



# New Mexico Child Abuse & Neglect Citizen Review Board

## 2012 Annual Report & Recommendations



A Project of

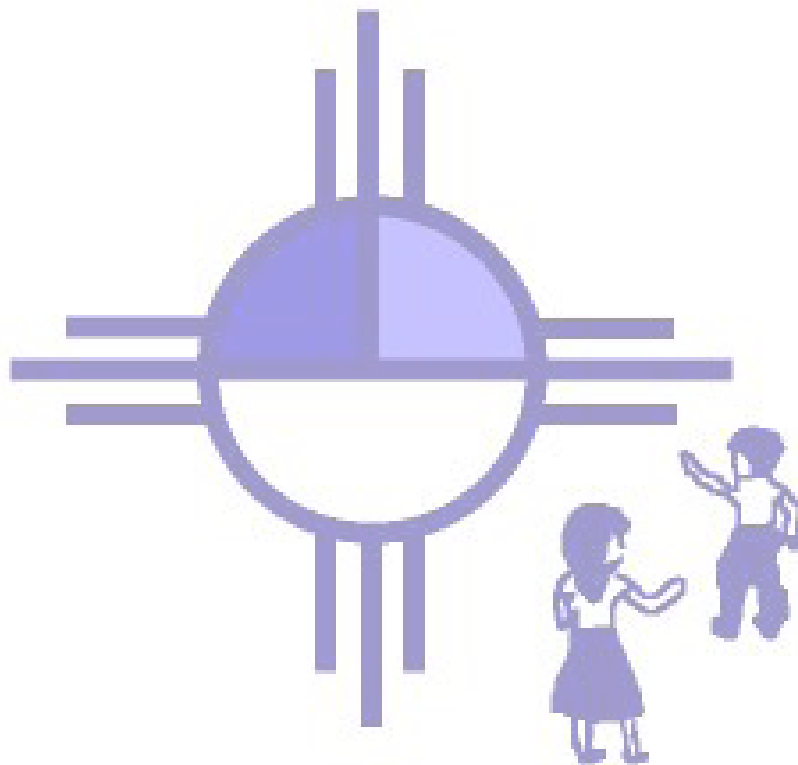
New Mexico



Child Advocacy Networks

# New Mexico Child Abuse and Neglect Citizen Review Board

## **2012 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

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Alamogordo

January, 2012

Dear Friends:

Following is the New Mexico Child Abuse and Neglect Citizen Review Board's Annual Report and Recommendations. The recommendations we present in this report represent many hours of dedicated work by more than 120 trained volunteers scattered across New Mexico. The recommendations are based upon statistical information collected from July 1, 2010, through June 30, 2011. Some of our recommendations are repeated since our work was not completed last year. While budget limitations may cause slower implementation or cause more "out-of-the-box" thinking, children and their well being must and will remain our focus. CRB volunteers serve to protect the children.

The New Mexico Child Abuse and Neglect Citizen Review Board (CRB) was created by the New Mexico Legislature in 1983 ... "to provide a permanent system for independent and objective monitoring of children placed in custody of the Children, Youth and Families Department (CYFD)." Although we work cooperatively with CYFD to monitor the progress of the children, CRB plays an important and vital role in meeting the federal mandate of an independent monitor for children in custody. Our boards create reports that inform the judges of current information about the children and the data we collect from those reports serves as the foundation for recommendations to the state legislature, CYFD and the courts. Additionally, the data we compile creates a comprehensive picture of state and county services and their delivery to each child, making it easier to identify and remedy the strengths and weaknesses of the system. It is incumbent upon CRB volunteers to work cooperatively with our partners in the child welfare system so that each child in custody receives the best possible care.

This year's recommendations reflect the concerns identified by CRB data; however, internally CRB will strive to improve our working relationships with members of the child welfare community. Working together to improve our advocacy for children will require that CRB boards receive information earlier in each case so that reports to the judges will be more informative and our work with CYFD become less repetitive. CRB volunteers having open dialogue with CYFD personnel will improve communication and will lead to a greater understanding of roles. Additionally, CRB volunteers will work to enhance their training in order to understand better the challenges that both biological and foster parents encounter. Knowledge is power and the more we know, the more insightful we can be when preparing our reports. Finally, volunteers will continue to contact and interact with our state legislators in order that they are aware of the important role CRB plays in the child welfare community. Although our intentions are the best, without adequate funding we cannot continue.

Bonnie Geer, Chair  
Statewide Advisory Committee  
New Mexico Child Abuse and Neglect Citizen Review Board

Brian O'Connell  
Executive Director  
New Mexico Child Advocacy Networks

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# Did You Know ...

*Based on CRB reviews conducted July 1, 2010 to June 30, 2011*

## Child Factors

*Of the 1,782 children reviewed by CRB*

- 83% of children came into custody with prior reports to CYFD indicating possible abuse or neglect.
- 56% of children had behavioral or emotional problems.
- 47% of children had educational or developmental delays.
- 36% of children came into custody having had prior custodies with child protective services.
- 16% of children had physical or medical problems.
- 9% of children were sexually abused.
- 9% of children were born drug or alcohol affected.



## Parent Factors

*Of the 3,564 parents reviewed by CRB*

- 13% of mothers' identities or whereabouts were unknown.
- 26% of fathers' identities or whereabouts were unknown.
- Of the parents whose whereabouts and identities were known:
  - 78% of mothers had a history of substance abuse.
  - 56% of fathers had a history of substance abuse.
  - 79% of mothers were impacted by unemployment or inadequate financial resources.
  - 51% of fathers were impacted by unemployment or inadequate financial resources.
  - 73% of mothers were impacted by homelessness or inadequate housing.
  - 50% of fathers were impacted by homelessness or inadequate housing.
  - 64% of mothers were impacted by domestic violence.
  - 48% of fathers were impacted by domestic violence.
  - 65% of mothers had mental or emotional illnesses.
  - 30% of fathers had mental or emotional illnesses.



## Did You Know ... Three Year Comparison

| <b>CHILD FACTORS</b>                | <b>FY11<br/>DATA</b> | <b>FY10<br/>DATA</b> | <b>FY09<br/>DATA</b> |
|-------------------------------------|----------------------|----------------------|----------------------|
|                                     | 1,782<br>children    | 1,867<br>children    | 2,135<br>children    |
| Prior Reports to CYFD               | 83 %                 | 77 %                 | 74 %                 |
| Behavioral or Emotional Problems    | 56 %                 | 59 %                 | 63 %                 |
| Educational or Developmental Delays | 47 %                 | 49 %                 | 50 %                 |
| Prior Custodies with CYFD           | 36 %                 | 34 %                 | 29 %                 |
| Physical or Medical Problems        | 16 %                 | 17 %                 | 17 %                 |
| Sexually Abused                     | 9 %                  | 11 %                 | 13 %                 |
| Born Drug Affected                  | 9 %                  | 9 %                  | 11 %                 |

| <b>PARENT FACTORS</b><br>In FY 2011<br><i>(13 % of mothers' identities/whereabouts were unknown)</i><br><i>(26 % of fathers' identities/whereabouts were unknown)</i> | <b>FY11<br/>DATA</b>         | <b>FY10<br/>DATA</b>         | <b>FY09<br/>DATA</b> |
|---|------------------------------|------------------------------|----------------------|
|   | 3,564<br>parents             | 3,734<br>parents             | 4,270<br>parents     |
| History of Substance Abuse  | Mothers 78 %<br>Fathers 56 % | Mothers 77 %<br>Fathers 72 % | 65 %                 |
| Unemployed or Inadequate Financial Resources  | Mothers 79 %<br>Fathers 51 % | Mothers 77 %<br>Fathers 67 % | 61 %                 |
| Homeless or Inadequate Housing  | Mothers 73 %<br>Fathers 50 % | Mothers 72 %<br>Fathers 62 % | 57 %                 |
| Domestic Violence   | Mothers 64 %<br>Fathers 48 % | Mothers 64 %<br>Fathers 60 % | 51 %                 |
| Mental or Emotional Illness   | Mothers 65 %<br>Fathers 30 % | Mothers 63 %<br>Fathers 35 % | 37 %                 |

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 120 volunteers on 35 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 2,500 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, placement with relatives, 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.

