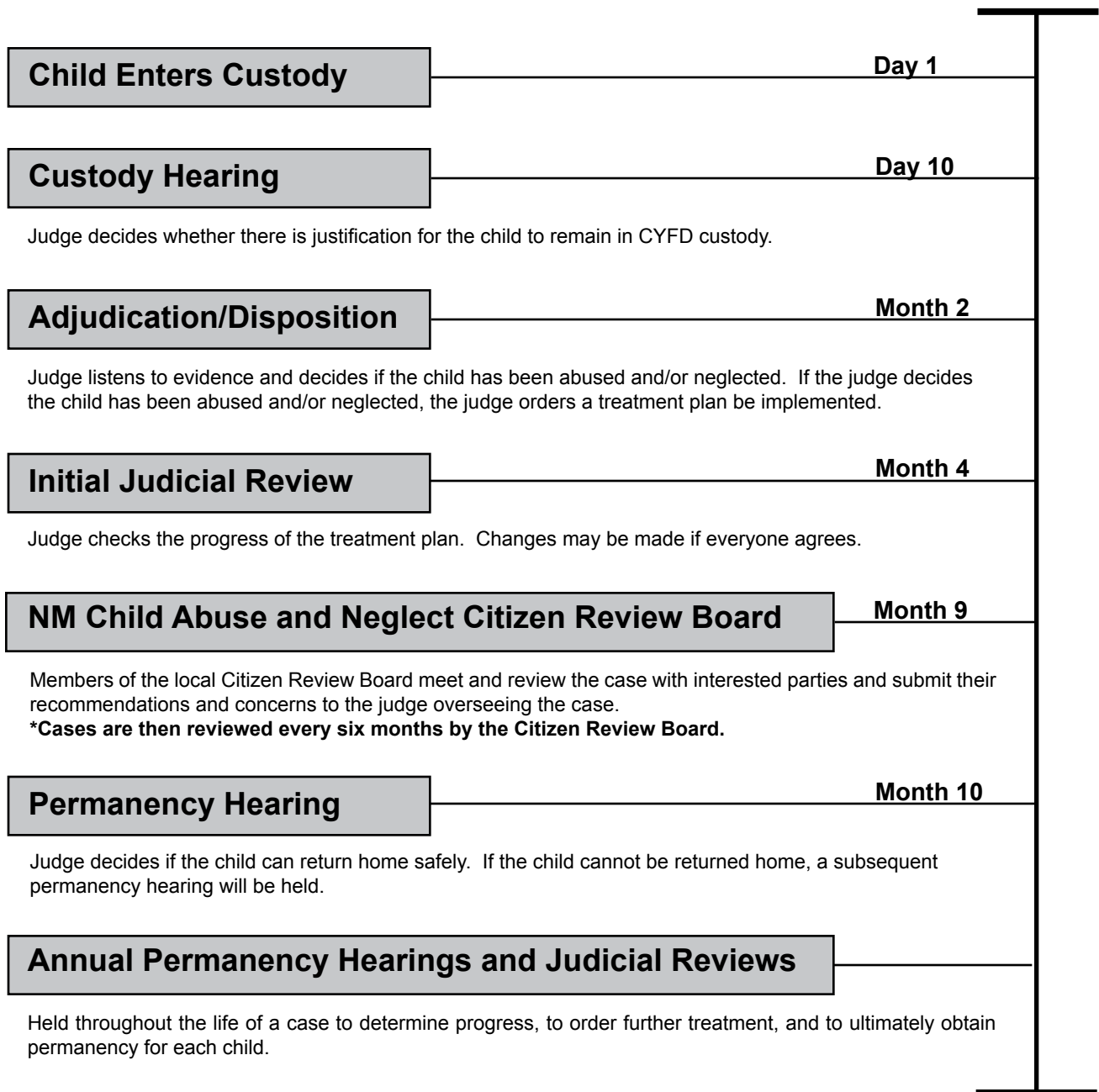
## **Does the CRB do other work?**

The CRB is advised by its Statewide Advisory Committee (SAC). Subcommittees of SAC work on various projects.

## **Does CRB work on a national level?**

New Mexico CRB is a founding member of the National Foster Care Review Coalition (NFCRC) working to improve foster care through foster care review programs. The mission of the national coalition includes helping to ensure the safety, well-being and timely achievement of permanency for children in foster care by informing and influencing individual state and national policy makers, as well as the public. One of the strategies to achieve this is to provide a mechanism to gather and distribute data from independent review systems. For example, data has been collected for the National Working Group on Foster Care and Education. Data has also been collected on youth for a Casey Convening on Youth in Foster Care

# Legal Events and Timelines Affecting the Child



It is easy to forget as we read the numbers and review the data that each number in this report represents a child who has been abused or neglected and whose life has been permanently changed. While reading this report, please remember that each number also represents a child's complex life that is interwoven with a community and is disrupted by abusive or neglectful parents and his or her removal from the home of that parent.

**Report child abuse and neglect to  
CYFD's Statewide Central Intake at 1-800-797-3260.**

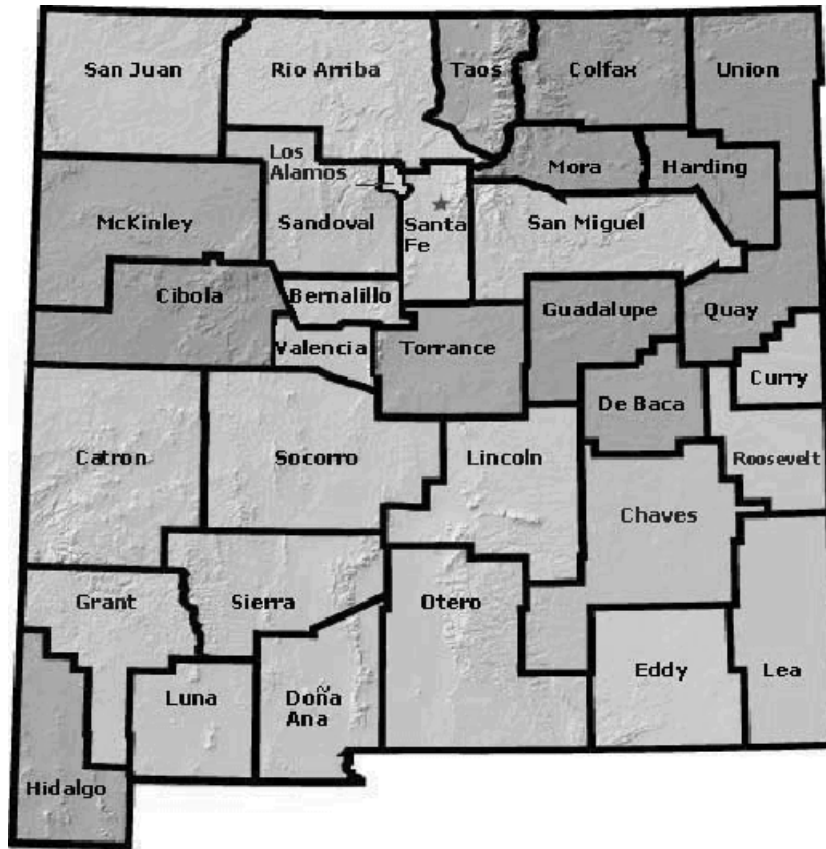
# Section III

## Statewide CRB Data

## CRB Reviews in New Mexico

Fiscal Year 2009: July 1, 2009 - June 30, 2010

**2,720 total reviews involving 1,867 children\***



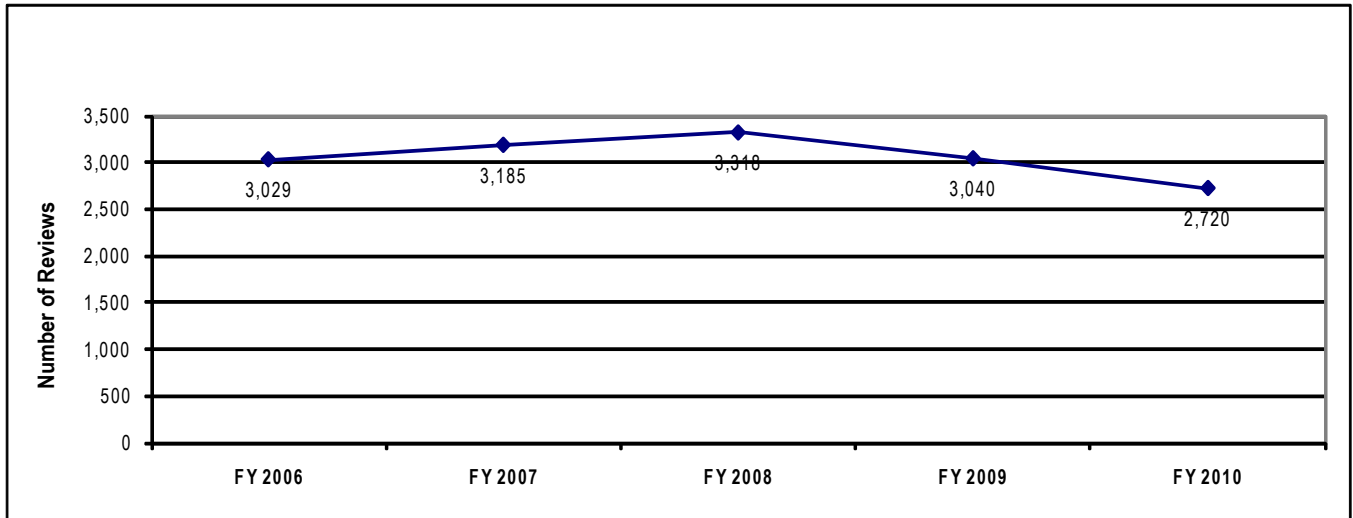
### Total Reviews by County

Bernalillo	<b>820</b>	Harding	<b>4</b>	Roosevelt	<b>44</b>
Catron	<b>0</b>	Hidalgo	<b>0</b>	San Juan	<b>242</b>
Chaves	<b>191</b>	Lea	<b>115</b>	San Miguel	<b>55</b>
Cibola	<b>51</b>	Lincoln	<b>20</b>	Sandoval	<b>27</b>
Colfax	<b>16</b>	Los Alamos	<b>8</b>	Santa Fe	<b>59</b>
Curry	<b>78</b>	Luna	<b>70</b>	Sierra	<b>6</b>
DeBaca	<b>0</b>	McKinley	<b>90</b>	Socorro	<b>13</b>
Dona Ana	<b>245</b>	Mora	<b>0</b>	Taos	<b>33</b>
Eddy	<b>111</b>	Otero	<b>79</b>	Torrance	<b>31</b>
Grant	<b>25</b>	Quay	<b>38</b>	Union	<b>4</b>
Guadalupe	<b>2</b>	Rio Arriba	<b>54</b>	Valencia	<b>189</b>

\* Some children are reviewed more than once per year.

# Total Number of CRB Reviews of Children

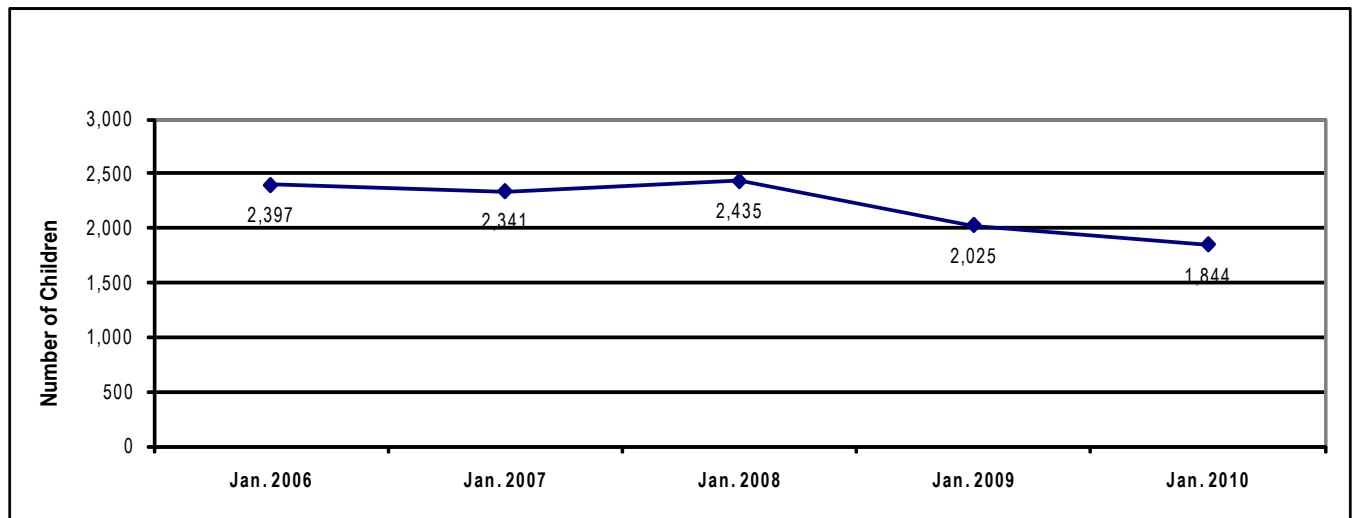
Fiscal Years: 2006 - 2010



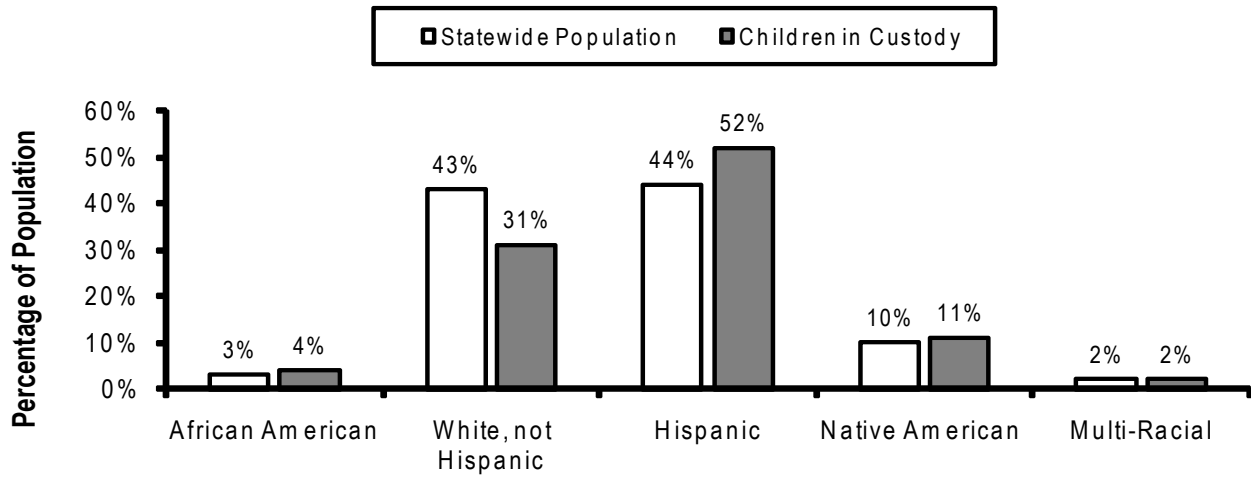
Correlation in activity between CYFD and CRB will probably never be perfectly parallel, as many children in CYFD custody return home prior to the court actions that trigger a CRB review. Also, CRB reviews some children more than once per year.

# Total Number of Children in Foster Care (CYFD Data)

Point in Time: January 2006 - 2010

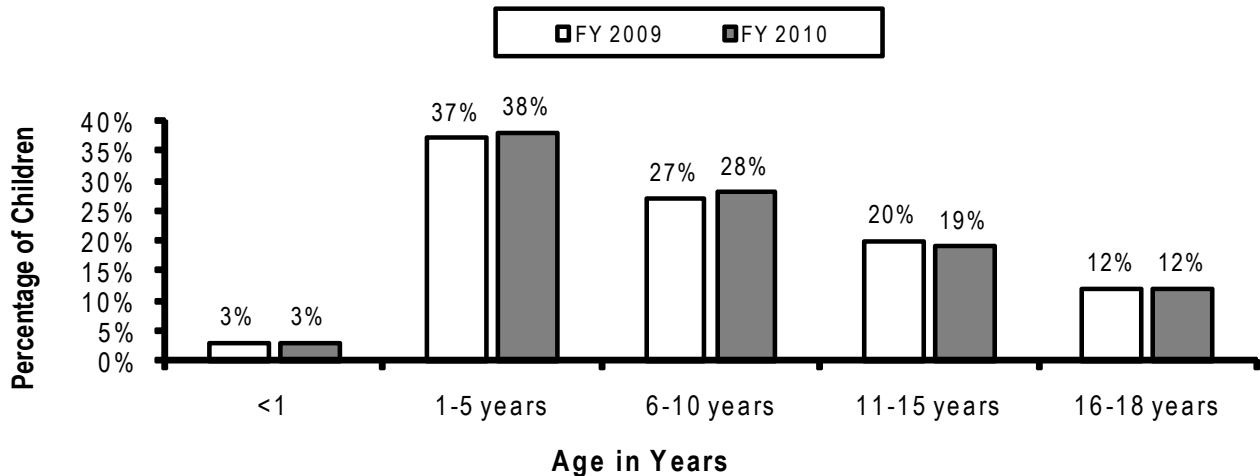


*Of the 1,867 children reviewed by CRB*  
**Race and Ethnicity of Children in Custody**



This chart indicates that some racial and ethnic groups are under-represented and others are over-represented in the abuse and neglect system relative to their populations in the state as a whole. The racial disproportionality of certain groups in the child welfare system is a well documented nationwide phenomenon. It is an area where further resources should be focused to help address this challenge.

*Of the 1,867 children reviewed by CRB*  
**Ages of Children in Custody at Last CRB Review**

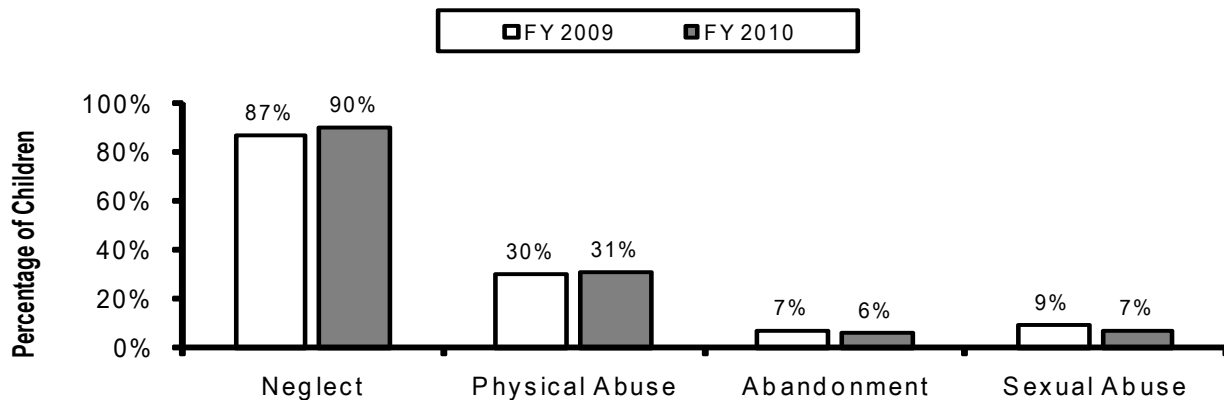


**About the Data:**

- U.S. Census Bureau 2000 data used to determine current New Mexico racial and ethnic populations.
- Due to rounding, percentages may not total 100%.

Of the 1,867 children reviewed by CRB

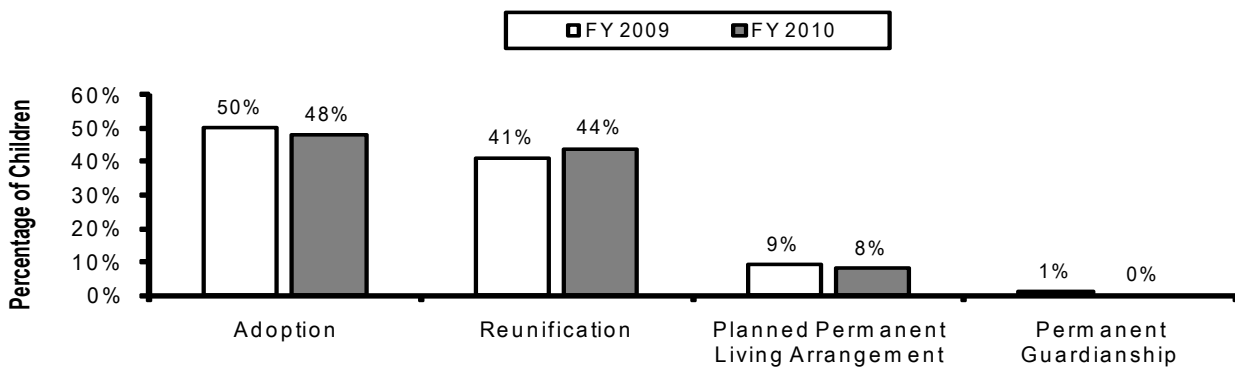
## Reasons Children Enter the Abuse and Neglect System\*



- Neglect** The lack of proper parental care and control necessary to the child's well-being or the parent's inability to appropriately care for the child and provide for the child's daily needs.
- Physical Abuse** The non-accidental physical harm of a child including but not limited to beatings, shaking, burning, choking, malnutrition, failure to thrive, and other excessive physical actions.
- Abandonment** Child left alone or with others for an extended period of time without appropriate parental support or communication.
- Sexual Abuse** The sexual maltreatment of a child that includes but is not limited to criminal sexual contact, incest, any inappropriate touching, any type of exposure to sexual activity, and/or sexual penetration of a child.

Of the 1,867 children reviewed by CRB

## CYFD's Permanency Plan at Last CRB Review



**Adoption:** A permanency plan to create the legal relationship of parent and child between a child and adults other than the child's biological parents.