## 2012 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.

# 2012 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 focus more on practices than on new money to increase and enhance services.

## Increase the Monitoring and Evaluation of In-home Services

(Repeated from 2011 CRB Report)

**Recommendation 1:** Generate and share timely data on the effectiveness of in-home services for children and families. Detailed histories of in-home services provided and outcomes of the services should be tracked and reported.

The June 15, 2011 Legislative Finance Report on CYFD had a similar recommendation: "Collect data related to the effectiveness of family preservation services to develop a demonstration project if Title IV-E waivers become available to states."

### CRB data:

- Children in custody with:

|      | <u>prior reports</u> | <u>5 or more prior reports</u> | <u>prior custodies</u> |
|------|----------------------|--------------------------------|------------------------|
| FY11 | 83%                  | 33%                            | 36%                    |
| FY10 | 77%                  | 28%                            | 34%                    |
| FY09 | 74%                  | 27%                            | 29%                    |
| FY08 | 71%                  | 24%                            | 25%                    |
- Twenty-one children had 20 or more prior reports before entering custody. CRB only reviews children who are in state 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 and whether participation averts child removal or merely postpones it.

## Improve the Educational Stability of Children in Foster Care

(Repeated from 2010 and 2011 CRB Report)

**Recommendation 2:** Formalize an MOU, interagency agreement or joint directive between CYFD and the Public Education Department (PED) 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.

**Recommendation 3:** 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.

**Recommendation 4:** 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.

**Recommendation 5:** Access available funding through the federal McKinney-Vento Act to help provide funding to keep children in foster care in the same school to increase educational stability.

### CRB data:

- Children in custody with educational or developmental delays:

|      |     |
|------|-----|
| FY11 | 47% |
| FY10 | 49% |
| FY09 | 50% |
| FY08 | 45% |

- 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, 31% remained in their school, 66% did not, and for 3% the information was not available.
  - 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.

## Recruit and Retain Quality Foster Parents

(Repeated from 2010 CRB Report)

**Recommendation 6:** Develop new recruitment strategies to increase the number and types of placement resources.

**Recommendation 7:** Increase and improve on-going support and crisis support to foster parents to lessen placement changes: this includes providing more experienced foster parents as mentors to foster parents, increasing assistance to foster parent liaisons so as to increase support to foster parents, and providing support groups for foster parents.

**Recommendation 8:** Improve case worker and provider training in the areas of assessment, support, and monitoring of placements. Improve assessment and planning that addresses the needs of children.

**Recommendation 9:** Improve foster parent training to improve foster parent longevity and placement quality.

### CRB data:

- Of the 1,782 children reviewed by CRB in FY11: 15% had more than 6 placements and 31% had 3 to 5 placements. (There were 111 children reviewed who had over 10 placements. Of those 111, 42 children had more than 15 placements.)
- Of the 1,782 children reviewed by CRB in FY11: 90% were in a foster home (regular or treatment foster homes). The remaining 10% were in their parents' homes, a residential treatment center, an independent living situation, or had run away.

**Context:** Highly valued, well trained, and adequately reimbursed foster parents are vital to good outcomes for children in foster care. Increasing the quantity of high quality foster homes and increasing the diversity of foster homes reduces over-placement and placement changes.

Each time a foster child moves, there is more instability in their lives – new homes with new routines and rules, new neighborhoods and friends, often new schools, and new service providers. The goal must be fewer placements and more stability for foster children.

## Increase the Monitoring and Evaluation of Trial Home Visits

**Recommendation 10:** Only conduct trial home visits when factors for success are documented and in place.

**CRB data:** There are anecdotal concerns and questions from CRB board members around the state about the use of the trial home visits, especially when the trial home visit comes early in a case when the parents are just starting to make progress in their treatment.

**Context:** When children are reunified with their parents, a trial home visit is often used. The children are placed in the parent's home but custody is maintained with the department. In the best case scenario, this is a period of time that the children and parents are given support and services while the children and parents adjust to being reunified as a family. The visit is monitored to assure the child's safety and well-being. However, if the support and services are not available, the needs of children can become more severe and they may be once again traumatized by the home situation. It is important for CYFD to collect data describing the outcomes of trial home visits including analysis demonstrating that the timing of the visits appropriately balance the potential for family reunification with child safety.

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. They participate in annual training, both on site with each local board, and in larger settings (such as regional training and statewide conferences.) An experienced board member is assigned to them as a mentor.

## **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

## Child Enters Custody

## Custody Hearing

Judge decides whether there is justification for the child to remain in CYFD custody.

## Adjudication/Disposition

Judge listens to evidence and decides if the child has been abused and/or neglected. If the judge decides the child has been abused and/or neglected, the judge orders a treatment plan be implemented.

## Initial Judicial Review

Judge checks the progress of the treatment plan. Changes may be made if everyone agrees.

## NM Child Abuse and Neglect Citizen Review Board

Members of the local Citizen Review Board meet and review the case with interested parties and submit their recommendations and concerns to the judge overseeing the case.

**\*Cases are then reviewed every six months by the Citizen Review Board.**

## Permanency Hearing

Judge decides if the child can return home safely. If the child cannot be returned home, a subsequent permanency hearing will be held.

## Annual Permanency Hearings and Judicial Reviews

Held throughout the life of a case to determine progress, to order further treatment, and to ultimately obtain permanency for each 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 suspected child abuse or neglect by calling  
#SAFE (#7233) from a cell phone or 1-855-333-SAFE**

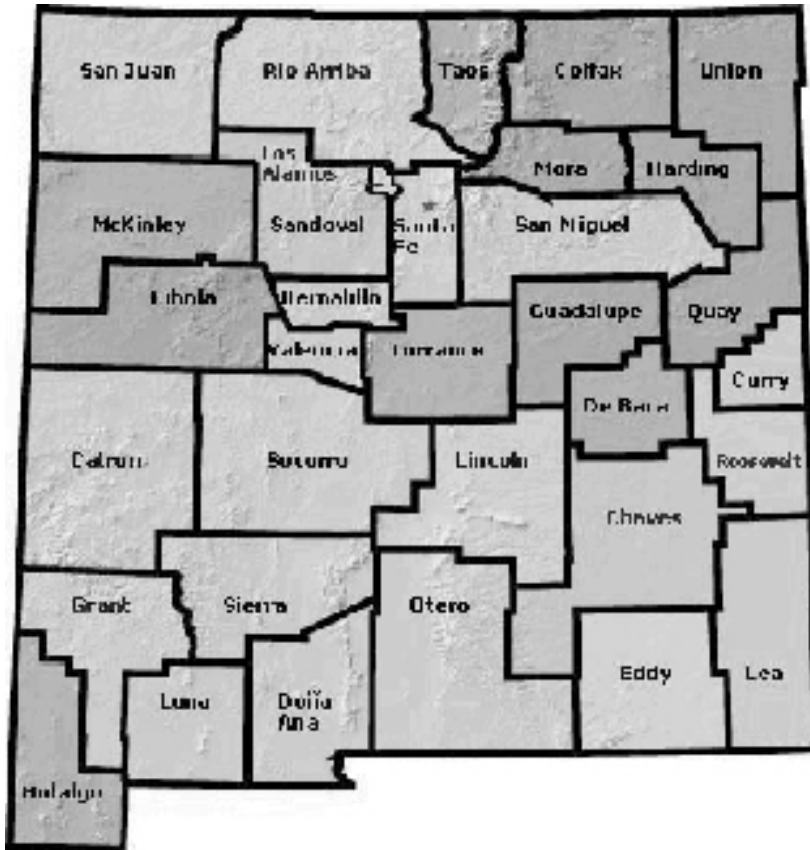
# Section III

## Statewide CRB Data

# CRB Reviews in New Mexico

Fiscal Year 2011: July 1, 2010 - June 30, 2011

2,561 total reviews involving 1,782 children\*



## Total Reviews by County

|            |     |            |     |
|------------|-----|------------|-----|
| Bernalillo | 759 | McKinley   | 82  |
| Catron     | 1   | Mora       | 0   |
| Chaves     | 139 | Otero      | 79  |
| Cibola     | 76  | Quay       | 24  |
| Colfax     | 26  | Rio Arriba | 48  |
| Curry      | 88  | Roosevelt  | 39  |
| DeBaca     | 1   | San Juan   | 147 |
| Dona Ana   | 254 | San Miguel | 61  |
| Eddy       | 100 | Sandoval   | 63  |
| Grant      | 30  | Santa Fe   | 38  |
| Guadalupe  | 12  | Sierra     | 12  |
| Harding    | 4   | Socorro    | 10  |
| Hidalgo    | 1   | Taos       | 43  |
| Lea        | 104 | Torrance   | 23  |
| Lincoln    | 16  | Union      | 17  |
| Los Alamos | 2   | Valencia   | 201 |
| Luna       | 61  |            |     |

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

## Interested Party Involvement

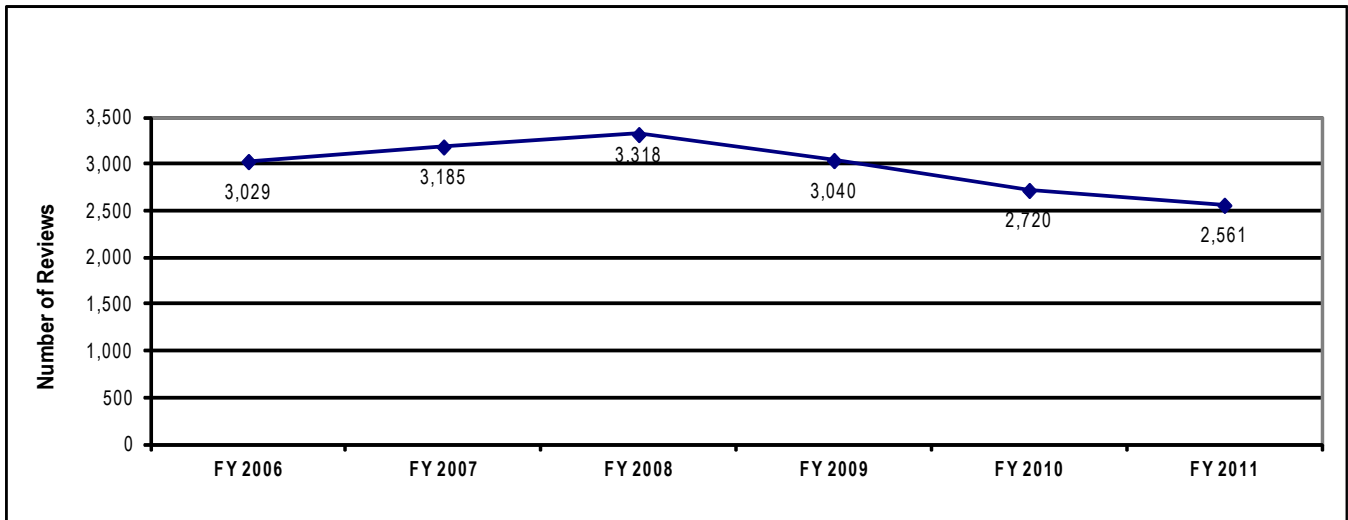
| Guardian Ad Litem Attendance             |       |     |
|--|-------|-----|
| Invited                                  | 2,200 |     |
| Attended                                 | 1,131 | 51% |
| Provided Input                           | 353   | 30% |
| Did not attend or provide input          | 413   | 19% |
| Youth Attorney Attendance                |       |     |
| Invited                                  | 499   |     |
| Attended                                 | 224   | 54% |
| Provided Input                           | 152   | 30% |
| Did not attend or provide input          | 123   | 25% |
| Respondent Attorney                      |       |     |
| Invited                                  | 2,592 |     |
| Attended                                 | 670   | 26% |
| Provided Input                           | 437   | 17% |
| Did not attend or provide input          | 1,485 | 57% |
| Court Appointed Special Advocate (CASA)* |       |     |
| Invited                                  | 1,345 |     |
| Attended                                 | 1,084 | 81% |
| Provided Input                           | 376   | 28% |

\* More CASA's were involved than invited because CASA programs receive blanket invitations for all cases in a county.

| CRB Assessment of CYFD Permanency Plan  |       |      |
|---|-------|------|
| Concur with CYFD Permanency Plan        | 2,033 | 79 % |
| Do Not Concur with CYFD Permanency Plan | 528   | 21 % |