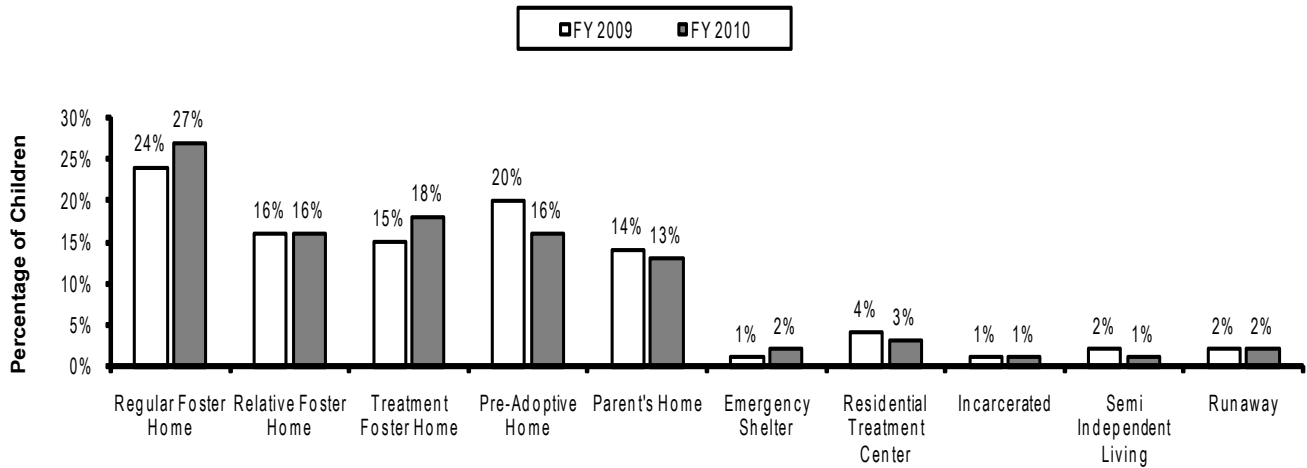
**Reunification:** A permanency plan to return a child to the home of his or her parent or where the child remains in the physical custody of his or her parent.

**Planned Permanent Living Arrangement:** A permanency plan for an adolescent that provides physical and emotional permanency in an out-of-home placement.

**Guardianship/Permanent Guardianship:** A permanency plan for a child that creates the legal relationship of guardianship between a child and an adult other than the child's biological parents.

\* Many children often have multiple reasons for custody. Therefore, the total percentage depicted will be greater than 100%.  
 • Due to rounding, percentages may not total 100%

Of the 1,867 children reviewed by CRB  
**Child's Placement at Last CRB Review**



**Types of placements for children in custody:**

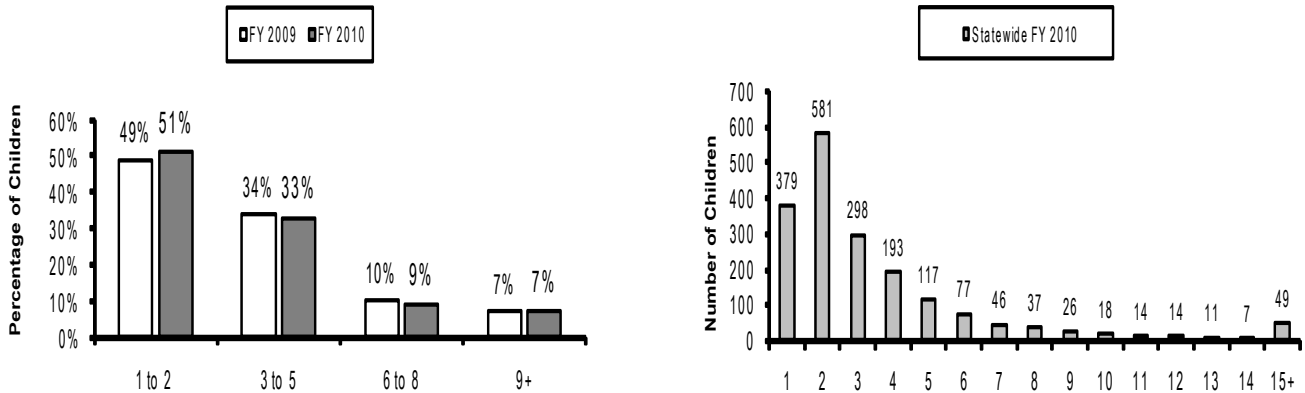
- **Regular Foster Home:** A home that has been licensed, trained, and monitored by CYFD to care for foster children until a permanent placement can be secured.
- **Relative Foster Home:** A relative that has been licensed, trained, and monitored by CYFD to care for foster children.
- **Treatment Foster Home:** A behavioral health service provided in foster homes that are licensed and monitored by private child placement agencies. These homes assist children with severe emotional and behavioral problems.
- **Pre-Adoptive Home:** A family which is in the process of adopting one or more child.
- **Parent's Home:** A child remains in the parent's home while in the legal custody of the state. The parent continues to follow a treatment plan to remedy abuse and neglect and to regain full custody of the child.
- **Emergency Shelter:** A place to live temporarily until a placement is found.
- **Residential Treatment Center (RTC):** Children reside in a RTC while receiving treatment for psychological disorders, substance abuse, and emotional/behavioral problems.
- **Incarcerated:** A placement where the child is in a detention center.
- **Semi Independent Living:** A living arrangement for youth preparing to emancipate from forster care.
- **Runaway:** The whereabouts of the child are unknown.

**About the Data:**

- Due to rounding, percentages may not total 100%.

Of the 1,867 children reviewed by CRB

## Number of Placements Since Custody at Last CRB Review

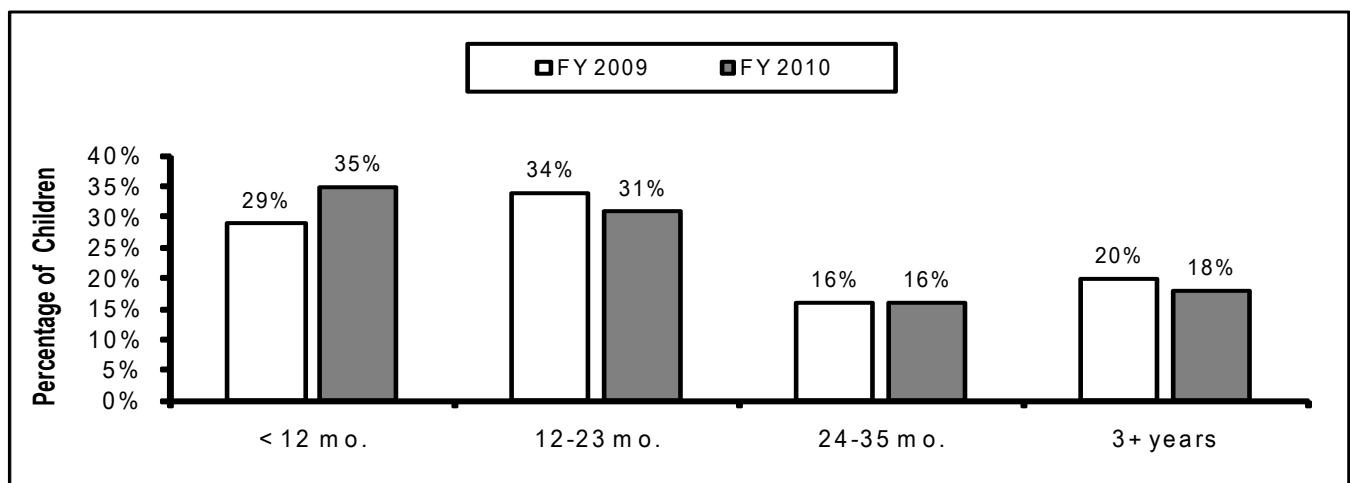


Each time children are moved to a new placement there is the possibility:

- they will have to change schools
- they will lose critical social bonds with friends, family, and trusted adults
- they will have to learn new household rules and family cultures that include language differences, food differences, and more
- they will attempt to create bonds with new parents and siblings.

Of the 1,867 children reviewed by CRB

## Length of Time in Custody for Children at Last CRB Review



The federal Adoption and Safe Families Act (ASFA) anticipates each child will be permanently placed within 22 months absent any compelling reason.

**About the Data:**

- Due to rounding, percentages may not total 100%.

# Section IV

## Data by Judicial District

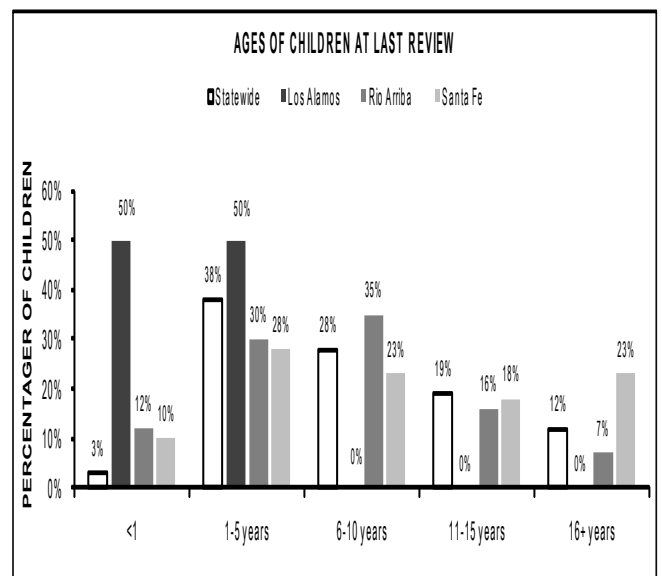
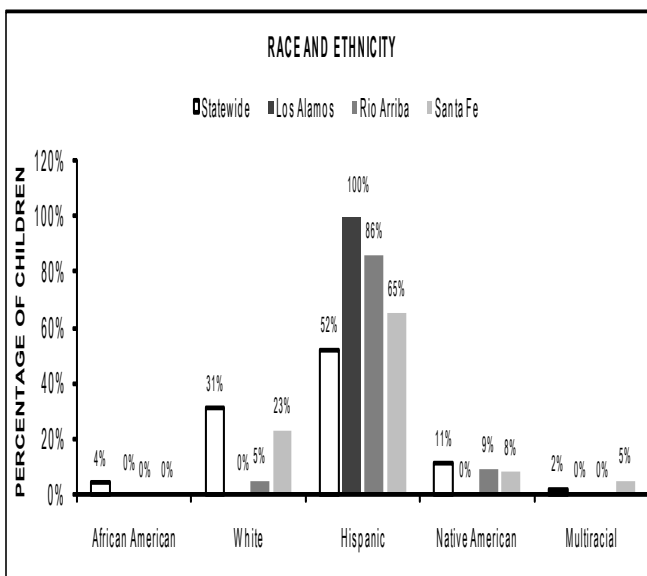
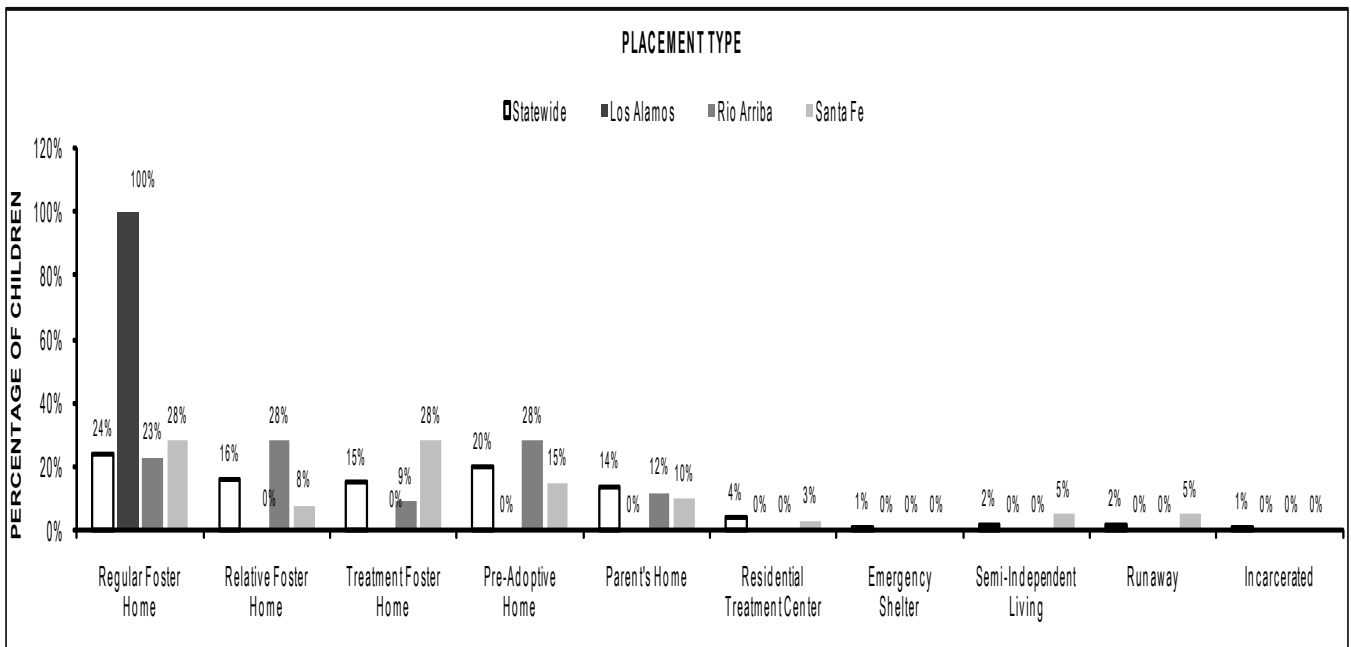
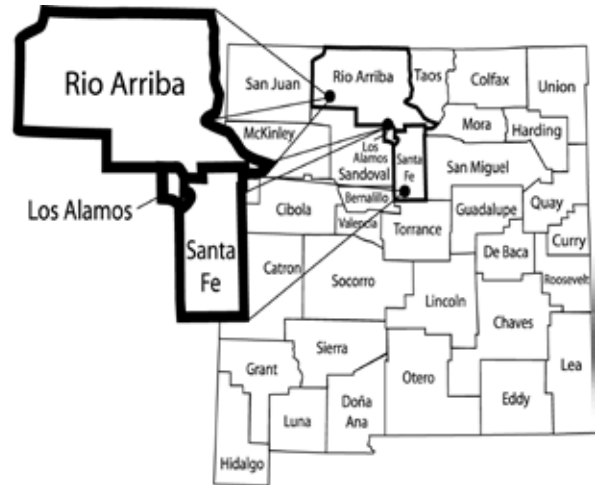
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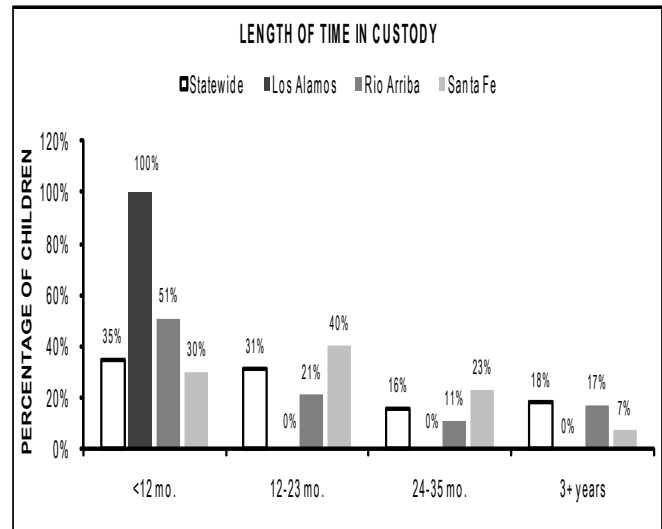
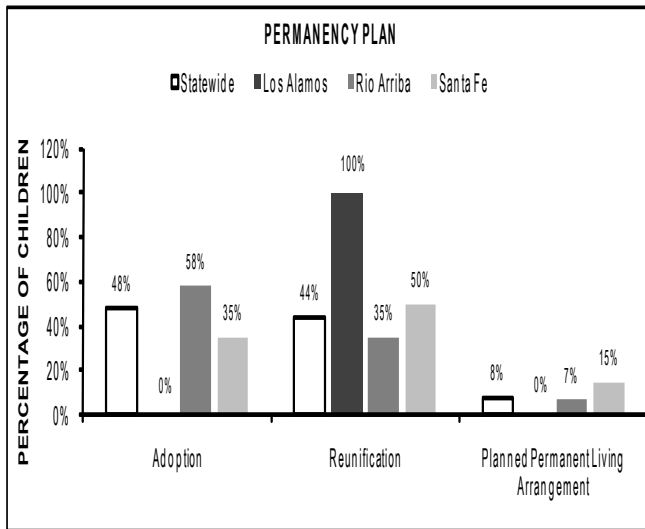
# First Judicial District

CRB reviewed **85** children in the First Judicial District:

Los Alamos	2
Rio Arriba	43
Santa Fe	40



# First Judicial District

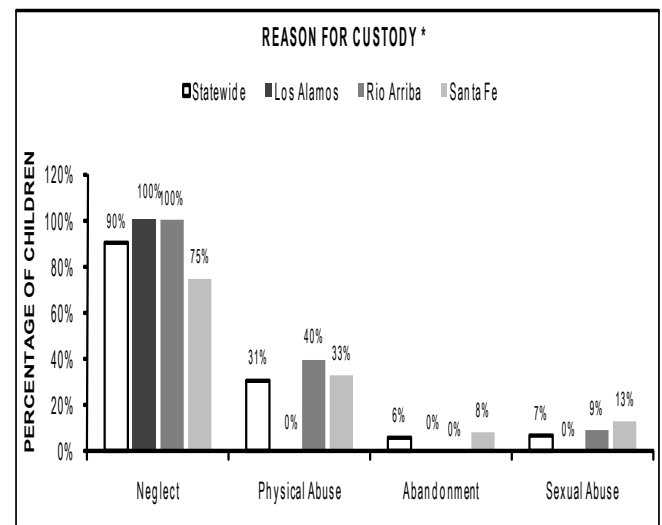
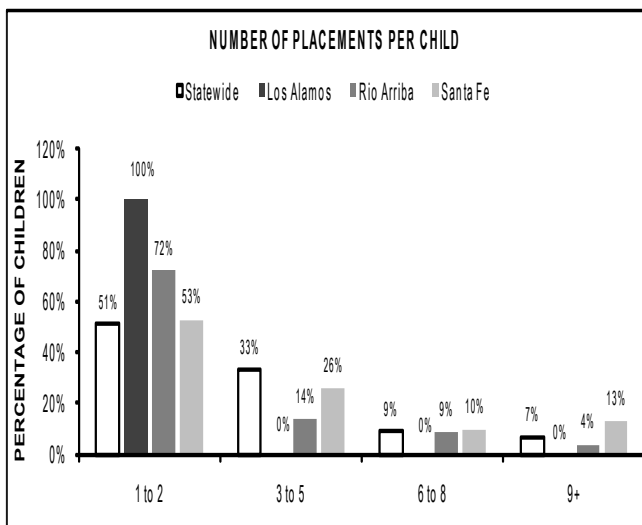


## Child and Parent Factors

Children Who Had:	Behavioral or Emotional Problems	Educational or Developmental Problems	Physical or Medical Problems	Prior Custodies
Statewide	59 %	49 %	17 %	34 %
Los Alamos	0 %	100 %	0 %	100 %
Rio Arriba	49 %	26 %	12 %	21 %
Santa Fe	68 %	55 %	33 %	27 %

Parents Who: (Excludes parents with unknown identity or whereabouts)^	Had a History of Substance Abuse		Were Impacted by Domestic Violence		Were Homeless or Had Inadequate Housing		Had Inadequate Financial Resources	
	Mother	Father	Mother	Father	Mother	Father	Mother	Father
Statewide	77 %	72 %	63 %	59 %	72 %	62 %	77 %	67 %
Los Alamos	100 %	0 %	100 %	0 %	100 %	0 %	100 %	0 %
Rio Arriba	91 %	93 %	62 %	72 %	65 %	62 %	78 %	72 %
Santa Fe	87 %	79 %	68 %	71 %	68 %	88 %	78 %	92 %

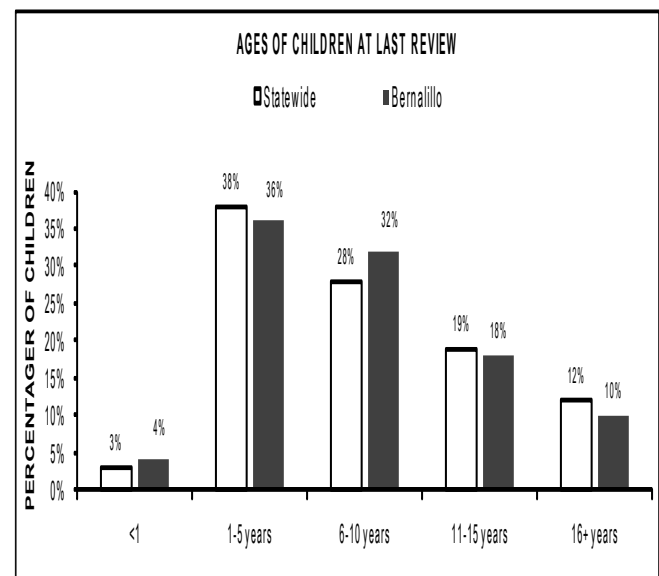
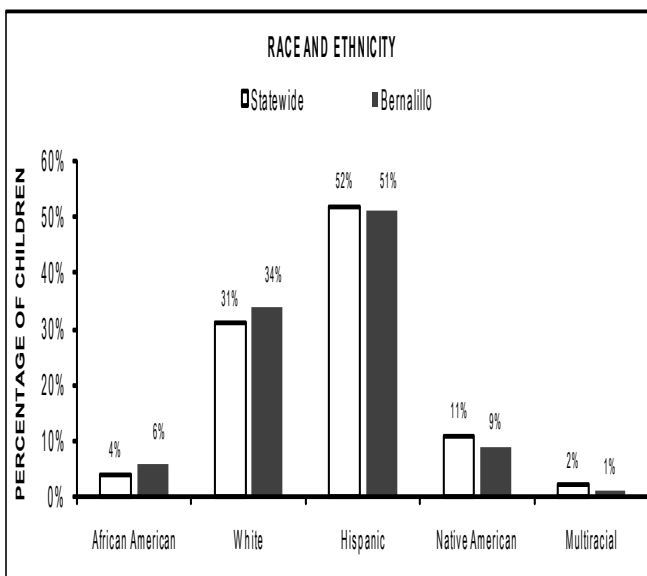
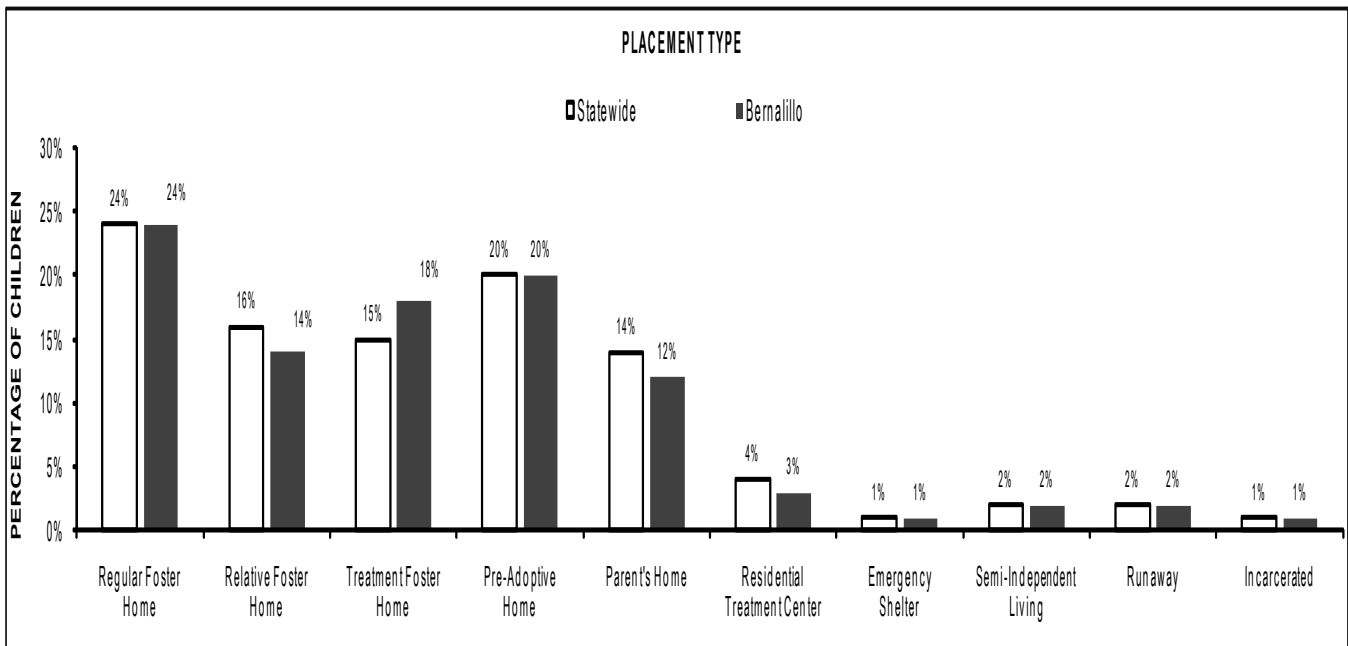
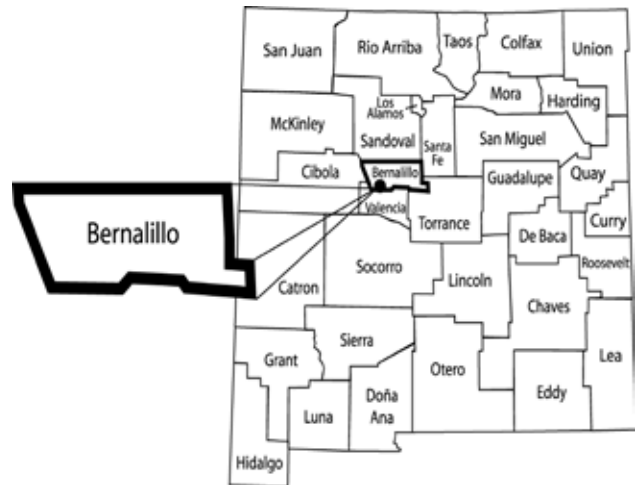
^ Statewide, the identity or whereabouts of 36% of Fathers and 19% of Mothers was unknown.