# Total Number of CRB Reviews of Children

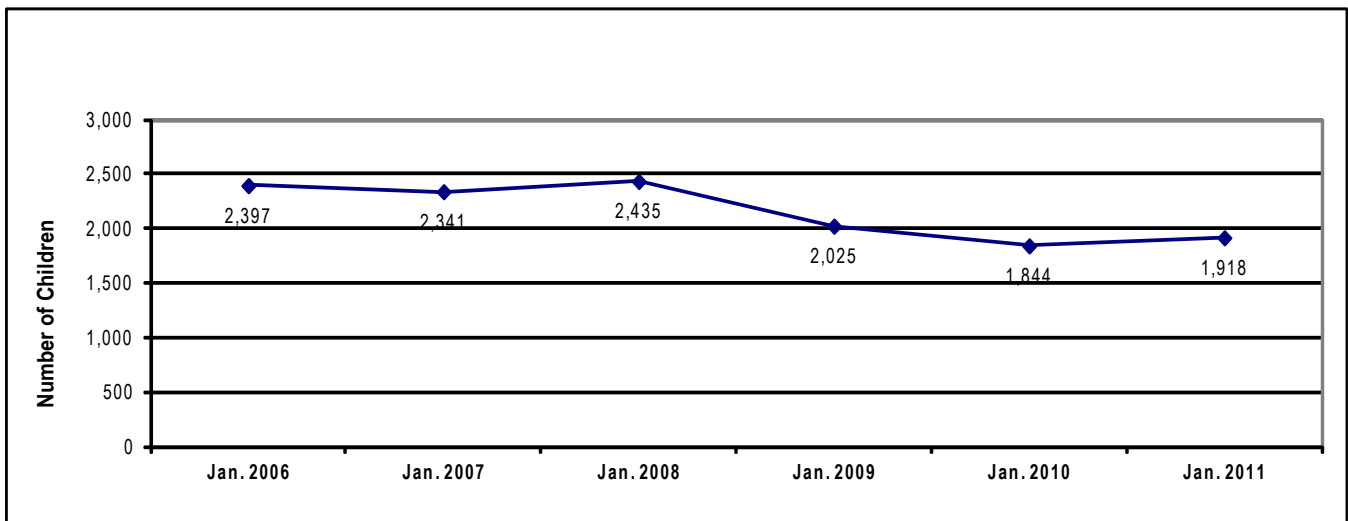
Fiscal Years: 2006 - 2011



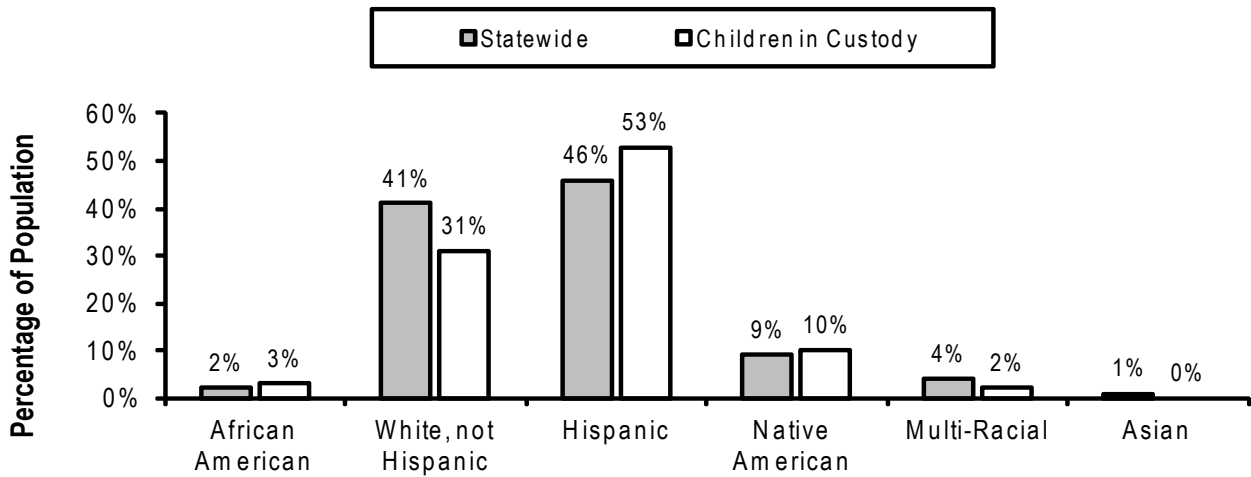
Correlation in activity between CYFD and CRB will probably never be perfectly parallel, as many children in CYFD custody return home prior to the court actions that trigger a CRB review. Also, CRB reviews some children more than once per year.

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

Point in Time: January 2006 - 2011

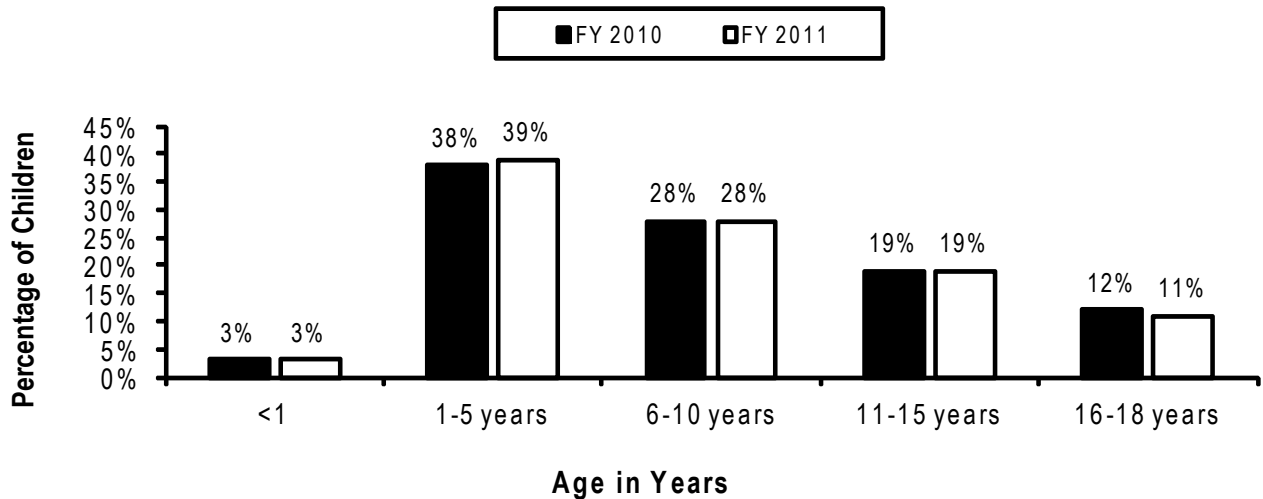


*Of the 1,782 children reviewed by CRB*  
**Race and Ethnicity of Children in Custody**



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 1,782 children reviewed by CRB*  
**Ages of Children in Custody at Last CRB Review**

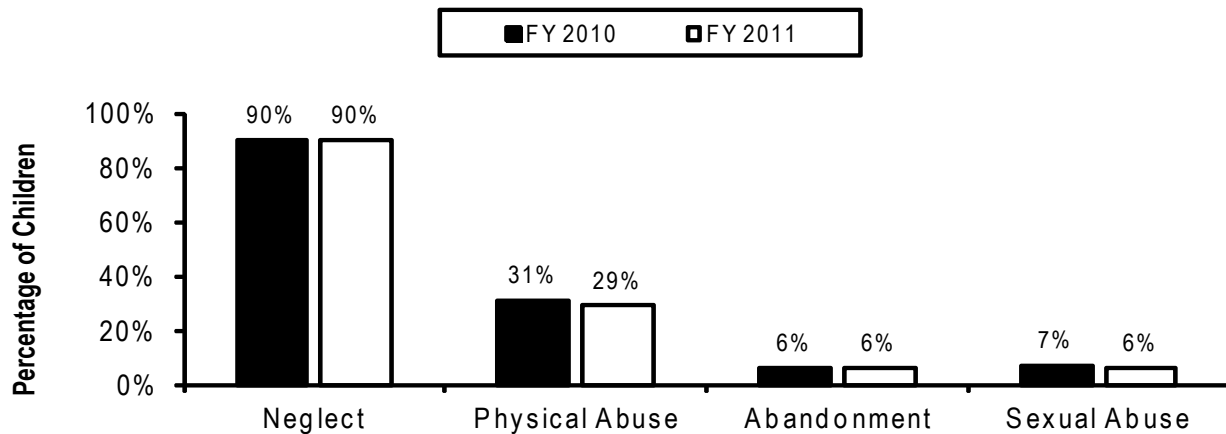


**About the Data:**

- 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 1,782 children reviewed by CRB

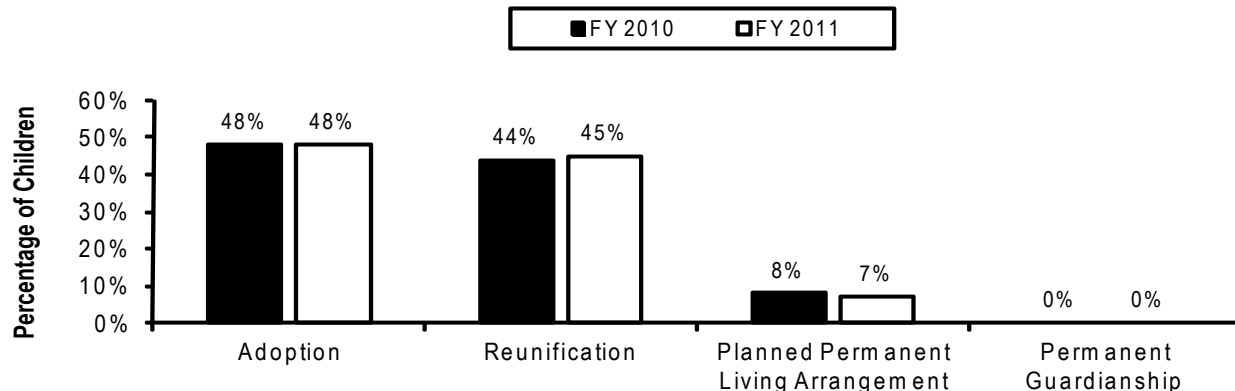
## Reasons Children Enter the Abuse and Neglect System\*



- 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 1,782 children reviewed by CRB