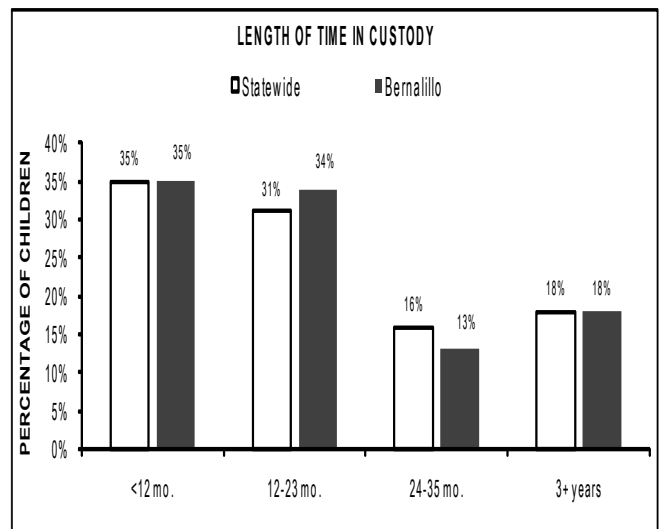
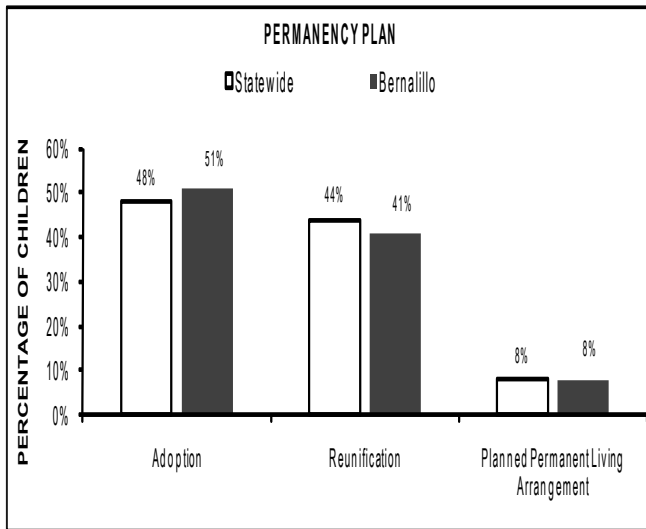
# Second Judicial District

CRB reviewed **560** children in the Second Judicial District:

Bernalillo 560



# Second Judicial District

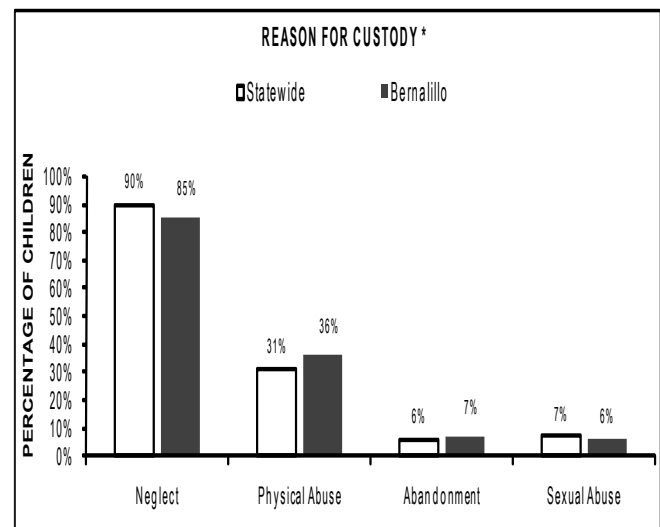
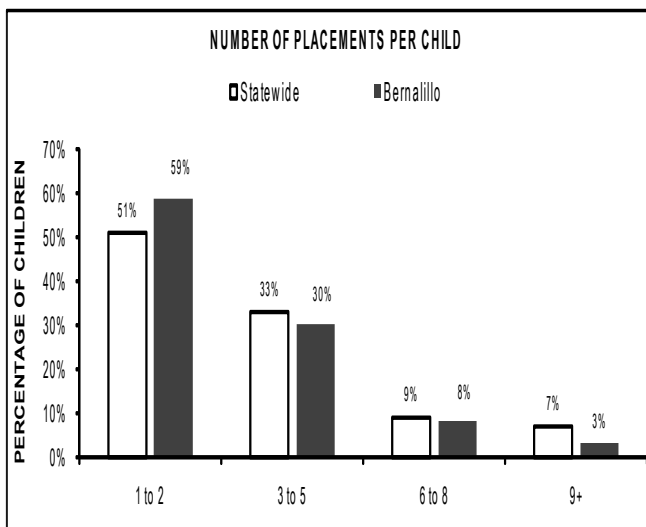


## Child and Parent Factors

Children Who Had:	Behavioral or Emotional Problems	Educational or Developmental Problems	Physical or Medical Problems	Prior Custodies
Statewide	59 %	49 %	17 %	34 %
Bernalillo	59 %	54 %	15 %	18 %

Parents Who: (Excludes parents with unknown identity or whereabouts)^	Had a History of Substance Abuse		Were Impacted by Domestic Violence		Were Homeless or Had Inadequate Housing		Had Inadequate Financial Resources	
	Mother	Father	Mother	Father	Mother	Father	Mother	Father
Statewide	77 %	72 %	63 %	59 %	72 %	62 %	77 %	67 %
Bernalillo	79 %	77 %	75 %	71 %	76 %	74 %	77 %	73 %

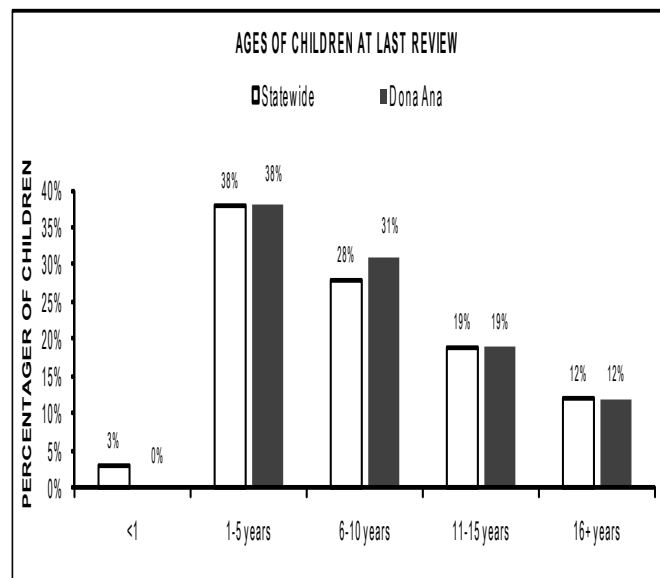
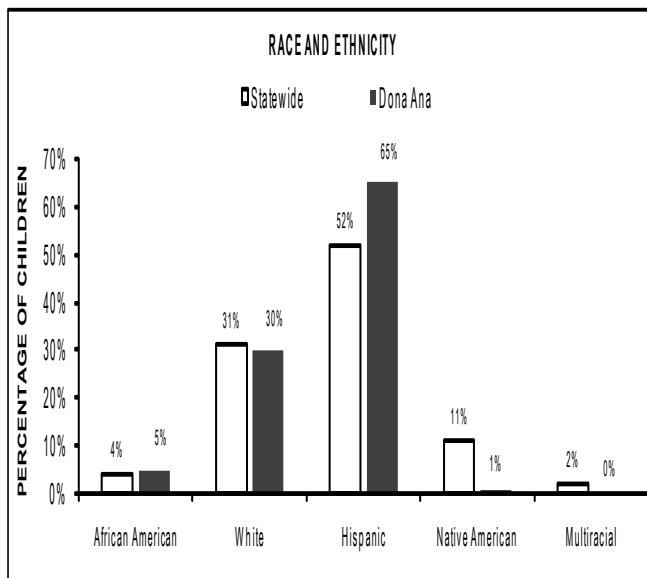
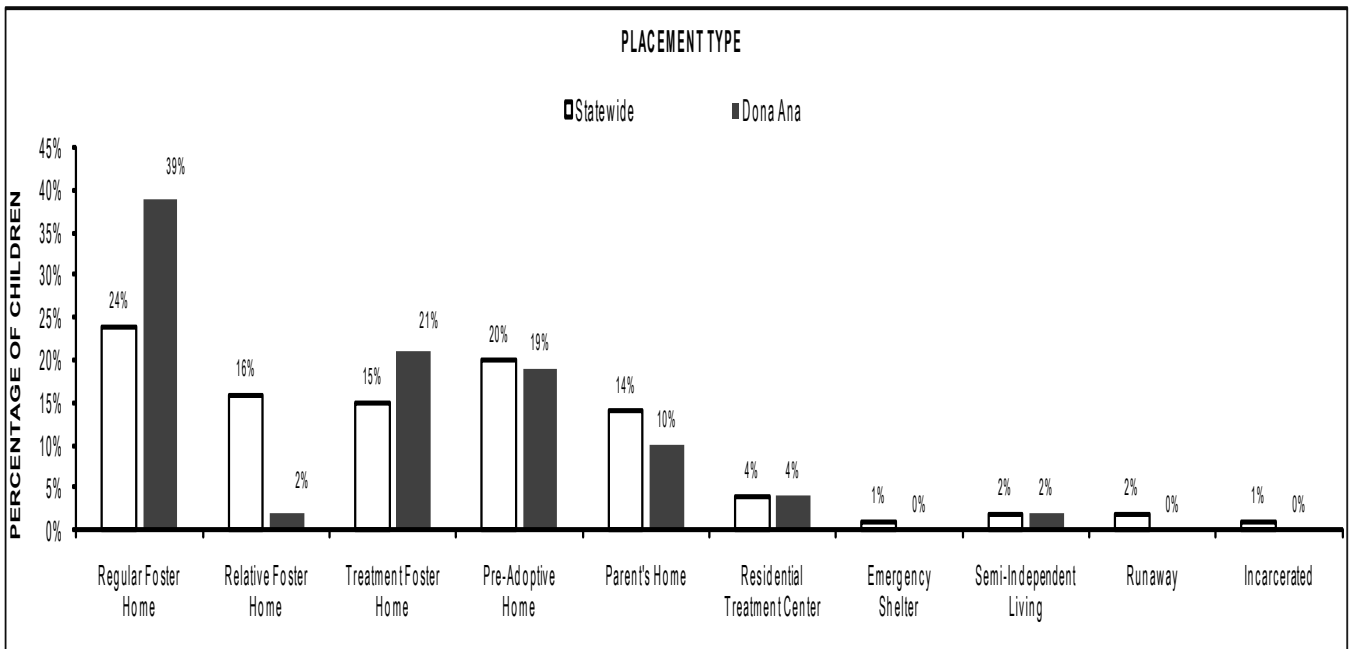
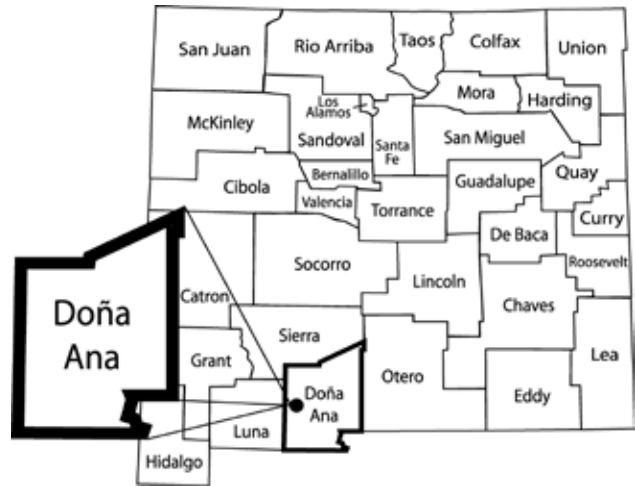
^ Statewide, the identity or whereabouts of 36% of Fathers and 19% of Mothers was unknown.



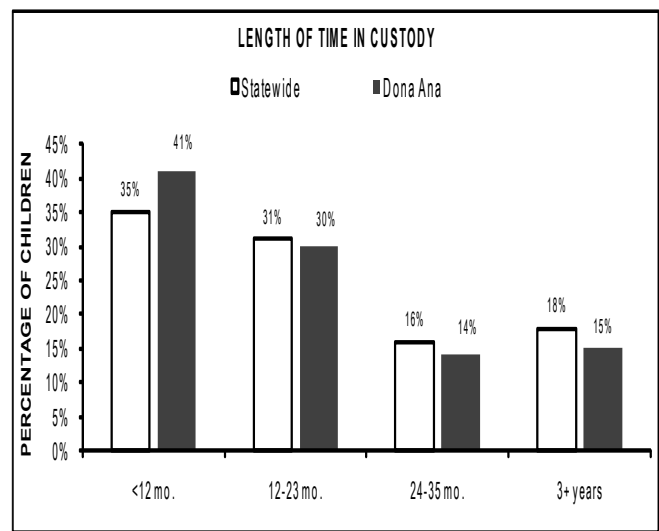
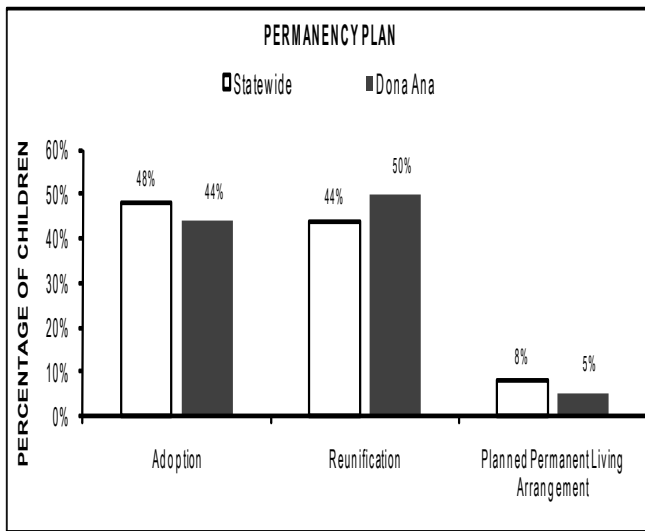
# Third Judicial District

CRB reviewed **158** children in the Third Judicial District:

Dona Ana 158



# Third Judicial District

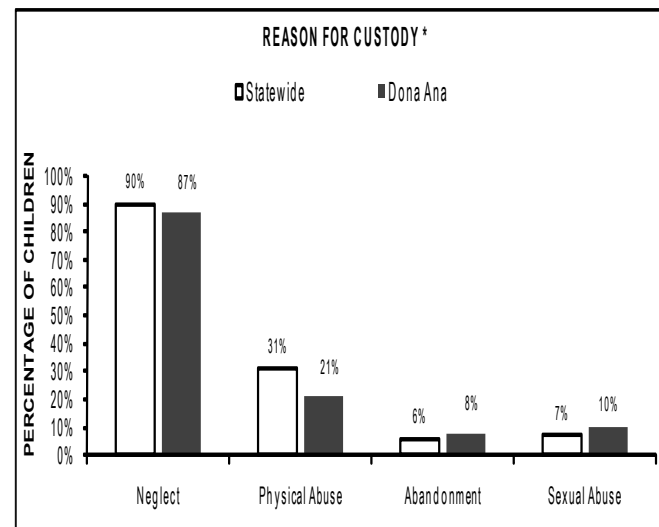
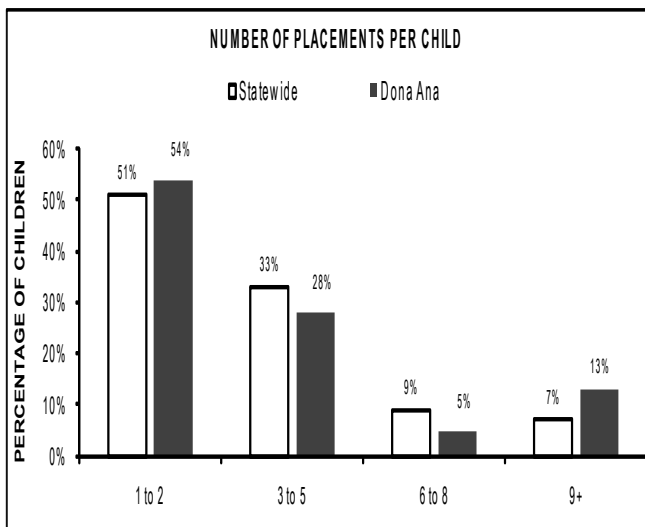


## Child and Parent Factors

Children Who Had:	Behavioral or Emotional Problems	Educational or Developmental Problems	Physical or Medical Problems	Prior Custodies
Statewide	59 %	49 %	17 %	34 %
Dona Ana	81 %	68 %	10 %	87 %

Parents Who: (Excludes parents with unknown identity or whereabouts)^	Had a History of Substance Abuse		Were Impacted by Domestic Violence		Were Homeless or Had Inadequate Housing		Had Inadequate Financial Resources	
	Mother	Father	Mother	Father	Mother	Father	Mother	Father
Statewide	77 %	72 %	63 %	59 %	72 %	62 %	77 %	67 %
Dona Ana	85 %	80 %	71 %	64 %	63 %	49 %	85 %	72 %

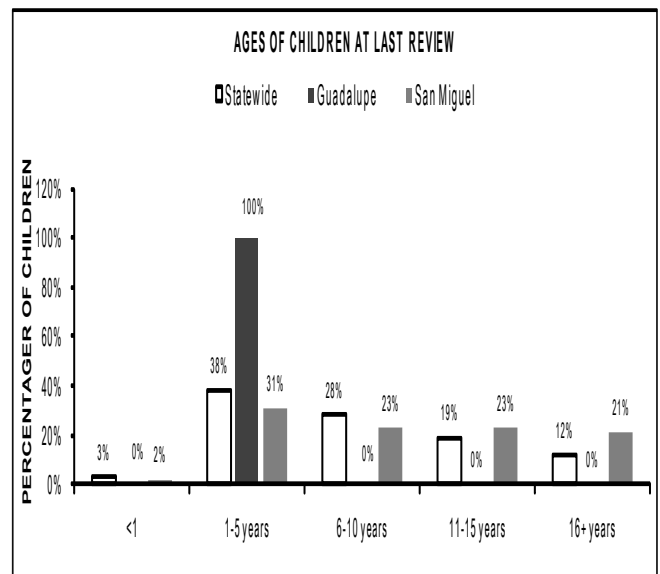
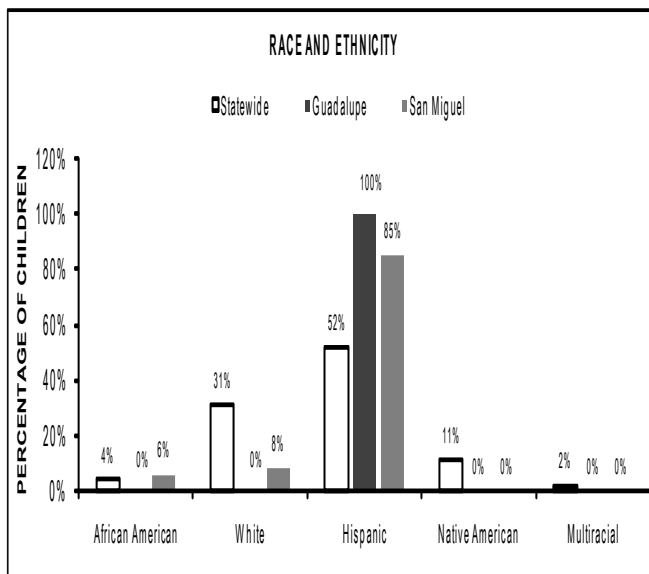
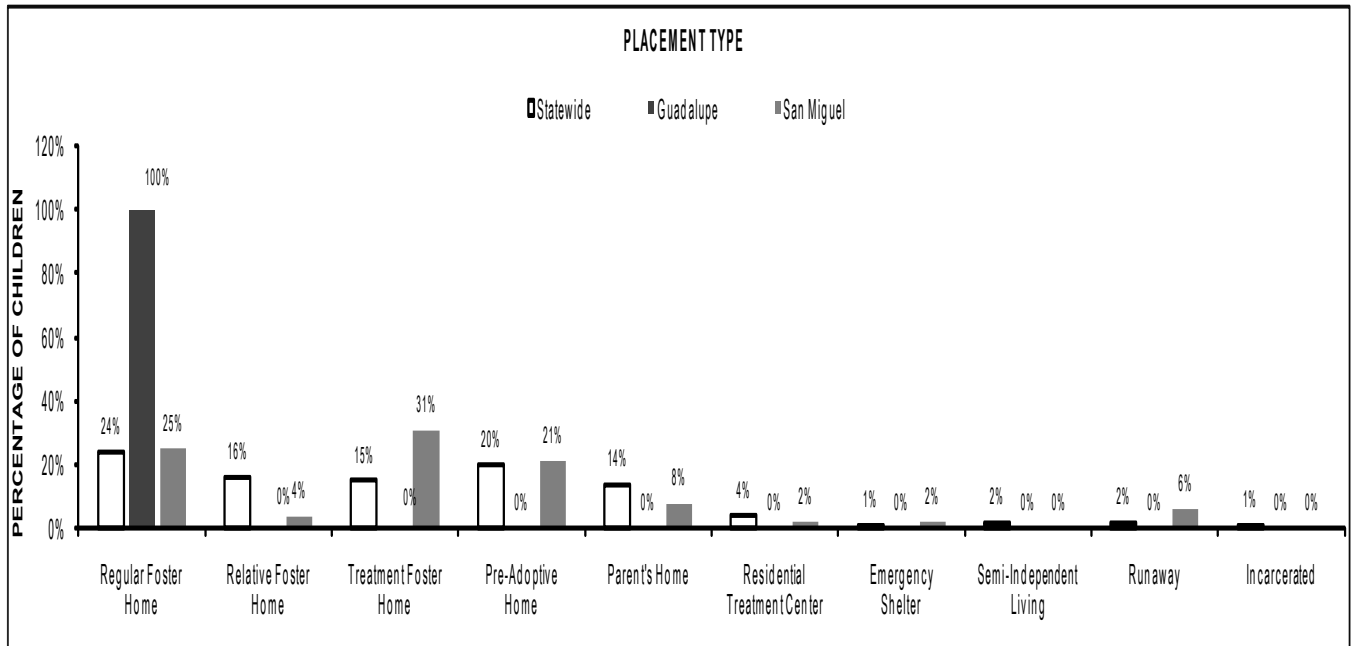
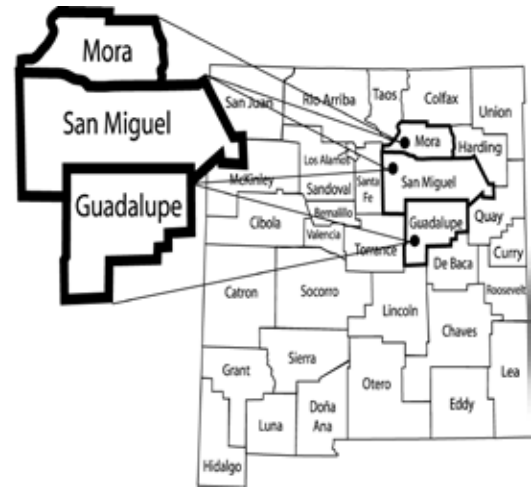
^ Statewide, the identity or whereabouts of 36% of Fathers and 19% of Mothers was unknown.



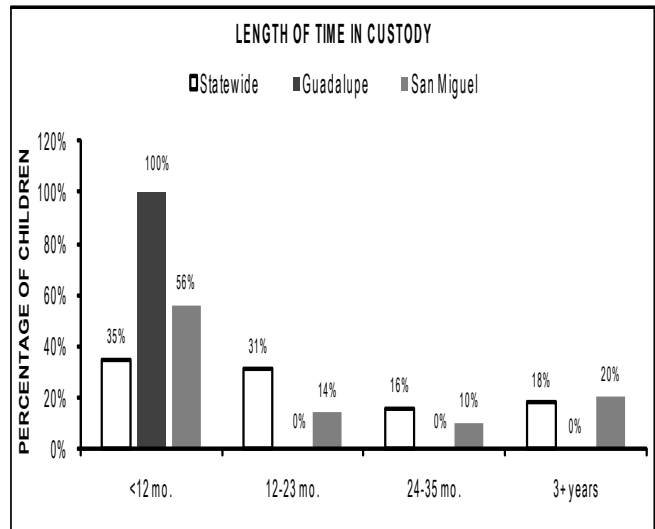
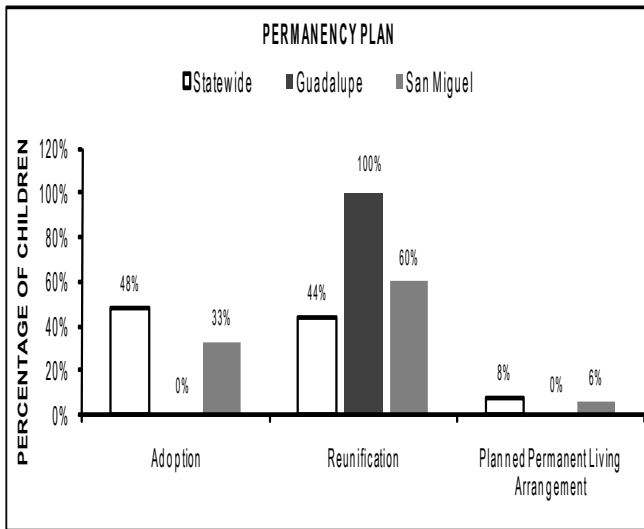
# Fourth Judicial District

CRB reviewed **50** children in the Fourth Judicial District:

Guadalupe	2
Mora	0
San Miguel	48



# Fourth Judicial District

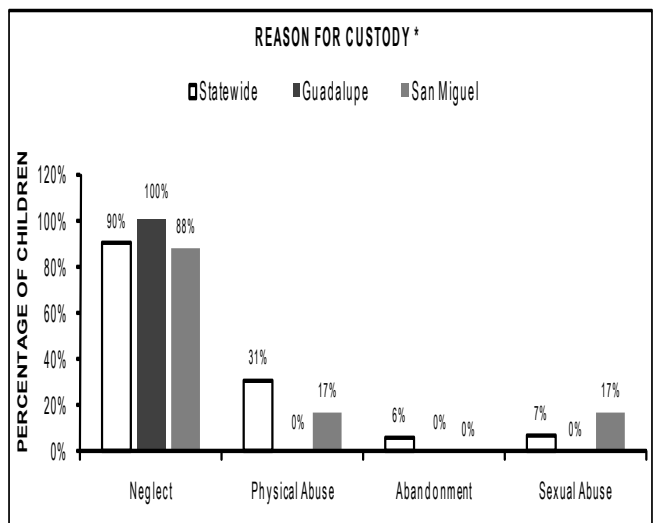
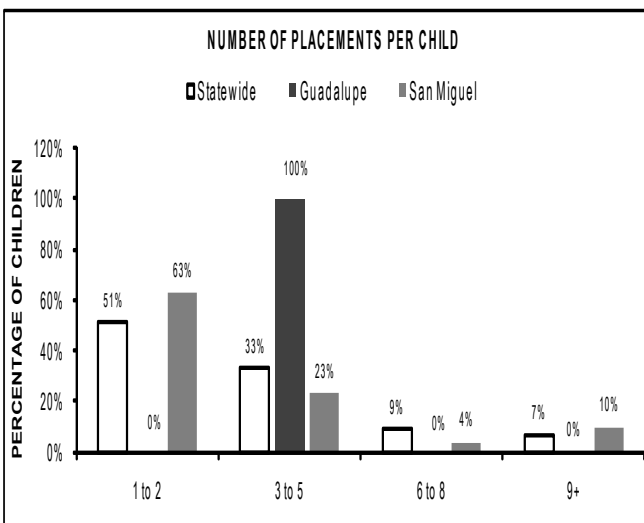


## Child and Parent Factors

Children Who Had:	Behavioral or Emotional Problems	Educational or Developmental Problems	Physical or Medical Problems	Prior Custodies
Statewide	59 %	49 %	17 %	34 %
Guadalupe	0 %	0 %	0 %	100 %
San Miguel	77 %	44 %	8 %	37 %

Parents Who: (Excludes parents with unknown identity or whereabouts)^	Had a History of Substance Abuse		Were Impacted by Domestic Violence		Were Homeless or Had Inadequate Housing		Had Inadequate Financial Resources	
	Mother	Father	Mother	Father	Mother	Father	Mother	Father
Statewide	77 %	72 %	63 %	59 %	72 %	62 %	77 %	67 %
Guadalupe	100 %	100 %	100 %	100 %	100 %	100 %	100 %	100 %
San Miguel	68 %	52 %	44 %	48 %	53 %	61 %	76 %	82 %

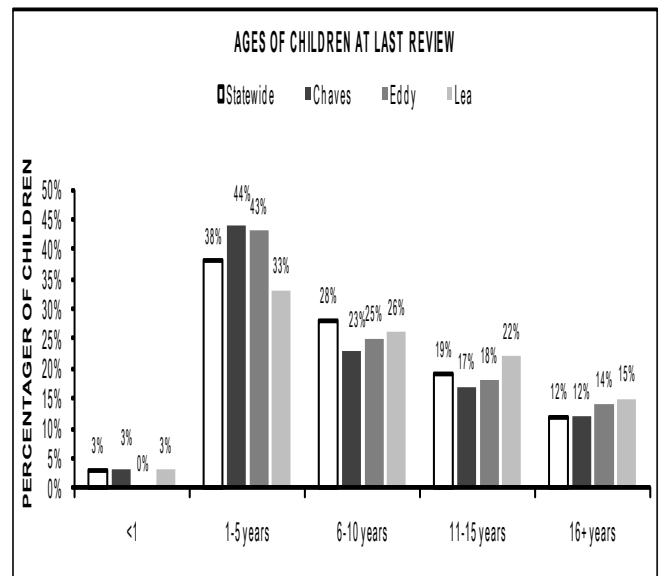
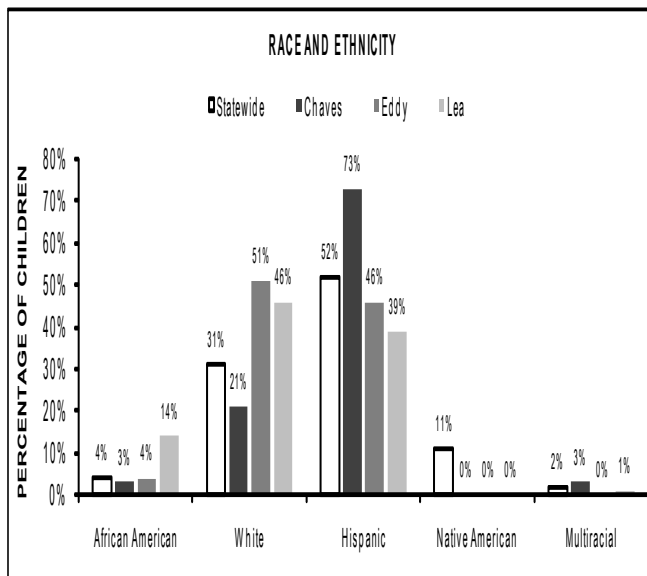
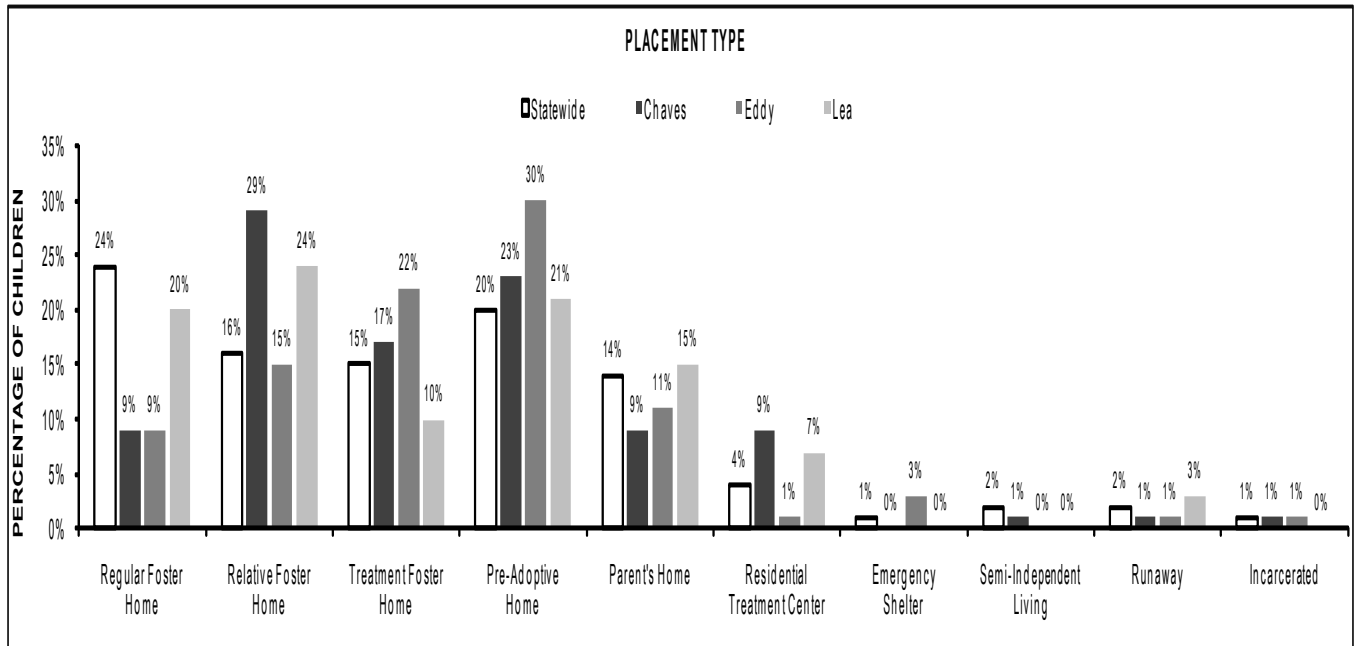
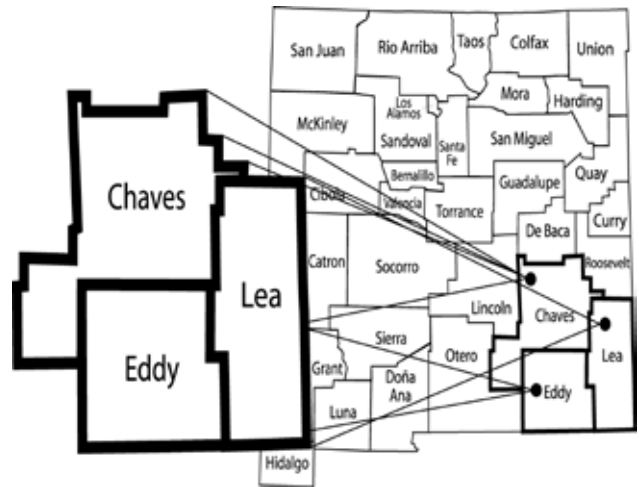
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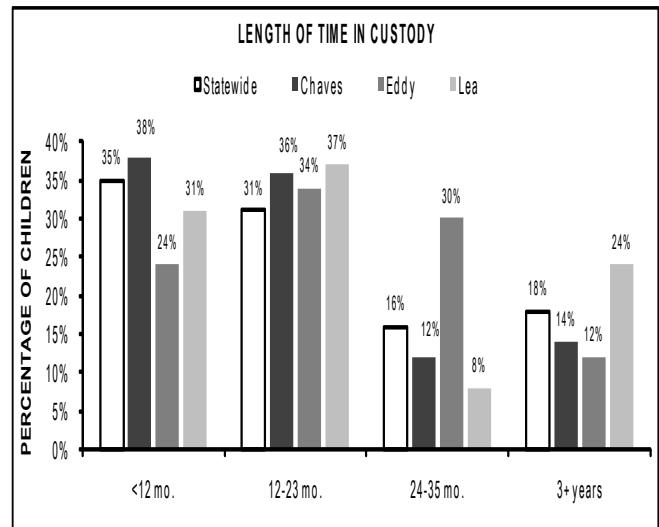
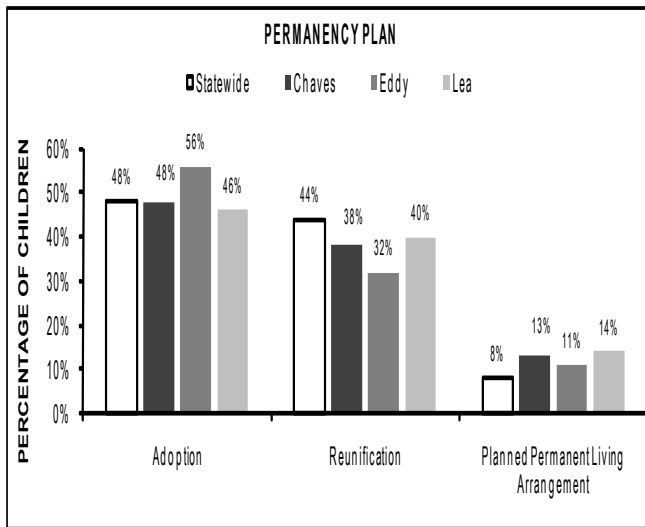
# Fifth Judicial District

CRB reviewed **279** children in the Fifth Judicial District:

Chaves	128
Eddy	79
Lea	72



# Fifth Judicial District

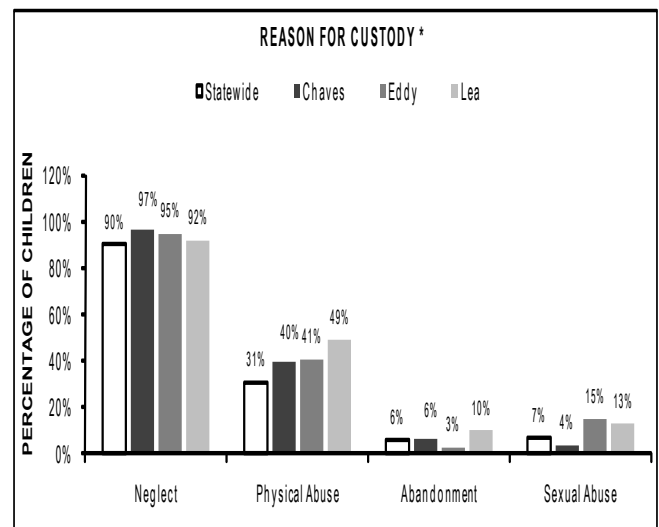
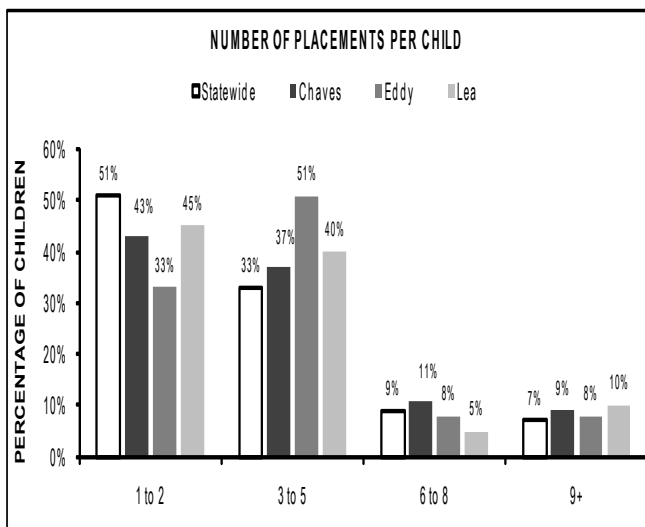


## Child and Parent Factors

Children Who Had:	Behavioral or Emotional Problems	Educational or Developmental Problems	Physical or Medical Problems	Prior Custodies
Statewide	59 %	49 %	17 %	34 %
Chaves	48 %	55 %	39 %	17 %
Eddy	53 %	41 %	32 %	44 %
Lea	53 %	35 %	25 %	32 %

Parents Who: (Excludes parents with unknown identity or whereabouts)^	Had a History of Substance Abuse		Were Impacted by Domestic Violence		Were Homeless or Had Inadequate Housing		Had Inadequate Financial Resources	
	Mother	Father	Mother	Father	Mother	Father	Mother	Father
Statewide	77 %	72 %	63 %	59 %	72 %	62 %	77 %	67 %
Chaves	75 %	50 %	50 %	44 %	76 %	54 %	82 %	57 %
Eddy	57 %	61 %	49 %	47 %	70 %	45 %	64 %	47 %
Lea	65 %	49 %	25 %	26 %	79 %	36 %	65 %	47 %