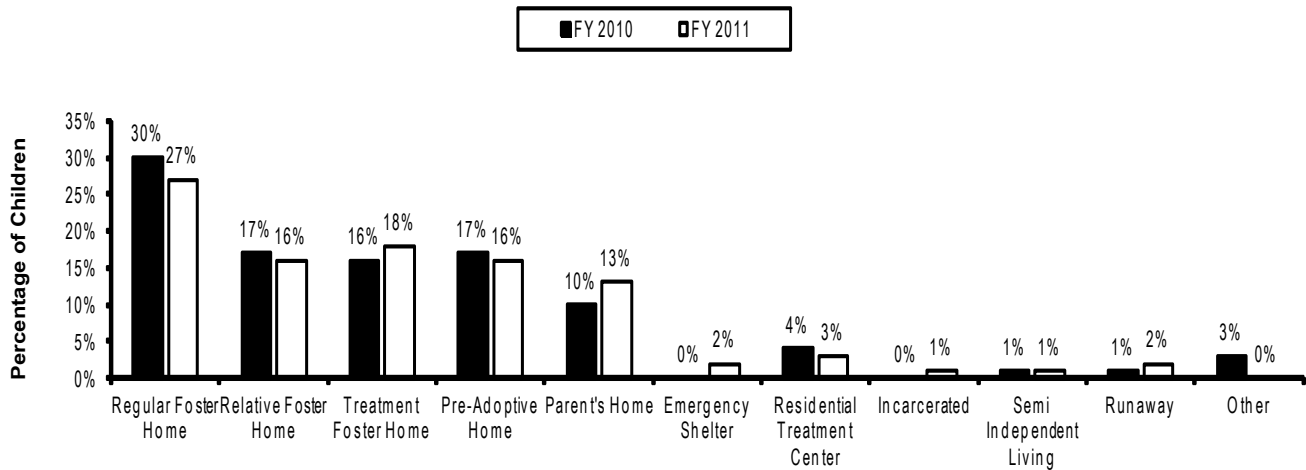
## CYFD's Permanency Plan at Last CRB Review



- 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 1,782 children reviewed by CRB  
**Child's Placement at Last CRB Review**



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

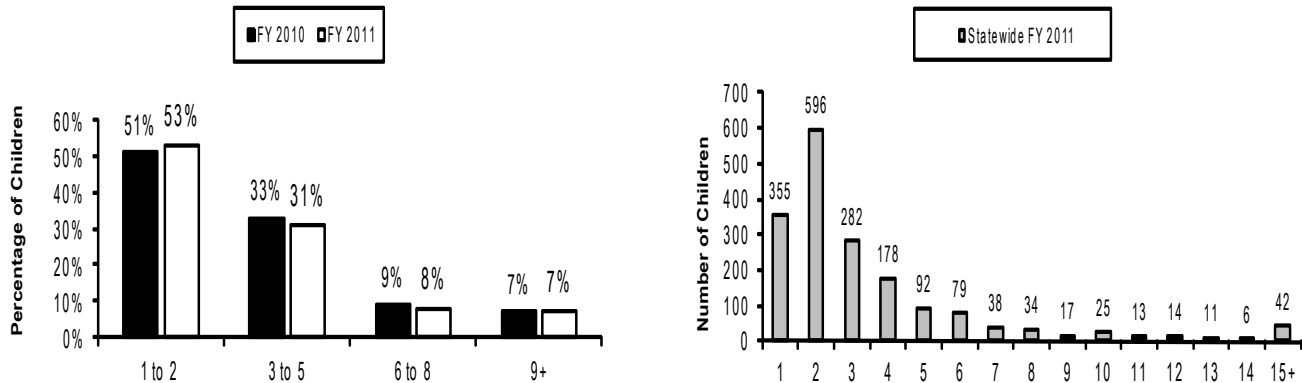
- **Regular Foster Home:** A home that has been licensed, trained, and monitored by CYFD to care for foster children until a permanent placement can be secured.
- **Relative Foster Home:** A relative that has been licensed, trained, and monitored by CYFD to care for foster children.
- **Treatment Foster 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 foster care. Currently called Independent Living.
- **Runaway:** The whereabouts of the child are unknown.

**About the Data:**

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

Of the 1,782 children reviewed by CRB

## Number of Placements Since Custody at Last CRB Review

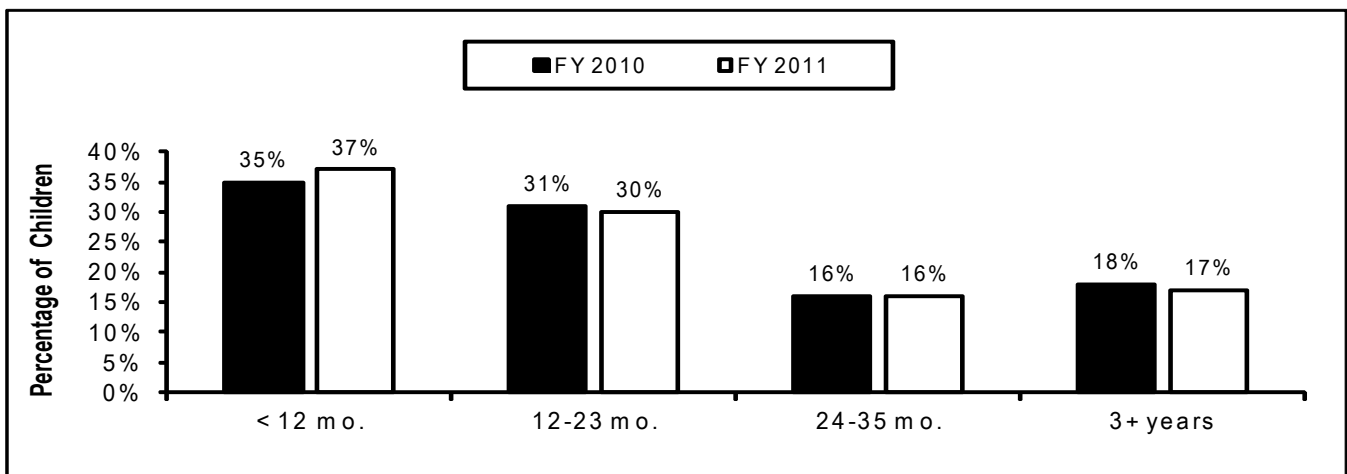


Each time children are moved to a new placement there is the possibility:

- 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 1,782 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