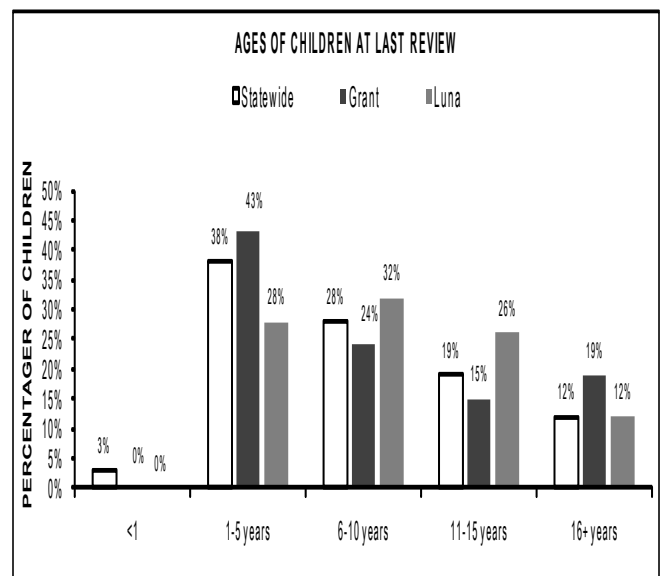
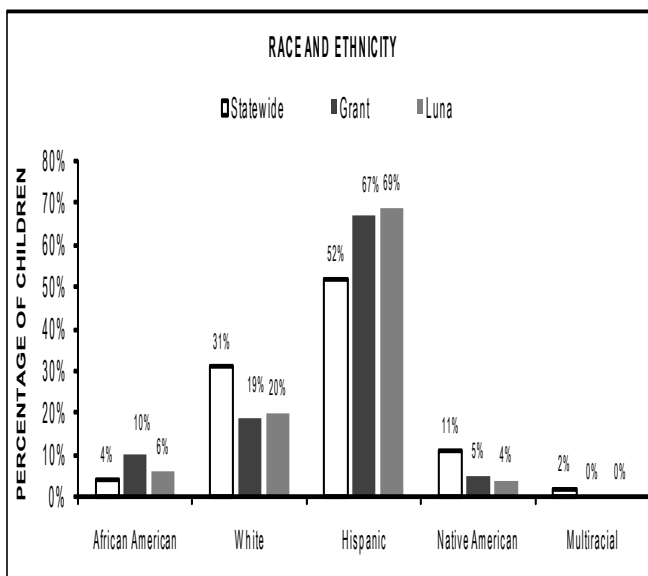
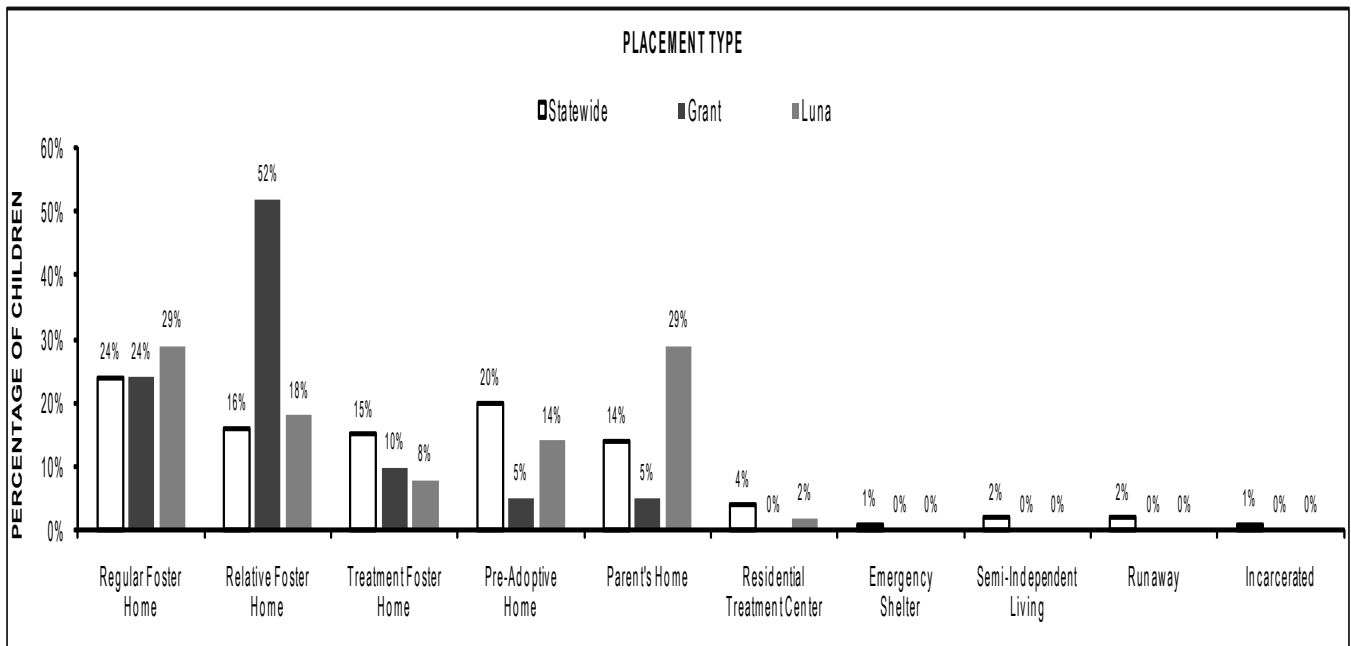
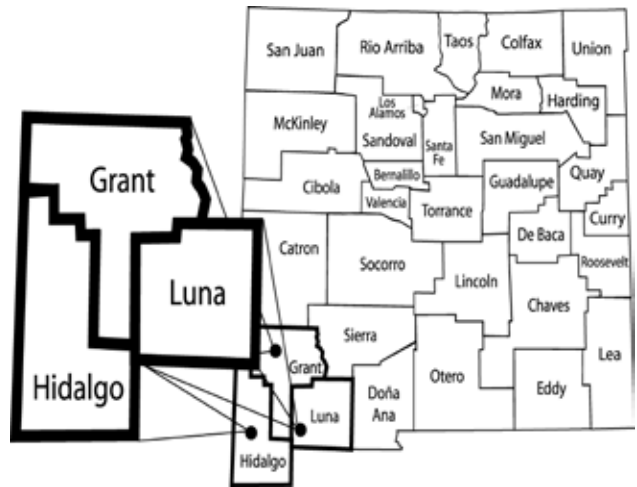
^ Statewide, the identity or whereabouts of 36% of Fathers and 19% of Mothers was unknown.



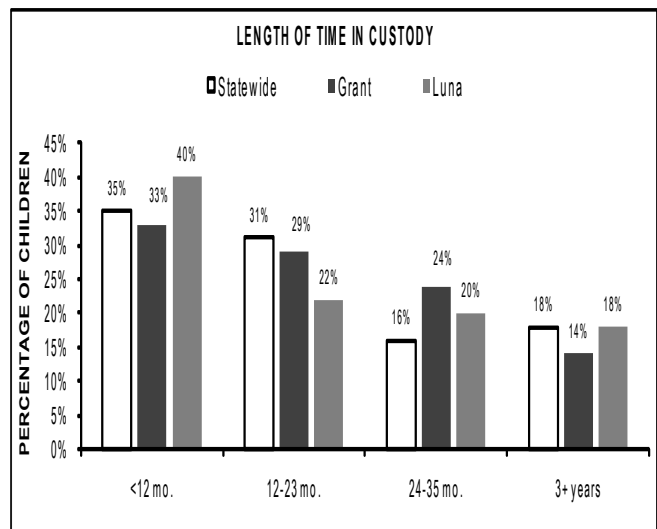
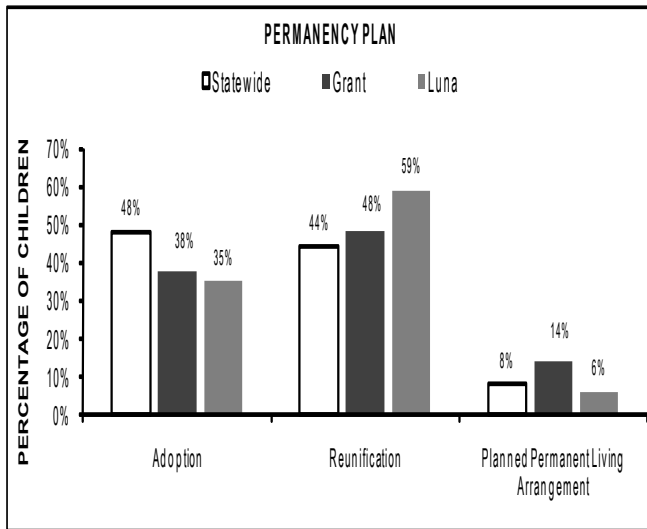
# Sixth Judicial District

CRB reviewed **70** children in the Sixth Judicial District:

Grant	21
Hidalgo	0
Luna	49



# Sixth Judicial District

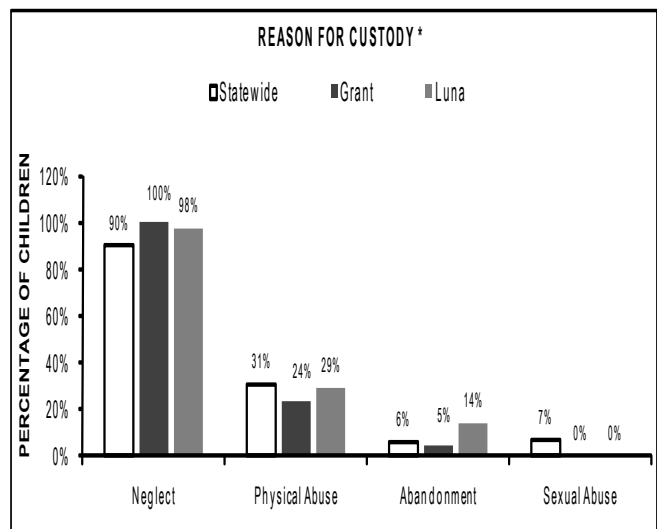
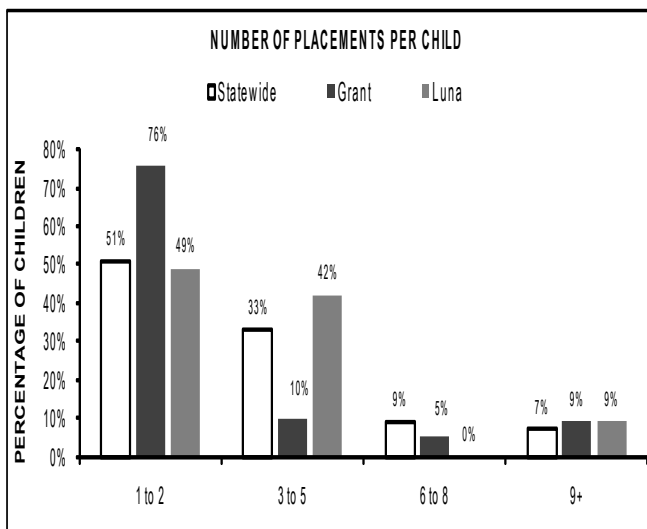


## Child and Parent Factors

Children Who Had:	Behavioral or Emotional Problems	Educational or Developmental Problems	Physical or Medical Problems	Prior Custodies
Statewide	59 %	49 %	17 %	34 %
Grant	71 %	52 %	10 %	86 %
Luna	84 %	73 %	16 %	86 %

Parents Who: (Excludes parents with unknown identity or whereabouts)^	Had a History of Substance Abuse		Were Impacted by Domestic Violence		Were Homeless or Had Inadequate Housing		Had Inadequate Financial Resources	
	Mother	Father	Mother	Father	Mother	Father	Mother	Father
Statewide	77 %	72 %	63 %	59 %	72 %	62 %	77 %	67 %
Grant	94 %	70 %	59 %	70 %	47 %	40 %	65 %	50 %
Luna	90 %	80 %	93 %	92 %	80 %	68 %	95 %	84 %

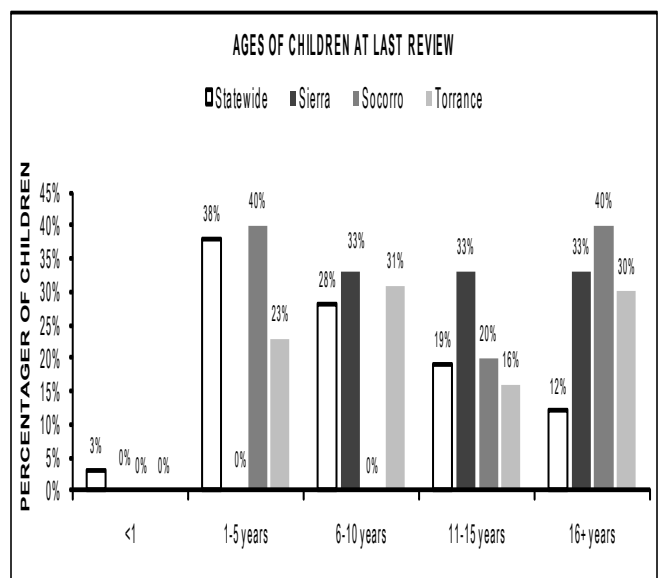
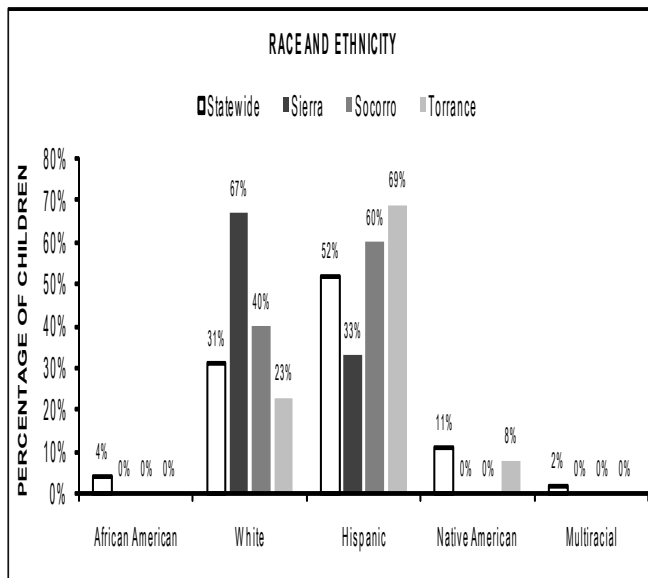
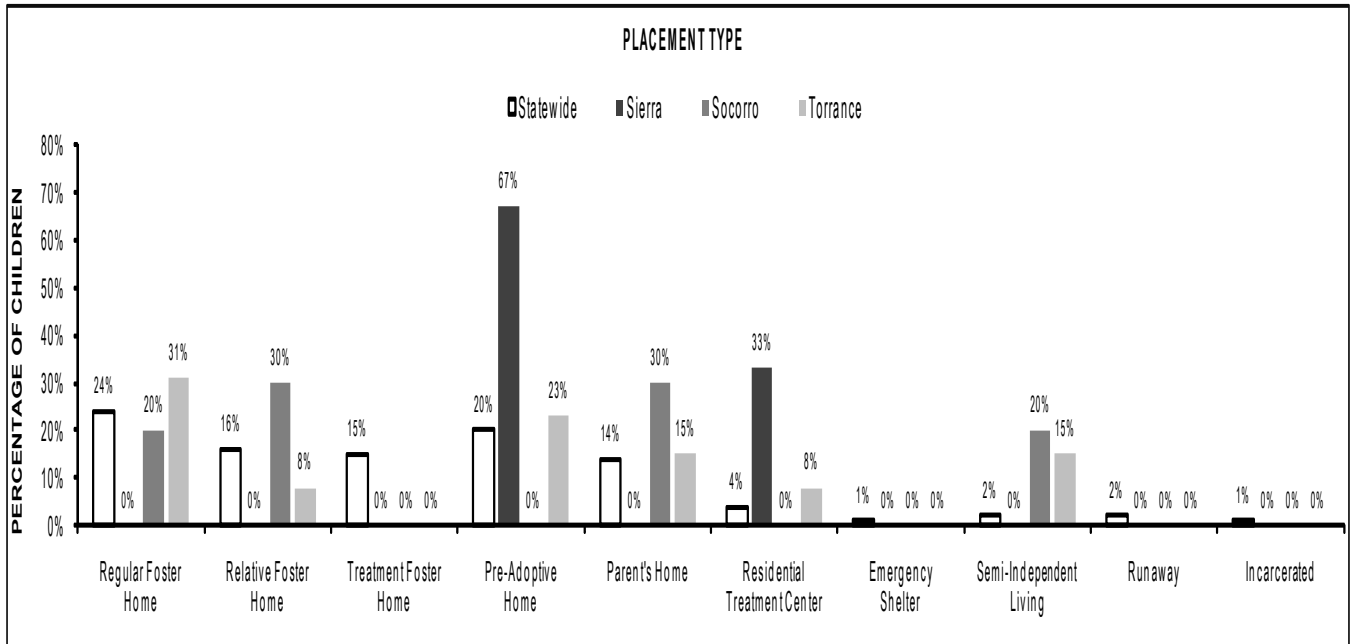
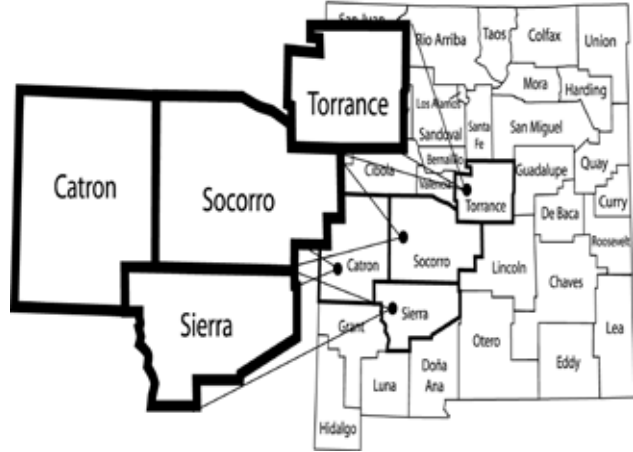
^ Statewide, the identity or whereabouts of 36% of Fathers and 19% of Mothers was unknown.



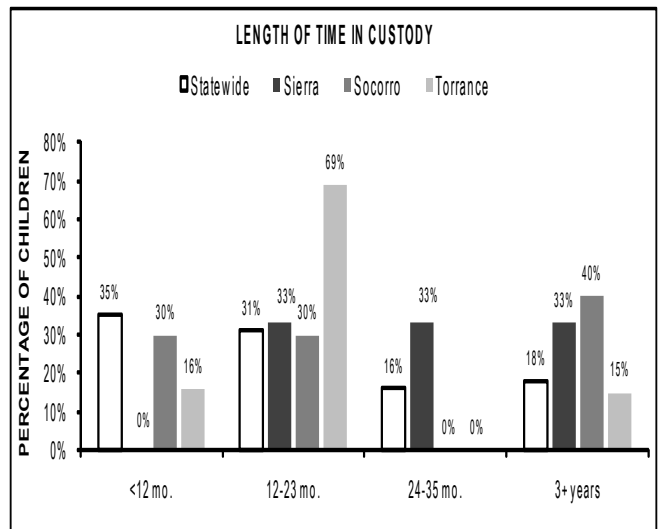
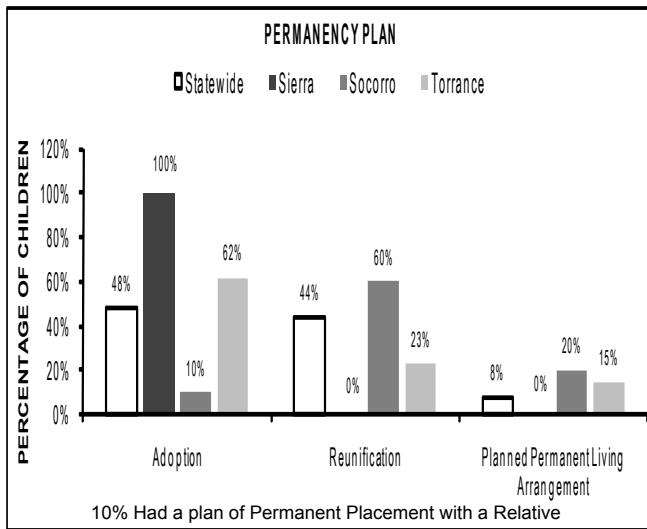
# Seventh Judicial District

CRB reviewed **26** children in the Seventh Judicial District:

Catron	0
Sierra	3
Socorro	10
Torrance	13



# Seventh Judicial District

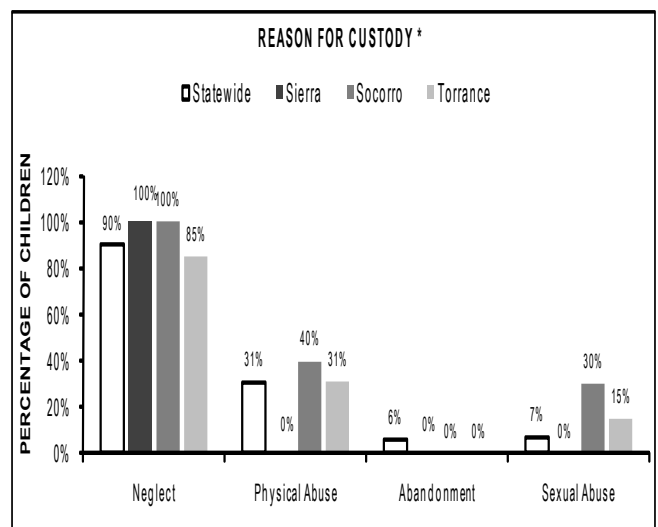
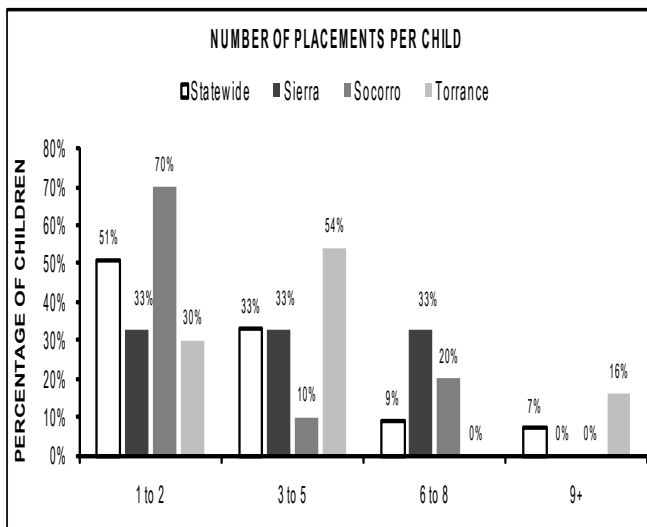


## Child and Parent Factors

Children Who Had:	Behavioral or Emotional Problems	Educational or Developmental Problems	Physical or Medical Problems	Prior Custodies
Statewide	59 %	49 %	17 %	34 %
Sierra	67 %	67 %	0 %	33 %
Socorro	70 %	50 %	0 %	60 %
Torrance	77 %	77 %	15 %	100 %

Parents Who: (Excludes parents with unknown identity or whereabouts)^	Had a History of Substance Abuse		Were Impacted by Domestic Violence		Were Homeless or Had Inadequate Housing		Had Inadequate Financial Resources	
	Mother	Father	Mother	Father	Mother	Father	Mother	Father
Statewide	77 %	72 %	63 %	59 %	72 %	62 %	77 %	67 %
Sierra	67 %	100 %	0 %	100 %	67 %	0 %	67 %	100 %
Socorro	67 %	50 %	67 %	30 %	56 %	100 %	89 %	80 %
Torrance	45 %	44 %	82 %	56 %	64 %	44 %	82 %	44 %

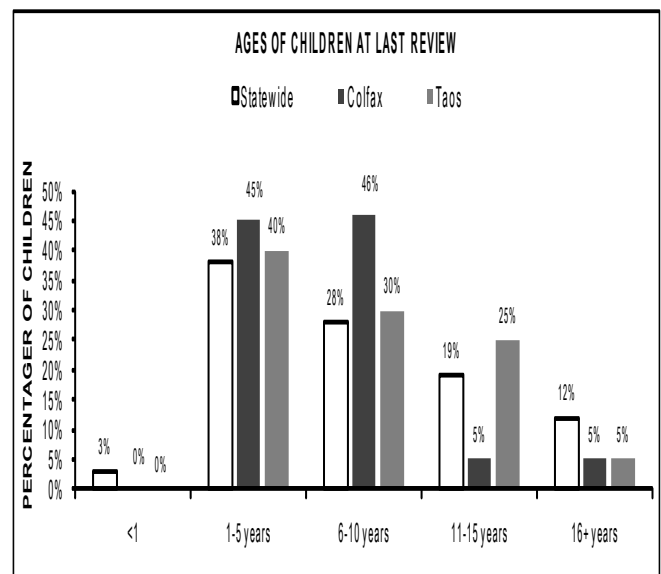
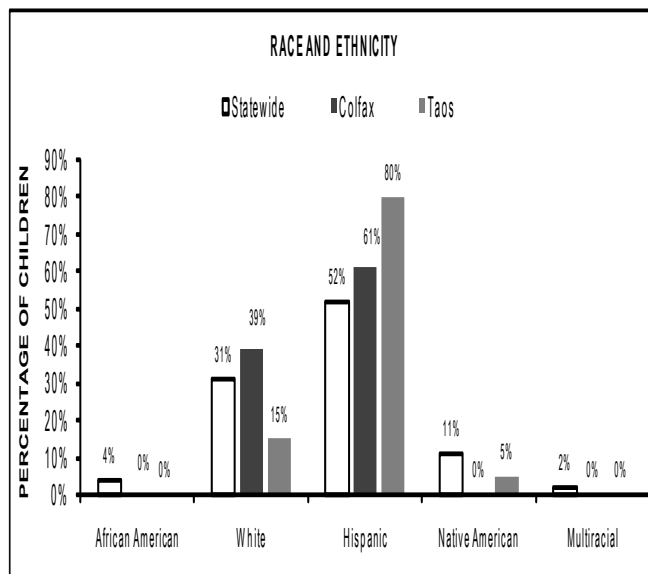
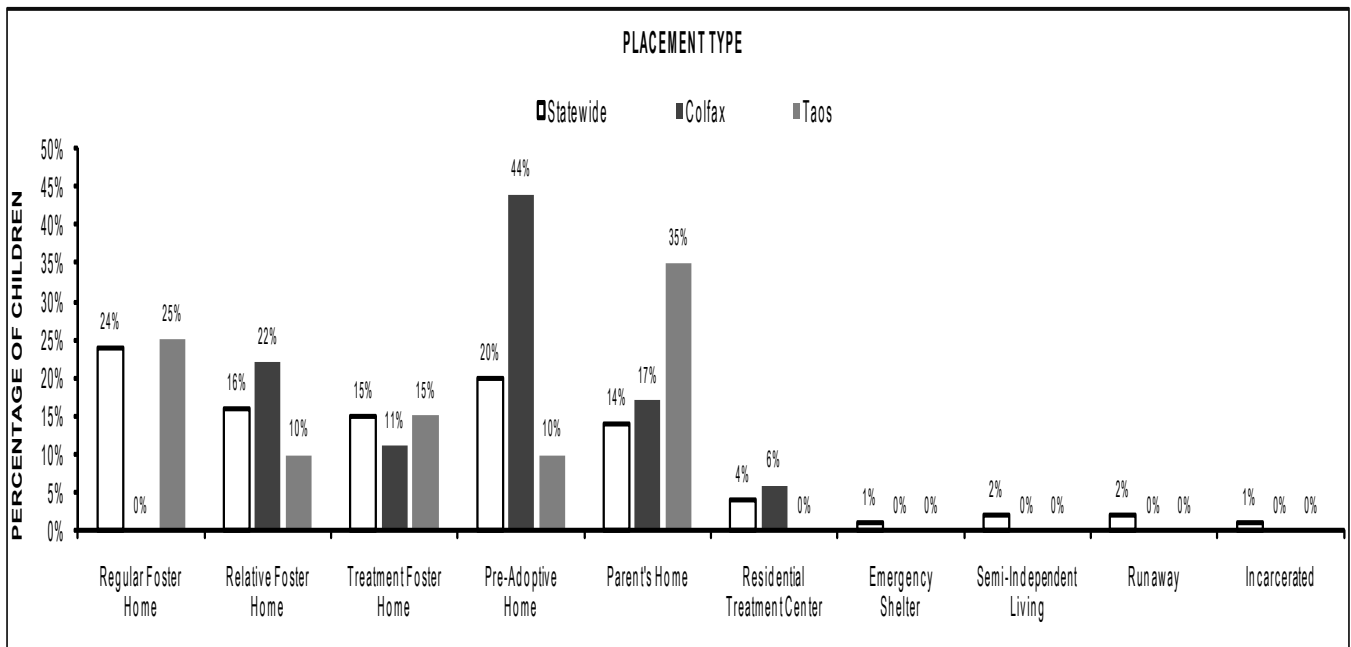
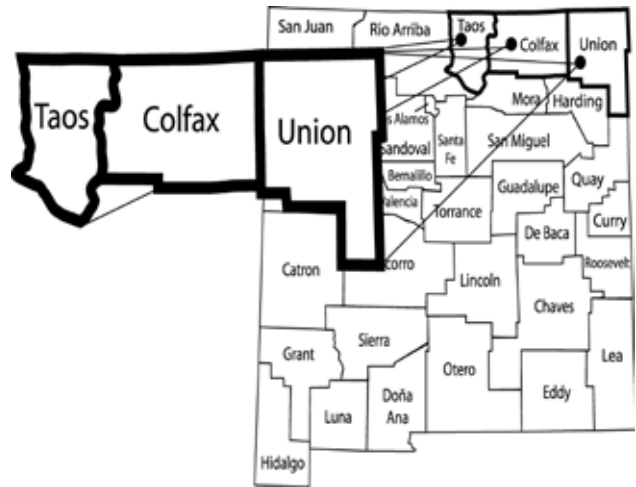
^ Statewide, the identity or whereabouts of 36% of Fathers and 19% of Mothers was unknown.



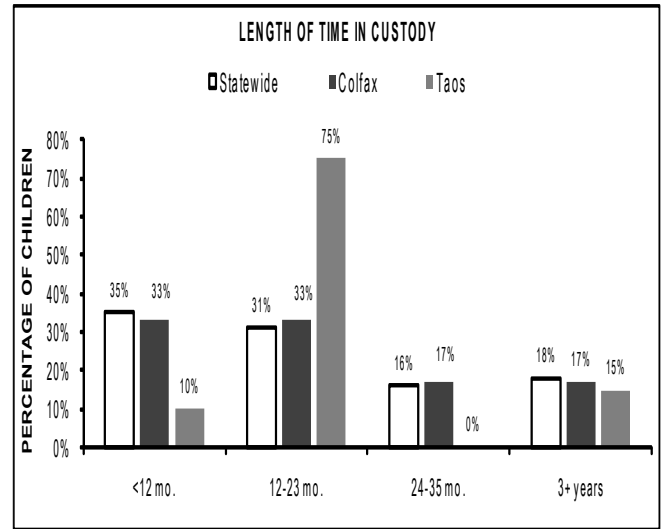
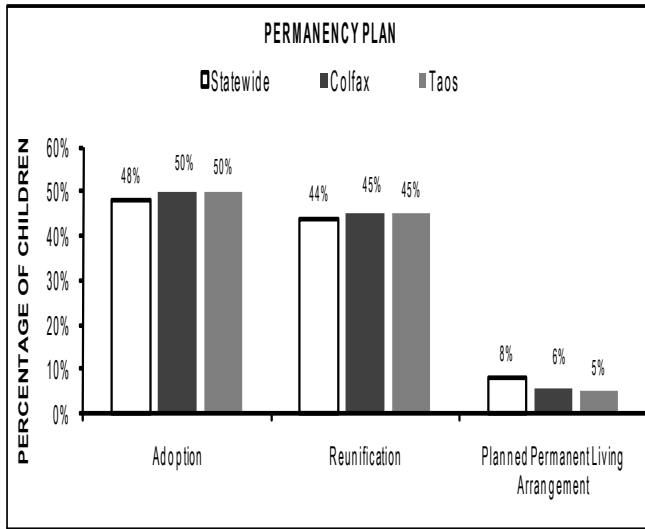
# Eighth Judicial District

CRB reviewed **38** children in the Eighth Judicial District:

Colfax	18
Taos	20
Union	0



# Eighth Judicial District

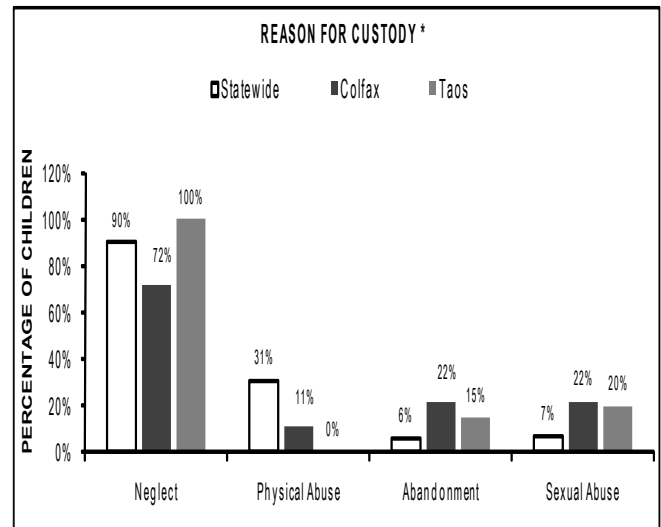
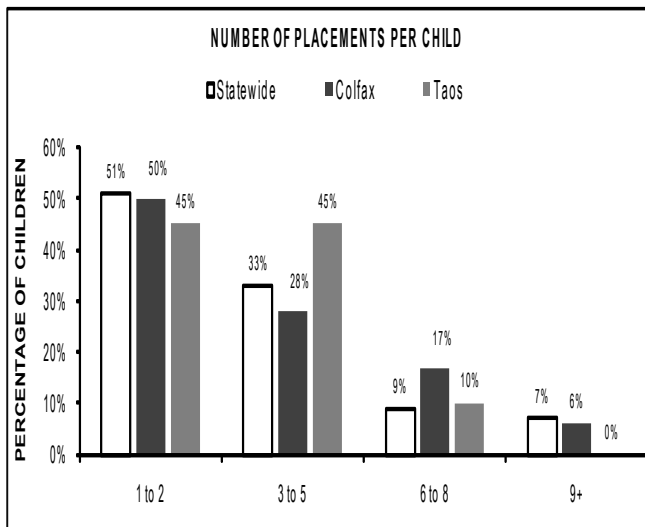


## Child and Parent Factors

Children Who Had:	Behavioral or Emotional Problems	Educational or Developmental Problems	Physical or Medical Problems	Prior Custodies
Statewide	59 %	49 %	17 %	34 %
Colfax	67 %	44 %	17 %	11 %
Taos	65 %	15 %	10 %	35 %

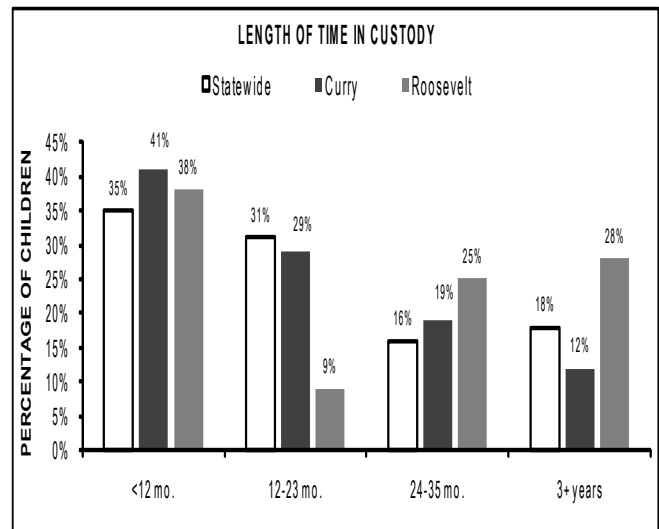
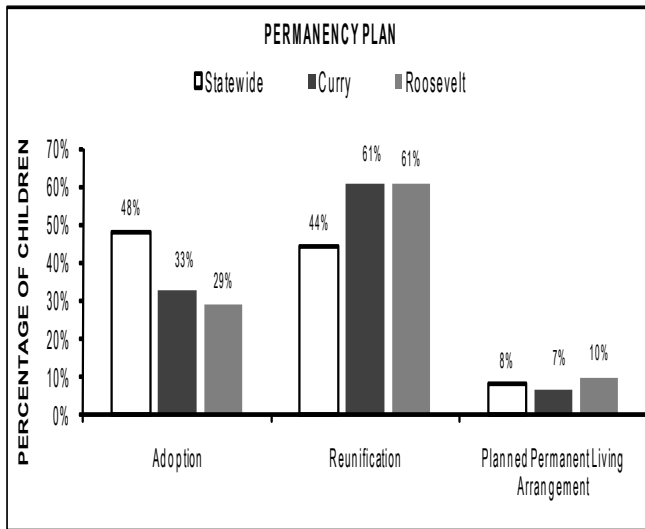
Parents Who: (Excludes parents with unknown identity or whereabouts)^	Had a History of Substance Abuse		Were Impacted by Domestic Violence		Were Homeless or Had Inadequate Housing		Had Inadequate Financial Resources	
	Mother	Father	Mother	Father	Mother	Father	Mother	Father
Statewide	77 %	72 %	63 %	59 %	72 %	62 %	77 %	67 %
Colfax	43 %	58 %	36 %	50 %	86 %	58 %	86 %	58 %
Taos	83 %	93 %	50 %	57 %	67 %	43 %	89 %	50 %

^ Statewide, the identity or whereabouts of 36% of Fathers and 19% of Mothers was unknown.





# Ninth Judicial District

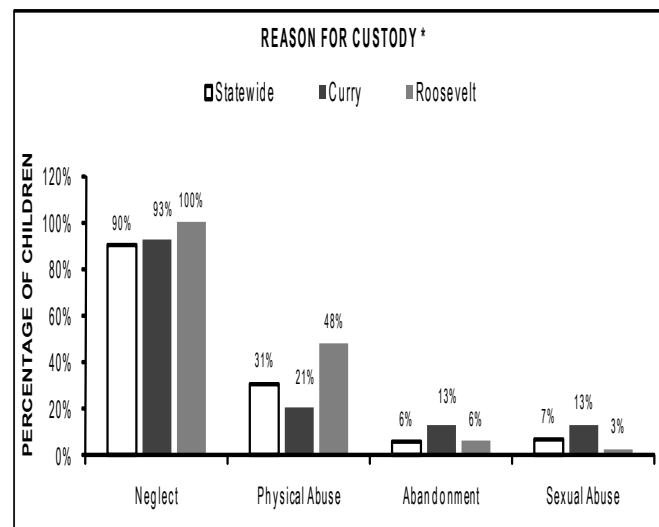
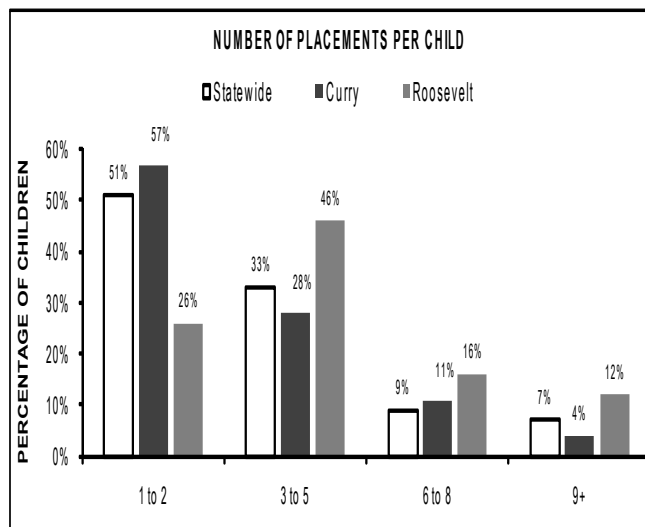


## Child and Parent Factors

Children Who Had:	Behavioral or Emotional Problems	Educational or Developmental Problems	Physical or Medical Problems	Prior Custodies
Statewide	59 %	49 %	17 %	34 %
Curry	51 %	38 %	16 %	25 %
Roosevelt	65 %	55 %	16 %	26 %

Parents Who: (Excludes parents with unknown identity or whereabouts)^	Had a History of Substance Abuse		Were Impacted by Domestic Violence		Were Homeless or Had Inadequate Housing		Had Inadequate Financial Resources	
	Mother	Father	Mother	Father	Mother	Father	Mother	Father
Statewide	77 %	72 %	63 %	59 %	72 %	62 %	77 %	67 %
Curry	65 %	56 %	44 %	28 %	77 %	61 %	85 %	72 %
Roosevelt	70 %	80 %	60 %	48 %	73 %	68 %	73 %	64 %

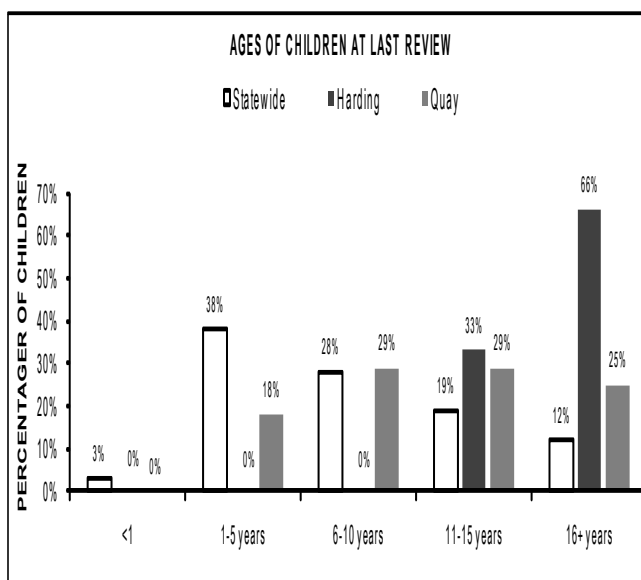
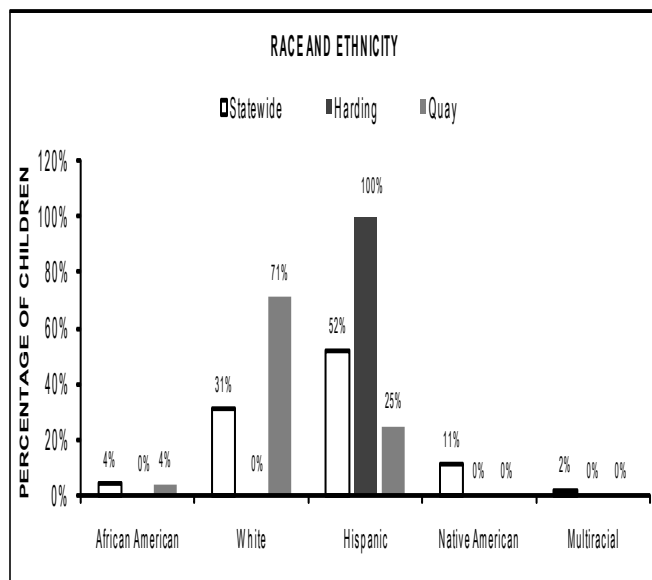
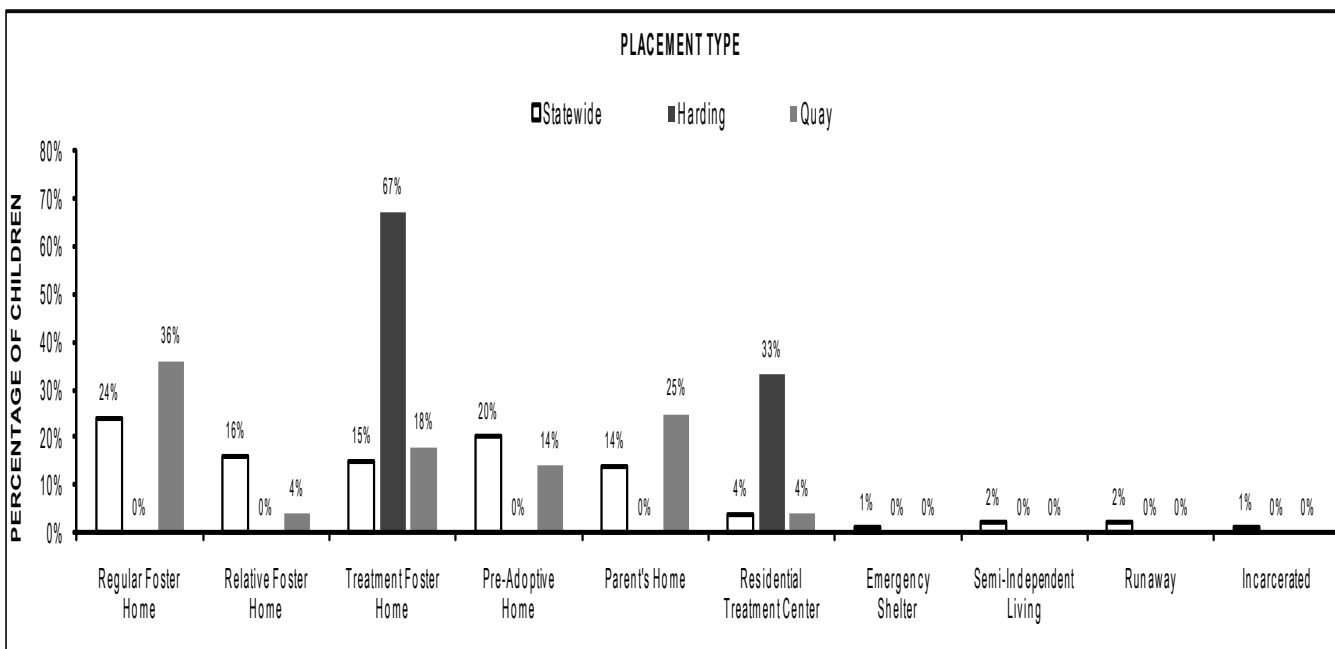
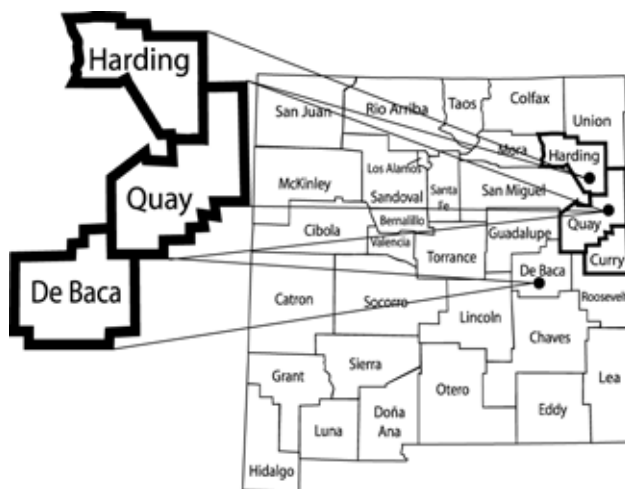
^ Statewide, the identity or whereabouts of 36% of Fathers and 19% of Mothers was unknown.