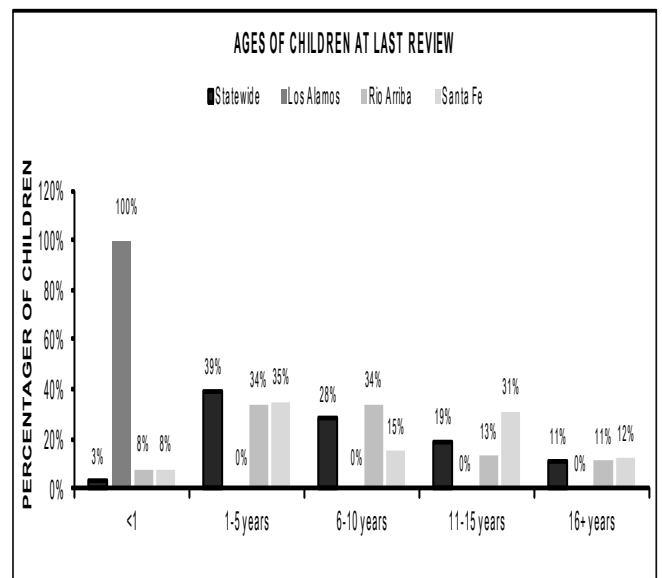
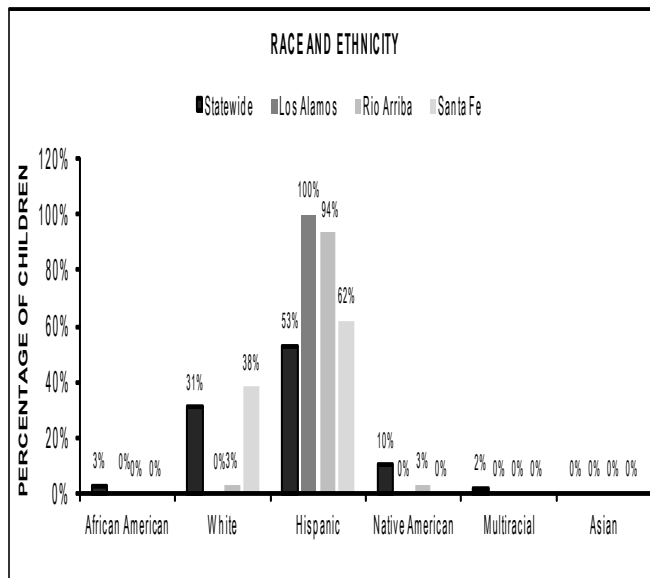
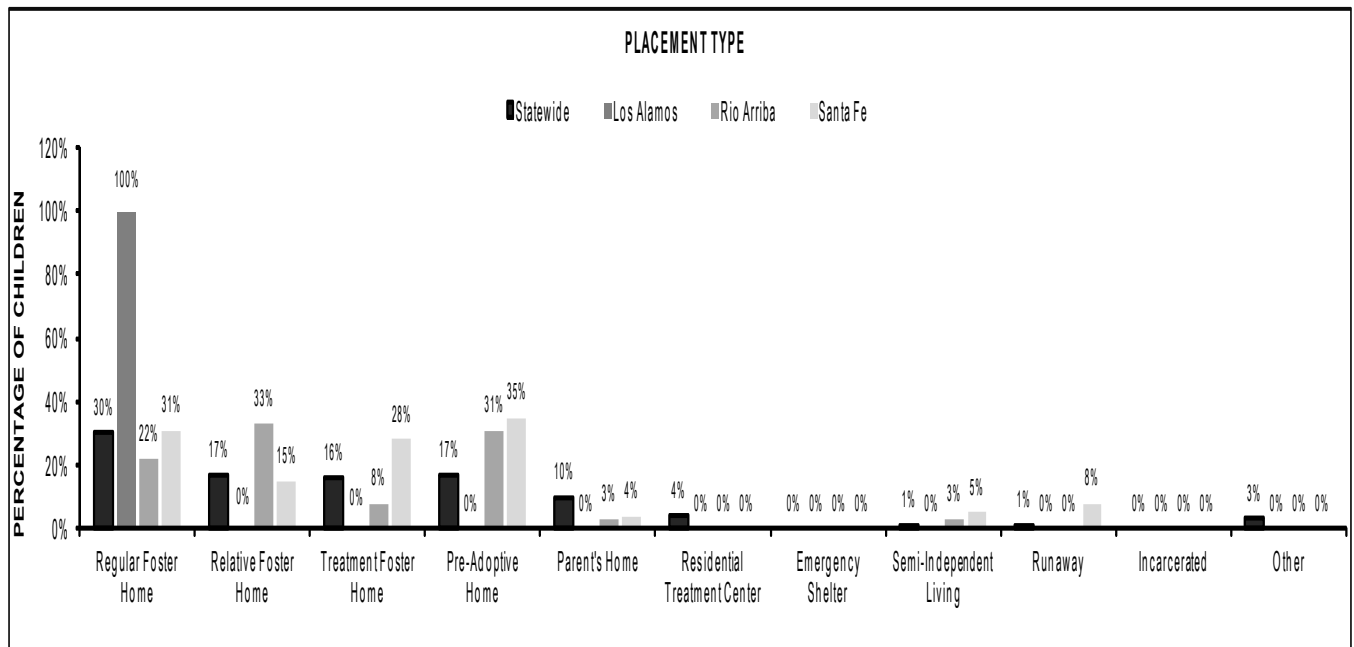
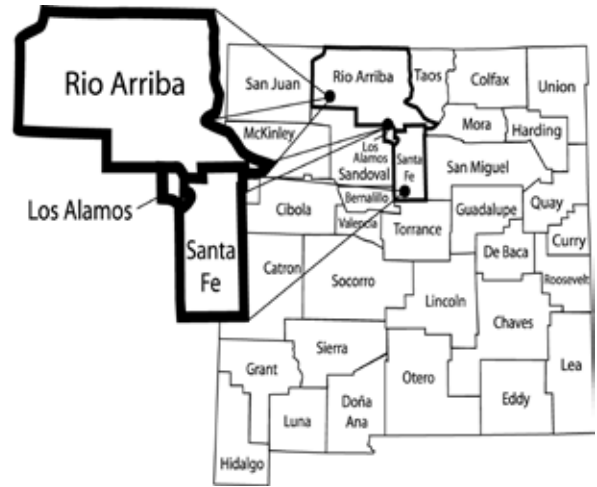
# Judicial District Data Section Contents

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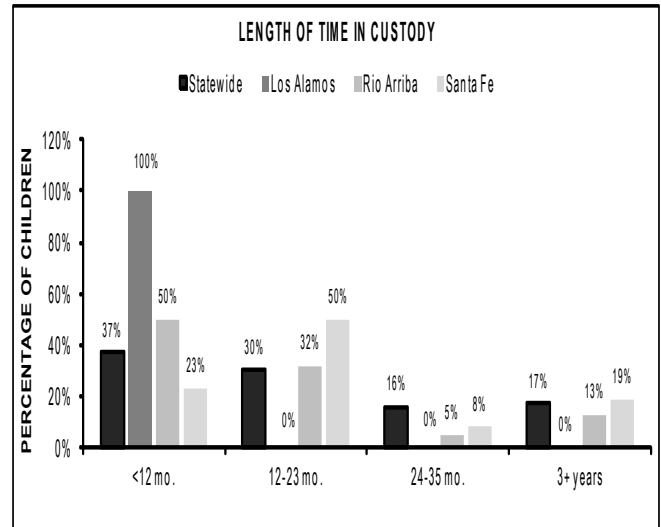
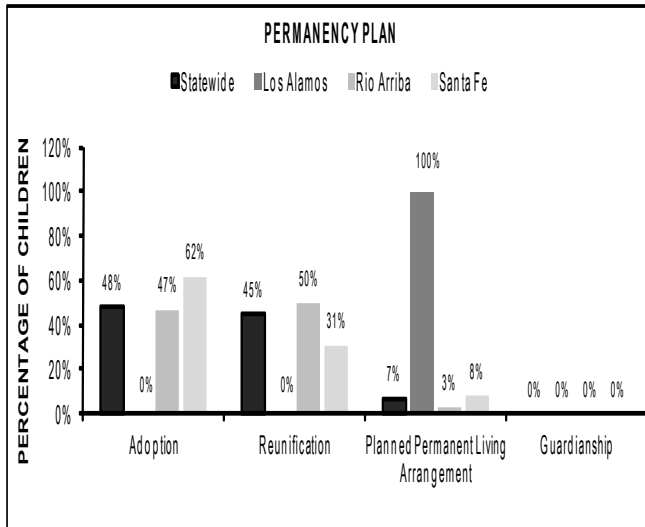
# First Judicial District

CRB reviewed **64** children in the First Judicial District:

|            |    |
|------------|----|
| Los Alamos | 2  |
| Rio Arriba | 36 |
| Santa Fe   | 26 |