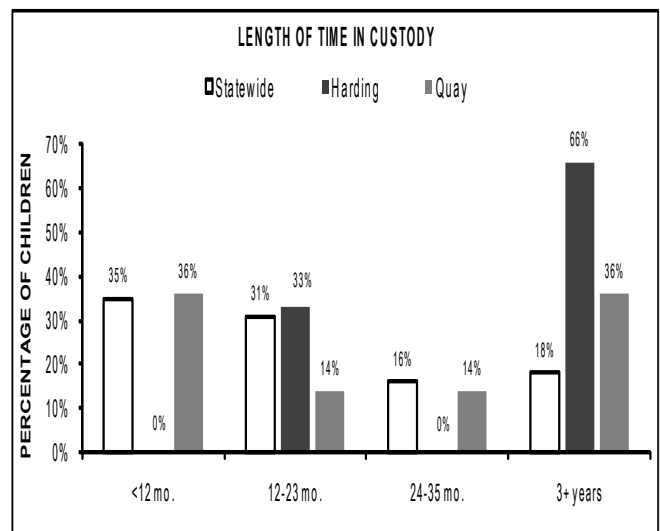
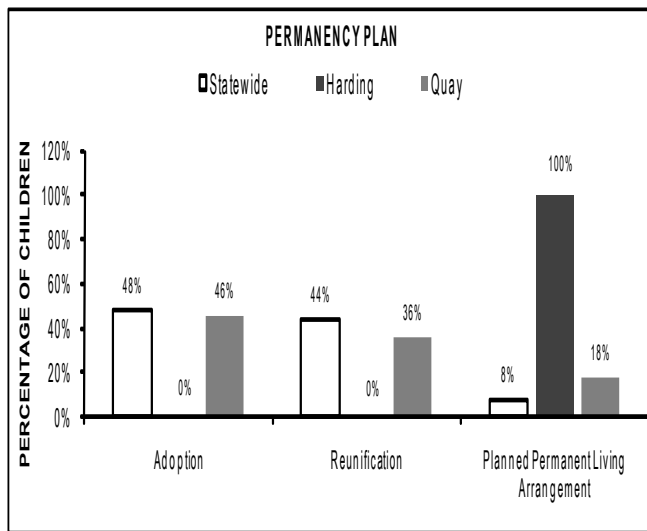
# Tenth Judicial District

CRB reviewed **31** children in the Tenth Judicial District:

De Baca	0
Harding	3
Quay	28



# Tenth Judicial District

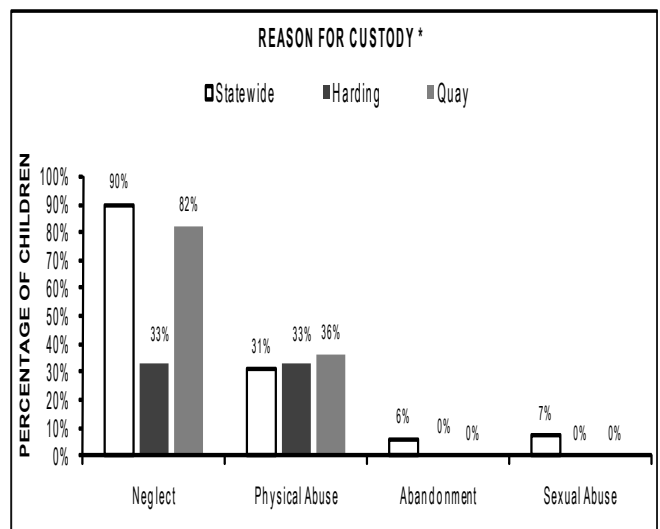
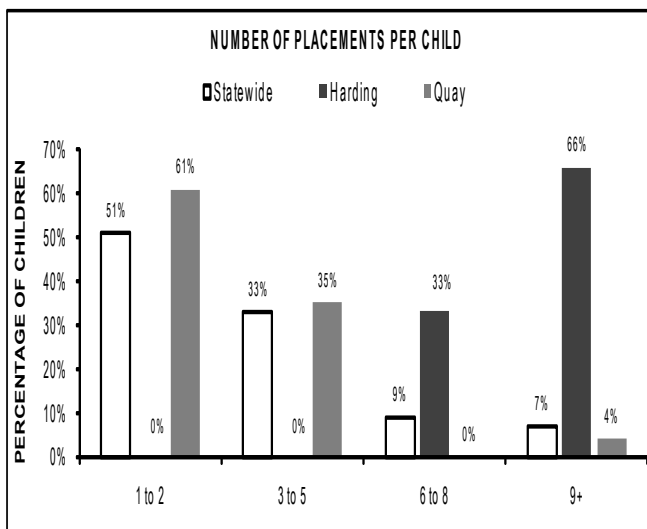


## Child and Parent Factors

Children Who Had:	Behavioral or Emotional Problems	Educational or Developmental Problems	Physical or Medical Problems	Prior Custodies
Statewide	59 %	49 %	17 %	34 %
Harding	100 %	67 %	0 %	77 %
Quay	75 %	25 %	11 %	39 %

Parents Who: (Excludes parents with unknown identity or whereabouts)^	Had a History of Substance Abuse		Were Impacted by Domestic Violence		Were Homeless or Had Inadequate Housing		Had Inadequate Financial Resources	
	Mother	Father	Mother	Father	Mother	Father	Mother	Father
Statewide	77 %	72 %	63 %	59 %	72 %	62 %	77 %	67 %
Harding	100 %	100 %	100 %	0 %	100 %	0 %	100 %	0 %
Quay	57 %	61 %	52 %	61 %	67 %	87 %	86 %	91 %

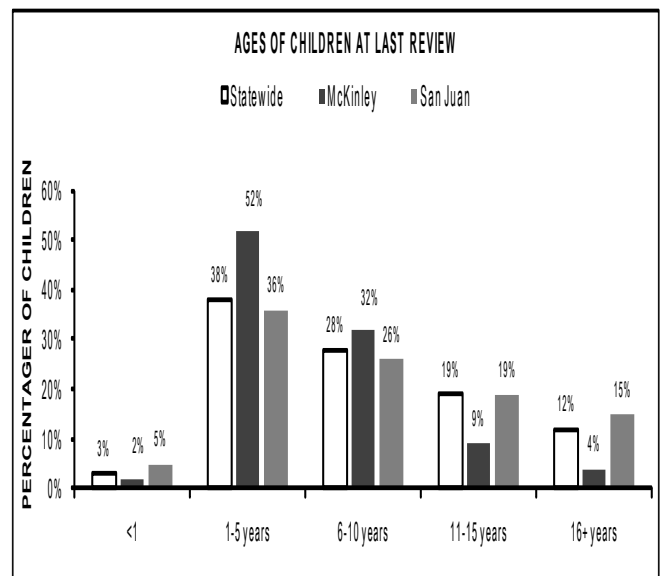
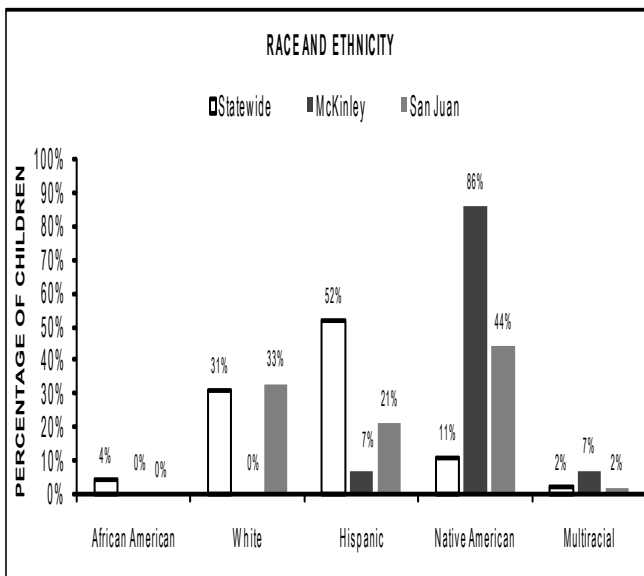
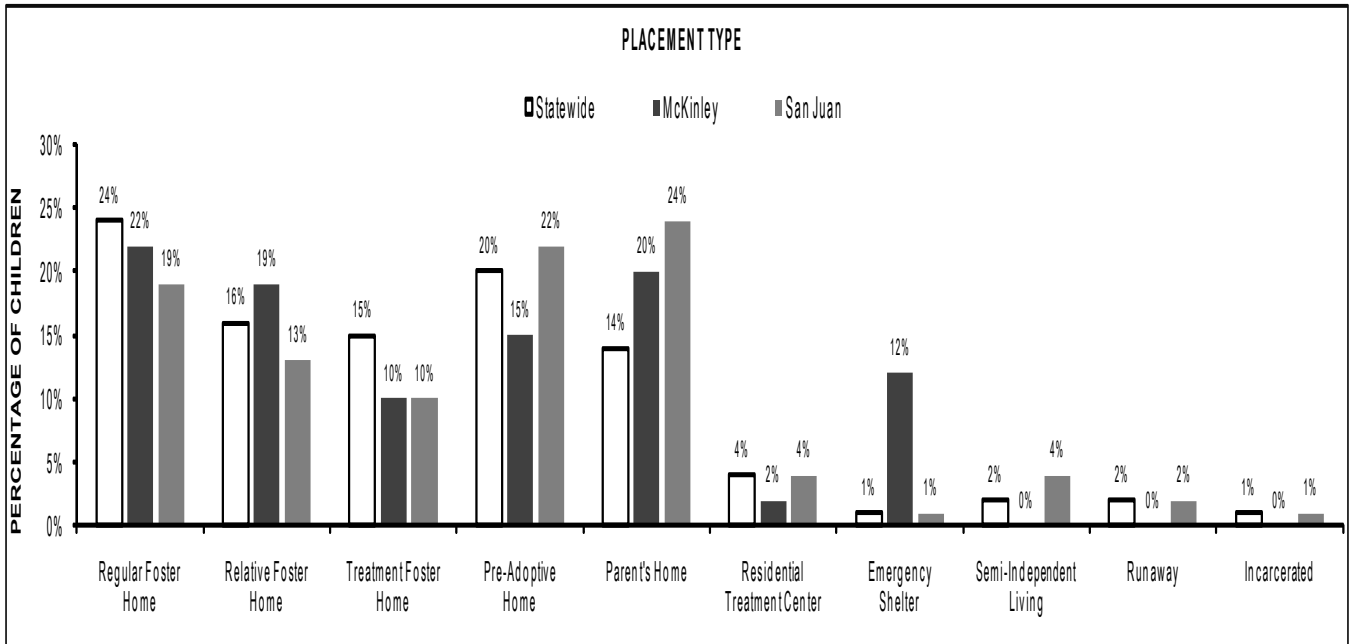
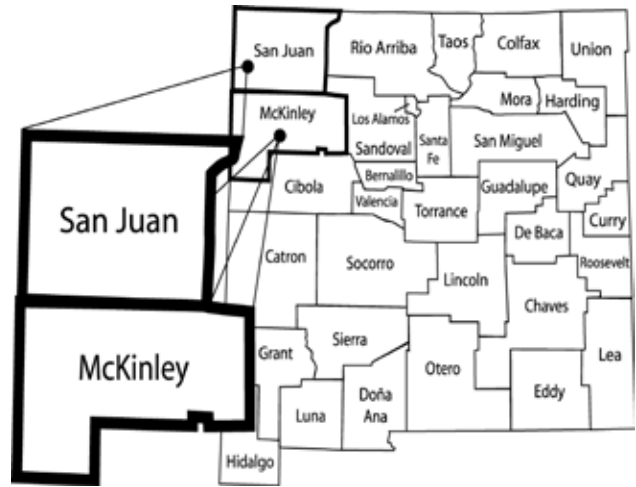
^ Statewide, the identity or whereabouts of 36% of Fathers and 19% of Mothers was unknown.



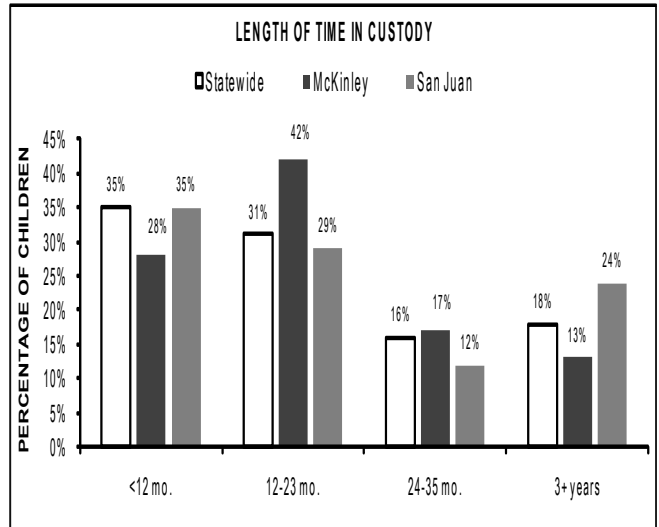
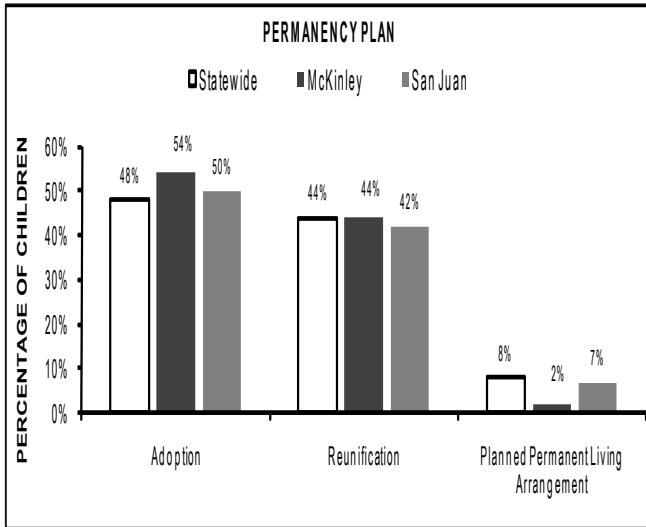
# Eleventh Judicial District

CRB reviewed **224** children in the Eleventh Judicial District:

McKinley 59  
San Juan 165



# Eleventh Judicial District

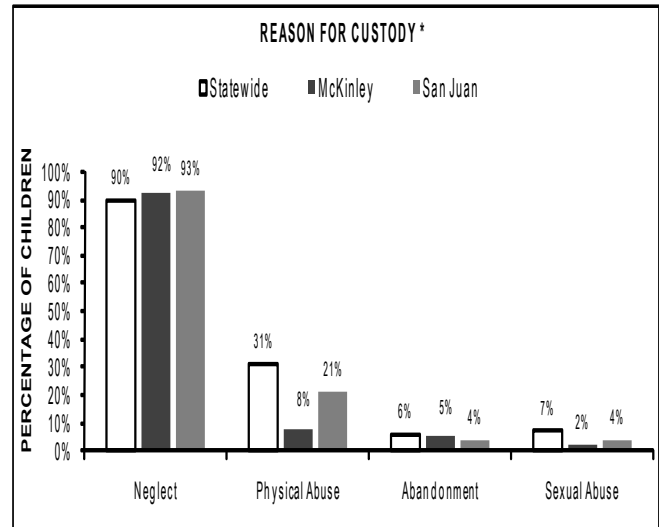
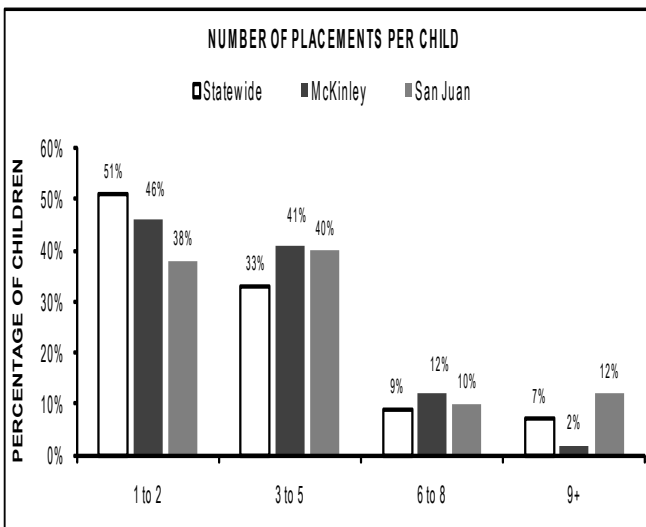


## Child and Parent Factors

Children Who Had:	Behavioral or Emotional Problems	Educational or Developmental Problems	Physical or Medical Problems	Prior Custodies
Statewide	59 %	49 %	17 %	34 %
McKinley	24 %	12 %	10 %	25 %
San Juan	43 %	28 %	9 %	20 %

Parents Who: (Excludes parents with unknown identity or whereabouts)^	Had a History of Substance Abuse		Were Impacted by Domestic Violence		Were Homeless or Had Inadequate Housing		Had Inadequate Financial Resources	
	Mother	Father	Mother	Father	Mother	Father	Mother	Father
Statewide	77 %	72 %	63 %	59 %	72 %	62 %	77 %	67 %
McKinley	91 %	91 %	69 %	88 %	67 %	58 %	85 %	53 %
San Juan	85 %	84 %	61 %	60 %	63 %	53 %	60 %	57 %

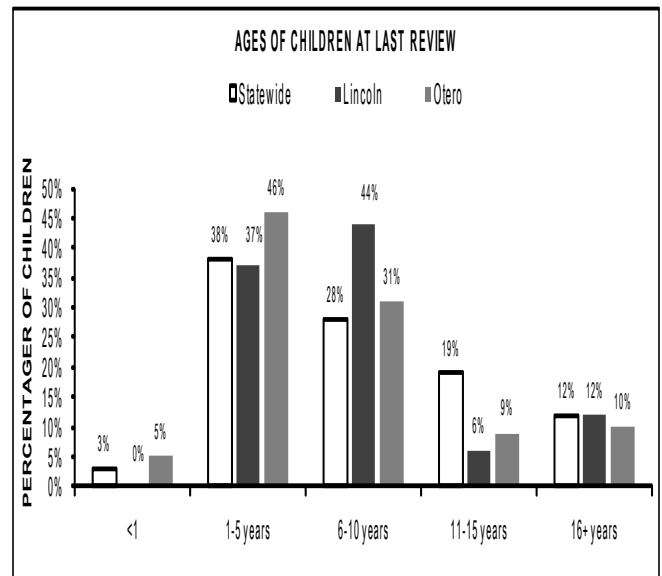
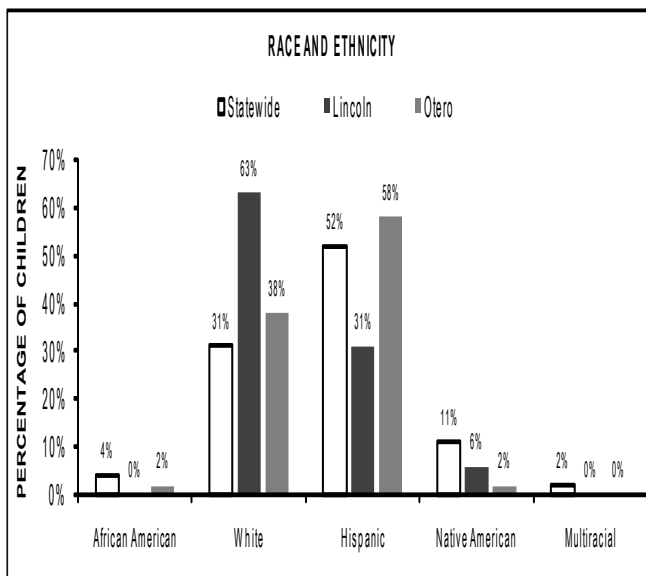
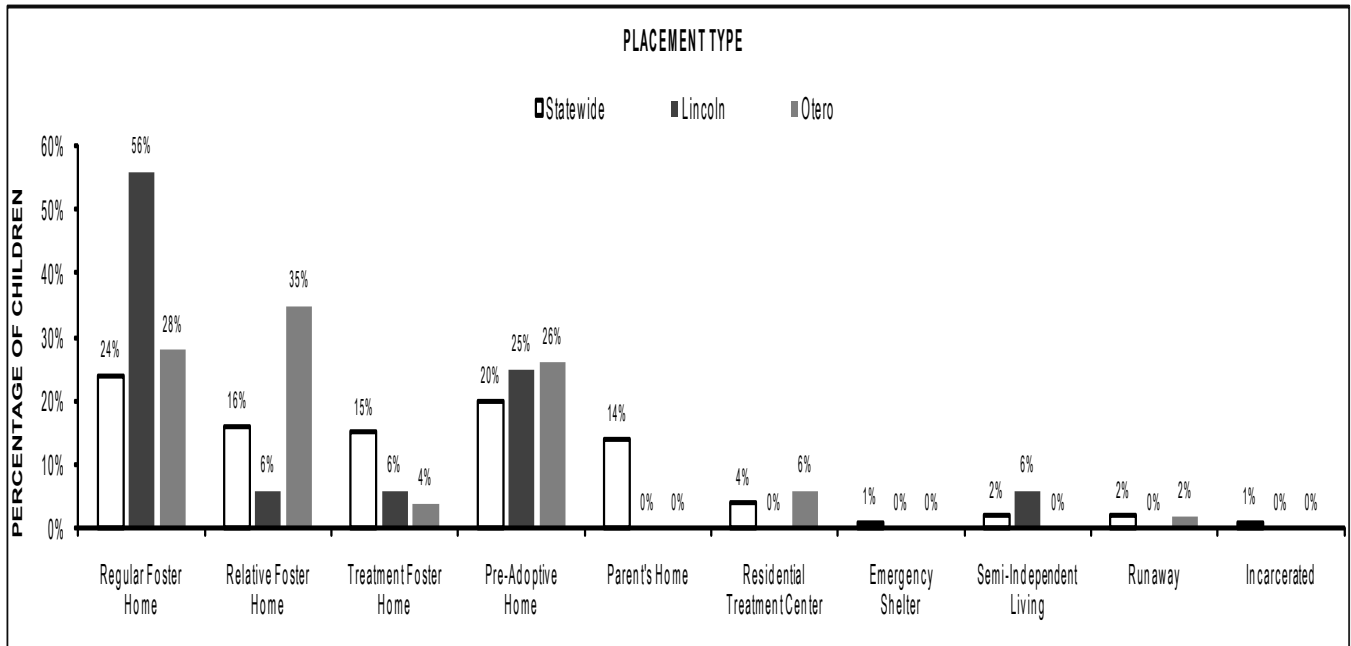
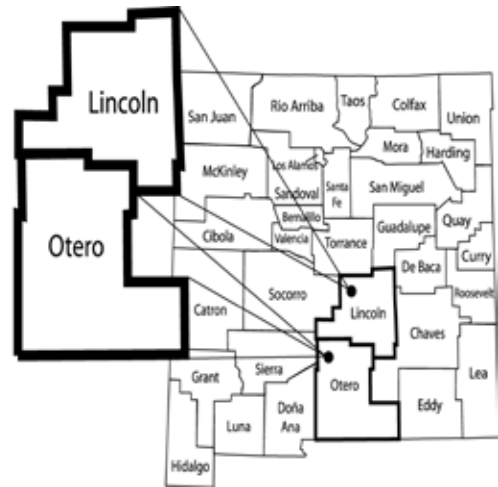
^ Statewide, the identity or whereabouts of 36% of Fathers and 19% of Mothers was unknown.



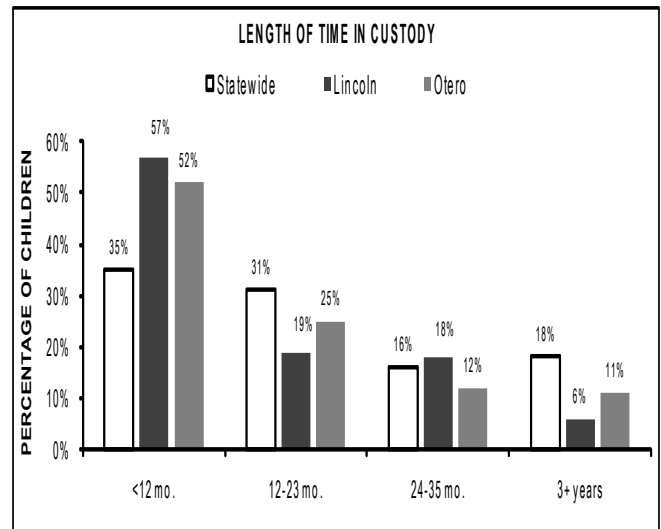
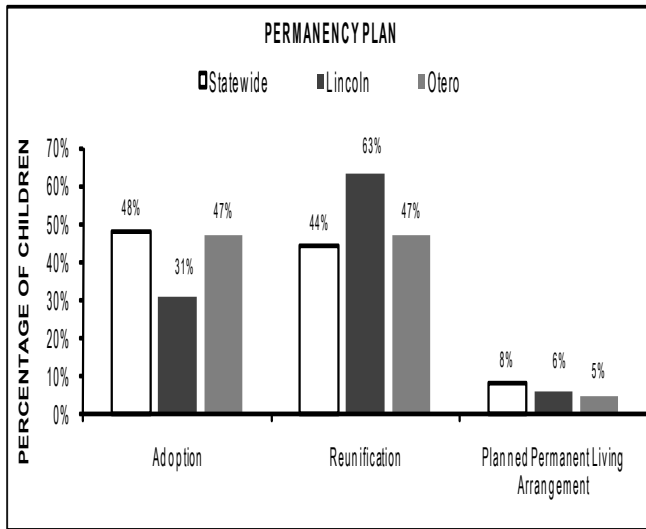
# Twelfth Judicial District

CRB reviewed **73** children in the Twelfth Judicial District:

Lincoln 16  
Otero 57



# Twelfth Judicial District

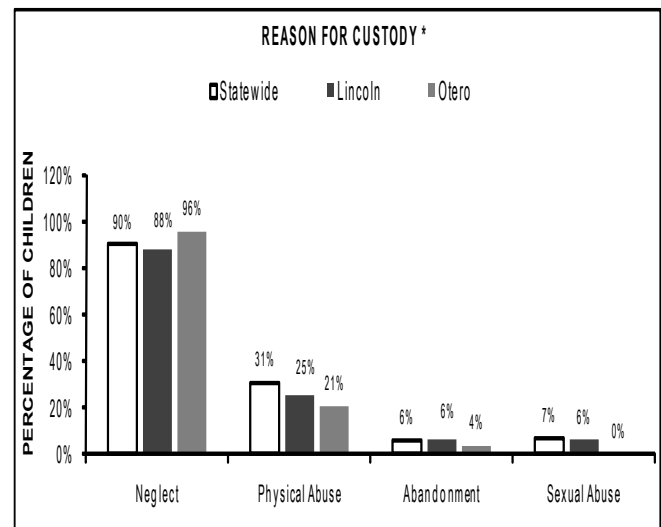
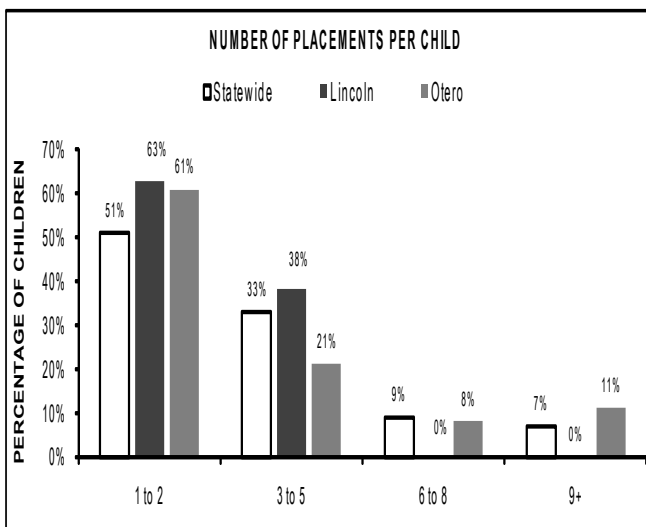


## Child and Parent Factors

Children Who Had:	Behavioral or Emotional Problems	Educational or Developmental Problems	Physical or Medical Problems	Prior Custodies
Statewide	59 %	49 %	17 %	34 %
Lincoln	81 %	88 %	0 %	62 %
Otero	77 %	75 %	11 %	86 %

Parents Who: (Excludes parents with unknown identity or whereabouts)^	Had a History of Substance Abuse		Were Impacted by Domestic Violence		Were Homeless or Had Inadequate Housing		Had Inadequate Financial Resources	
	Mother	Father	Mother	Father	Mother	Father	Mother	Father
Statewide	77 %	72 %	63 %	59 %	72 %	62 %	77 %	67 %
Lincoln	86 %	75 %	86 %	75 %	64 %	58 %	79 %	58 %
Otero	74 %	88 %	61 %	44 %	87 %	65 %	98 %	72 %

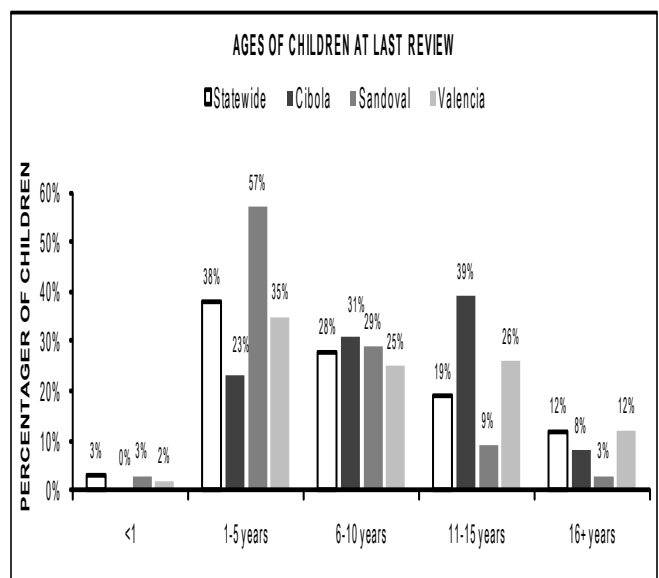
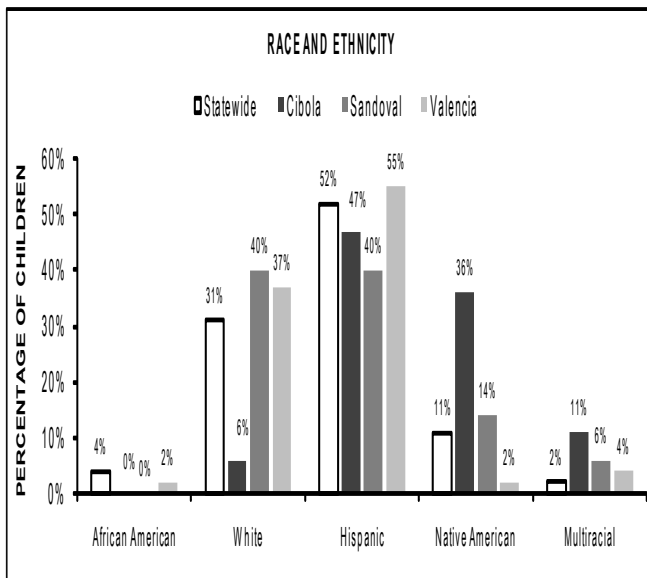
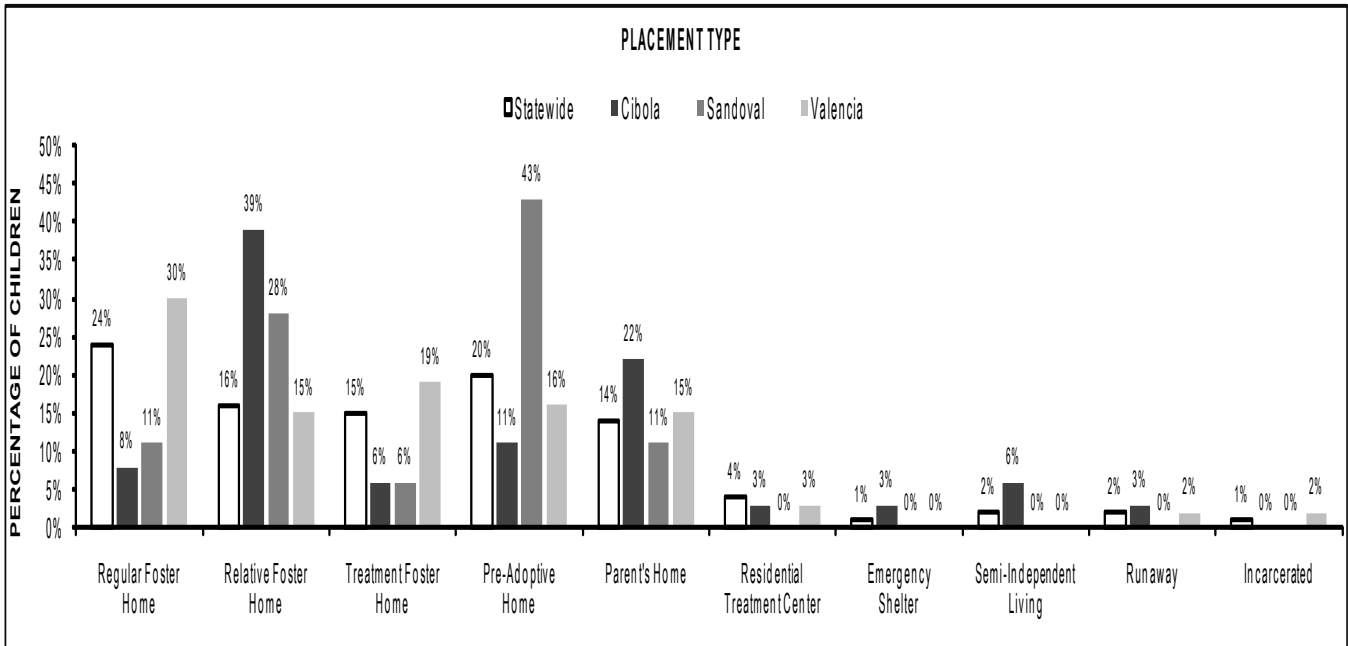
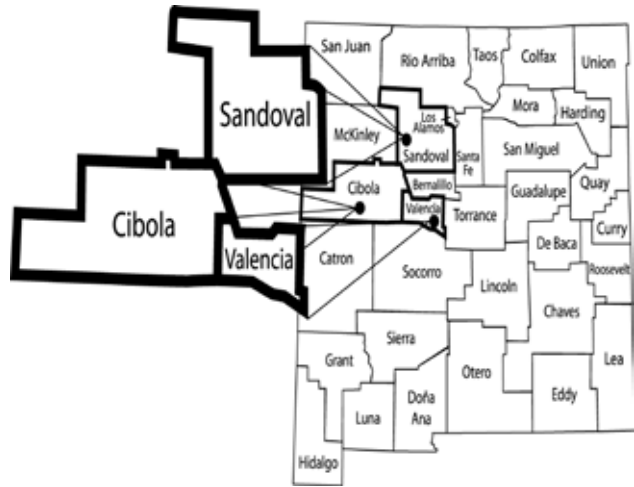
^ Statewide, the identity or whereabouts of 36% of Fathers and 19% of Mothers was unknown.



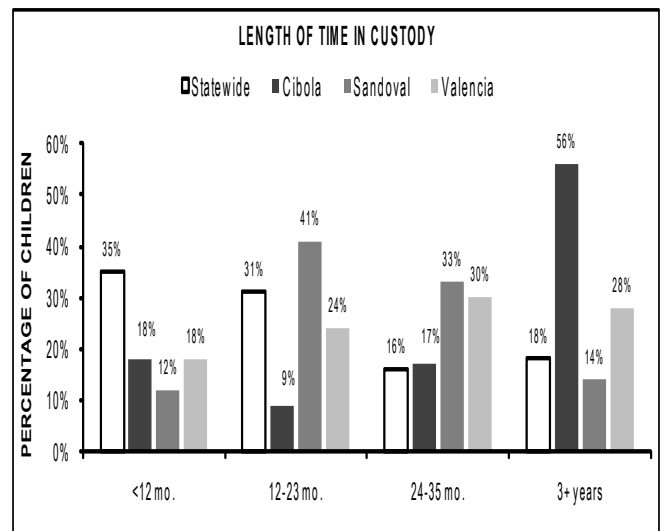
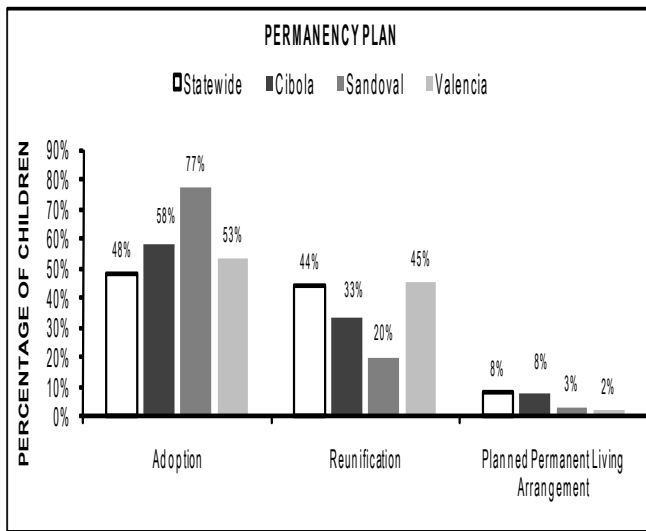
# Thirteenth Judicial District

CRB reviewed **181** children in the Thirteenth Judicial District:

Cibola	36
Sandoval	35
Valencia	110



# Thirteenth Judicial District

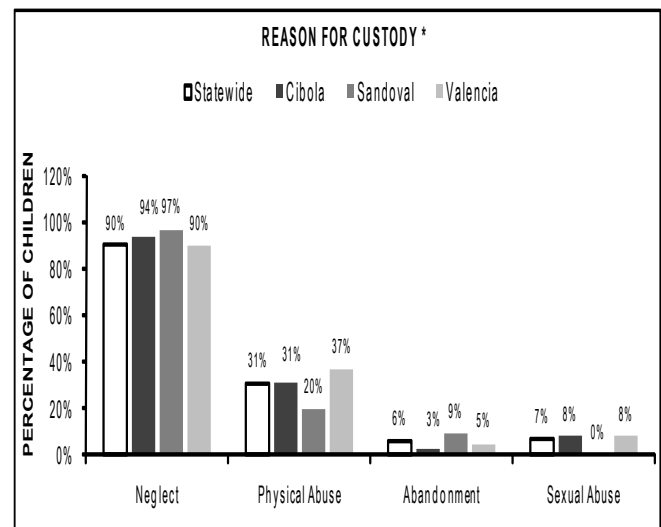
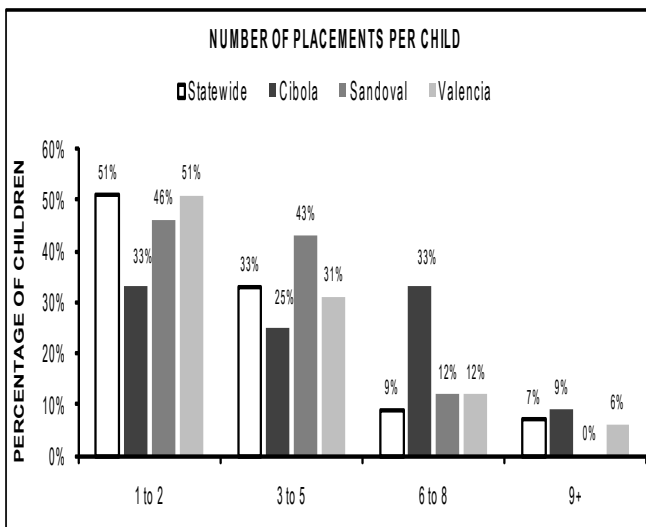


## Child and Parent Factors

Children Who Had:	Behavioral or Emotional Problems	Educational or Developmental Problems	Physical or Medical Problems	Prior Custodies
Statewide	59 %	49 %	17 %	34 %
Cibola	56 %	42 %	6 %	28 %
Sandoval	23 %	46 %	26 %	26 %
Valencia	66 %	49 %	20 %	25 %

Parents Who: (Excludes parents with unknown identity or whereabouts)^	Had a History of Substance Abuse		Were Impacted by Domestic Violence		Were Homeless or Had Inadequate Housing		Had Inadequate Financial Resources	
	Mother	Father	Mother	Father	Mother	Father	Mother	Father
Statewide	77 %	72 %	63 %	59 %	72 %	62 %	77 %	67 %
Cibola	82 %	65 %	57 %	45 %	64 %	50 %	82 %	70 %
Sandoval	78 %	75 %	70 %	79 %	74 %	75 %	67 %	75 %
Valencia	74 %	65 %	65 %	59 %	80 %	70 %	76 %	72 %

^ Statewide, the identity or whereabouts of 36% of Fathers and 19% of Mothers was unknown.



Section V  
Glossary  
CRB Publications  
Statewide Advisory Committee and Staff  
CRB Board Members by County

# Glossary

**Adoption:** A permanency plan to create the legal relationship between a child and an adult other than the child's biological parent that is identical to parent and biological child.

**Concurrent Planning:** Providing for reunification services while simultaneously developing and implementing an alternate plan. This usually means placing a child in a potentially permanent home while reunification efforts continue.

**Custody:** The legal guardianship of a child. Custody includes responsibility for a child's care, placement, and protection as well as various obligations and rights regarding the child. The Children, Youth and Families Department takes custody when a child is legally found to be abused and/or neglected by their parent or legal guardian.

**Foster Home:** A home that has been licensed and trained by CYFD to care for foster children.

**Guardian ad Litem (GAL):** Attorney for the child who represents child's best interests.

**Guardianship/Permanent Guardianship:** A permanency plan for a child to establish a court sanctioned arrangement which vests in a guardian all the rights and responsibilities of a parent without terminating the rights of the parents.

**Interstate Compact on the Placement of Children (ICPC):** Agreement between states that allows home studies and certifications of out-of-state placements. ICPC defines procedures and responsibility for those involved in placing the child.

**Permanency Plan:** A plan for finding an appropriate permanent home for a child in the protective custody of CYFD. The current CYFD permanency plans include *adoption*, *guardianship*, *planned permanent living arrangement (PPLA)*, *reunification*, and *permanent placement with a relative*.

**Planned Permanent Living Arrangement:** A permanency plan to provide physical and emotional permanency for an adolescent who resides in an out-of-home placement.

**Referral or Report:** A report by anyone to the Children, Youth and Families Department indicating that a child may be neglected and/or abused.

**Respondent Attorney:** Attorney for the parent(s).

**Reunification:** A permanency plan to return a child to the home of his/her parent or guardian or where the child remains in the physical custody of his/her parent or guardian.

**Termination of Parental Rights:** A court proceeding which divests a parent of all legal rights, privileges, duties, and obligations with respect to the child.

**Treatment Foster Care:** Service provided by a foster home which has received specialized training and has been licensed by a treatment foster care agency to handle children that have severe emotional and behavioral disabilities.

**Youth Attorney:** Attorney for children aged 14 and older. This attorney represents the child's expressed wishes before the judge and others.

# CRB Publications

New Mexico Child Abuse and Neglect Citizen Review Board. CRB Annual Report and Recommendations. Albuquerque, NM.

(Available online at [www.nmcrb.org](http://www.nmcrb.org))

New Mexico Child Abuse and Neglect Citizen Review Board. PREVIEW: Annual Report and Recommendations. Albuquerque, NM.

(Available online at [www.nmcrb.org](http://www.nmcrb.org))

New Mexico Child Abuse and Neglect Citizen Review Board. (2005). CRB Interim Report on Foster Parenting in New Mexico. Albuquerque, NM.

(Available online at [www.nmcrb.org](http://www.nmcrb.org))

New Mexico Child Abuse and Neglect Citizen Review Board. (2002). Spotlight On: Child Sexual Abuse and Sex Offender Accountability. Albuquerque, NM.

(Available online at [www.nmcrb.org](http://www.nmcrb.org))

New Mexico Child Abuse and Neglect Citizen Review Board. (2002). Spotlight On: Drugs and Alcohol: The Tragic Story for Abused & Neglected Children. Albuquerque, NM.

(Available online at [www.nmcrb.org](http://www.nmcrb.org))

New Mexico Child Abuse and Neglect Citizen Review Board. (2001). Spotlight On: Legal Representation for Abused and Neglected Children. Albuquerque, NM.

(Available online at [www.nmcrb.org](http://www.nmcrb.org))

New Mexico Child Abuse and Neglect Citizen Review Board. (2001). Spotlight On: The Statewide Central Intake Unit of the Children, Youth, and Families Department. Albuquerque, NM.

(Available online at [www.nmcrb.org](http://www.nmcrb.org))

New Mexico Child Abuse and Neglect Citizen Review Board. (2000). Spotlight On: Turnover Among Social Workers at the Children, Youth, and Families Department. Albuquerque, NM.

(Available online at [www.nmcrb.org](http://www.nmcrb.org))

New Mexico Children in Foster Care Facts Sheet

(Available online at [www.nmcrb.org](http://www.nmcrb.org))

# ***New Mexico Child Abuse and Neglect Citizen Review Board (CRB)***

## STATEWIDE ADVISORY COMMITTEE EXECUTIVE BOARD

Chair  
Vice Chair  
Northwest Regional Representative  
Northeast Regional Representative  
Southwest Regional Representative  
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**New Mexico  
Child Abuse & Neglect  
Citizen Review Board**

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