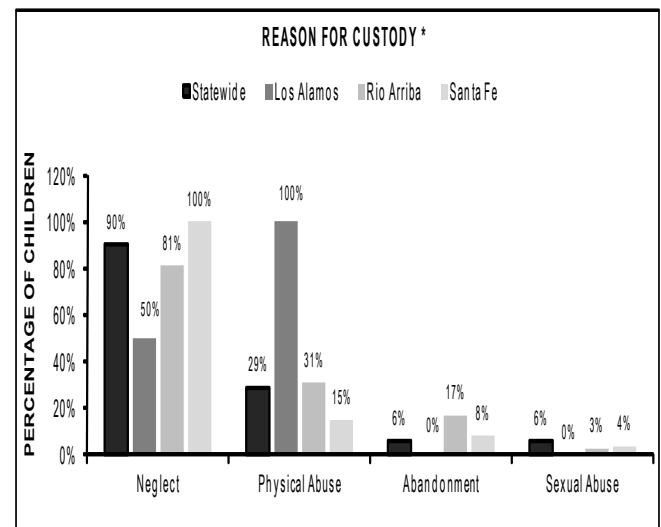
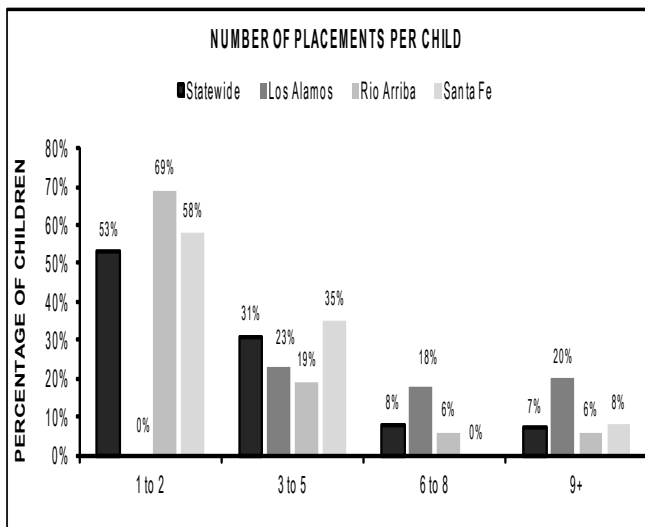


# First Judicial District



## Child Factors

| Children Who Had                      | Statewide | Los Alamos | Rio Arriba | Santa Fe |
|---------------------------------------|-----------|------------|------------|----------|
| Behavioral or Emotional Problems      | 56 %      | 100 %      | 71 %       | 38 %     |
| Educational or Developmental Problems | 47 %      | 0 %        | 58 %       | 38 %     |
| Physical or Medical Problems          | 16 %      | 0 %        | 13 %       | 12 %     |
| Born Drug and/or Alcohol Affected     | 9 %       | 0 %        | 0 %        | 0 %      |
| Prior Custodies for Abuse/Neglect     | 36 %      | 0 %        | 3 %        | 23 %     |
| Prior Reports of Abuse/Neglect        | 83 %      | 100 %      | 74 %       | 77 %     |

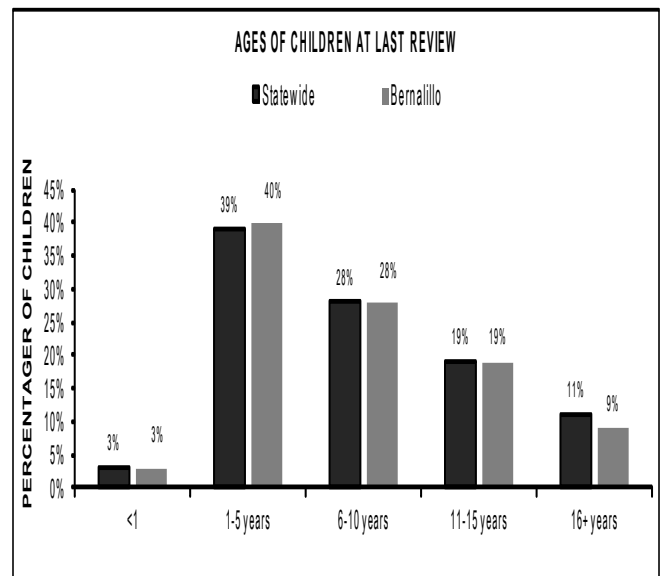
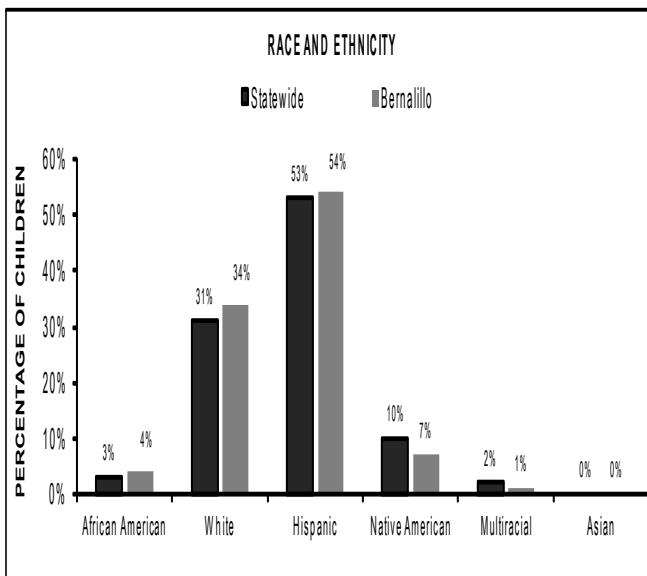
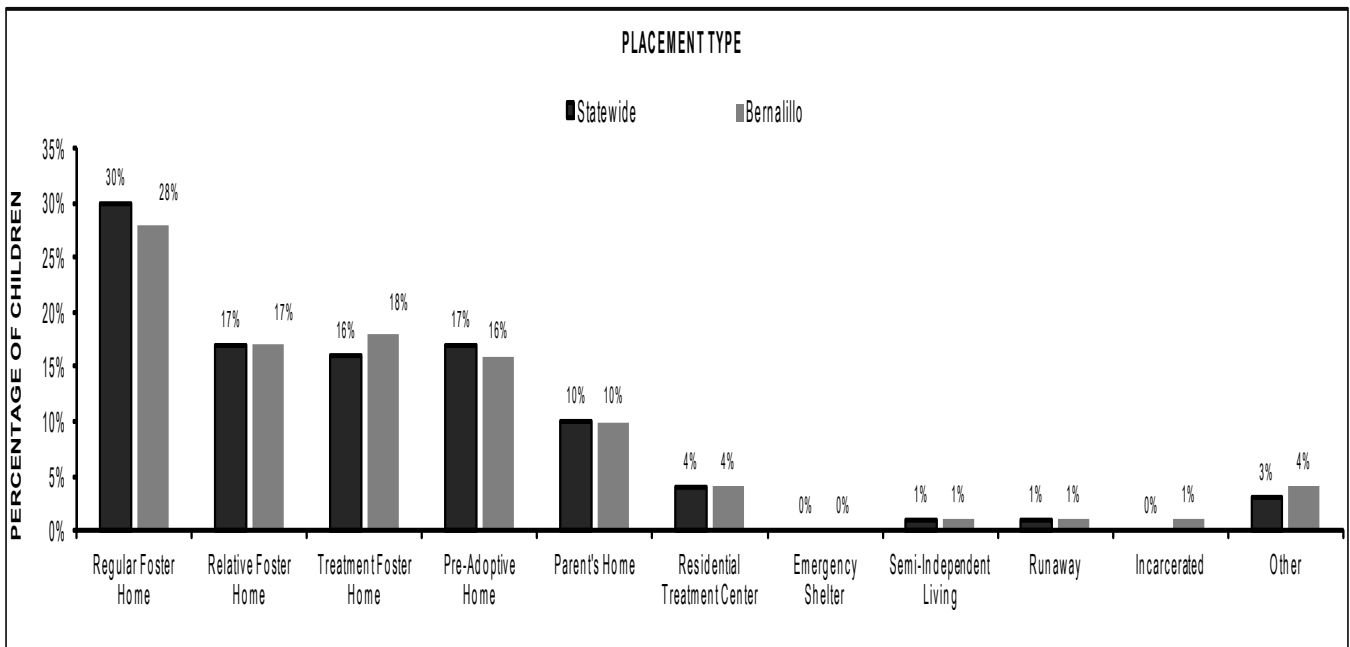
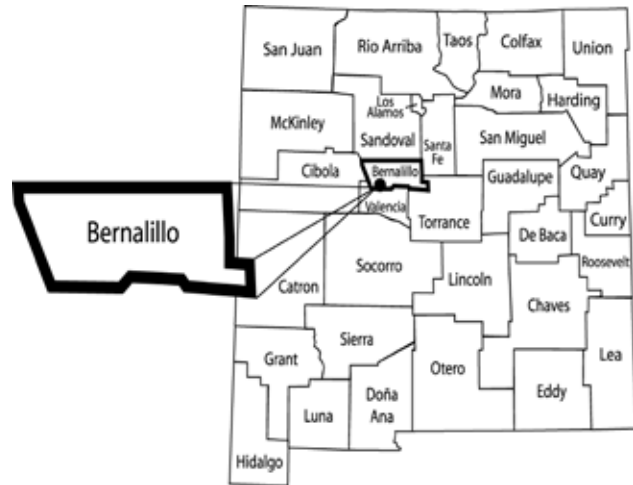


\* Many children often have multiple reasons for custody. Therefore, the total percentage depicted will be greater than 100%. Due to rounding, percentages may not total 100%

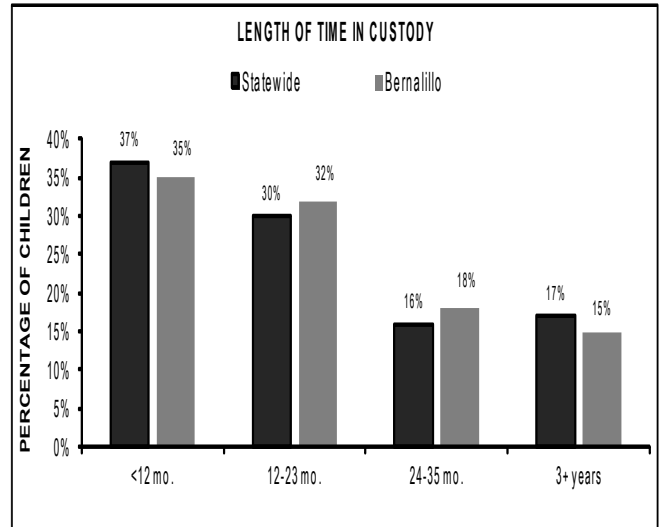
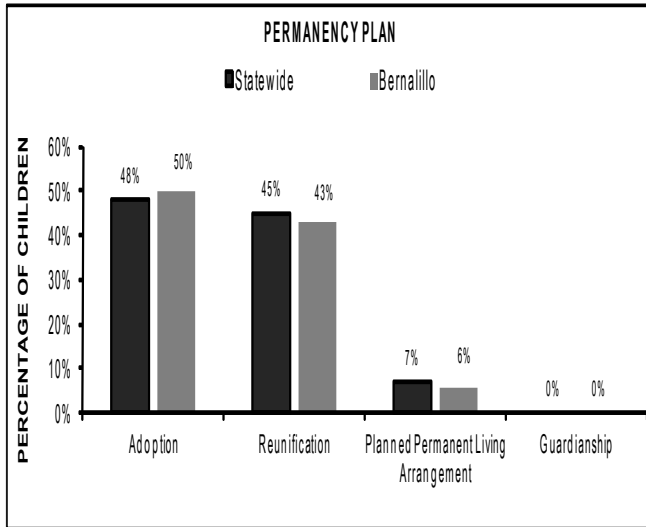
# Second Judicial District

CRB reviewed **527** children in the Second Judicial District:

Bernalillo **527**

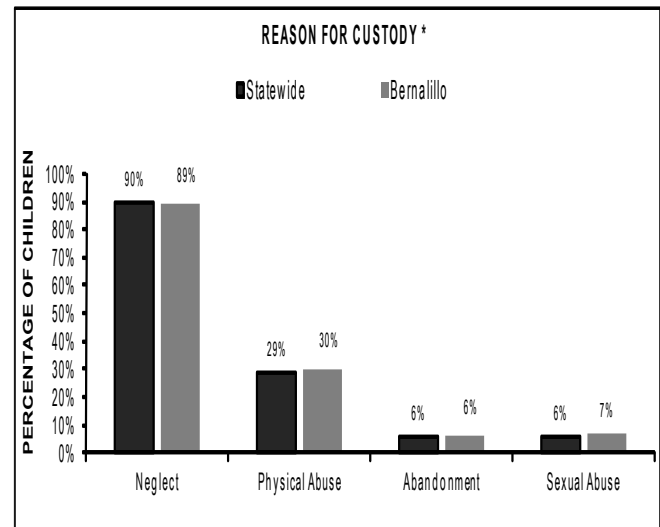
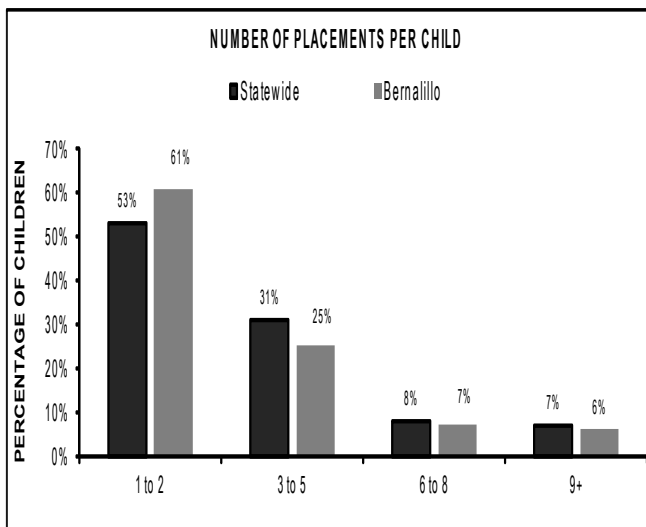


# Second Judicial District



## Child Factors

| Children Who Had                      | Statewide | Bernalillo |
|---------------------------------------|-----------|------------|
| Behavioral or Emotional Problems      | 56 %      | 54 %       |
| Educational or Developmental Problems | 47 %      | 41 %       |
| Physical or Medical Problems          | 16 %      | 16 %       |
| Born Drug and/or Alcohol Affected     | 9 %       | 5 %        |
| Prior Custodies for Abuse/Neglect     | 36 %      | 19 %       |
| Prior Reports of Abuse/Neglect        | 83 %      | 86 %       |

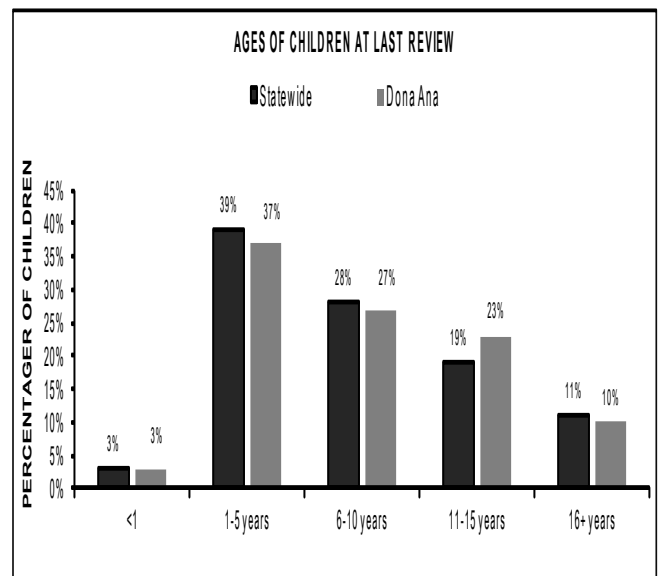
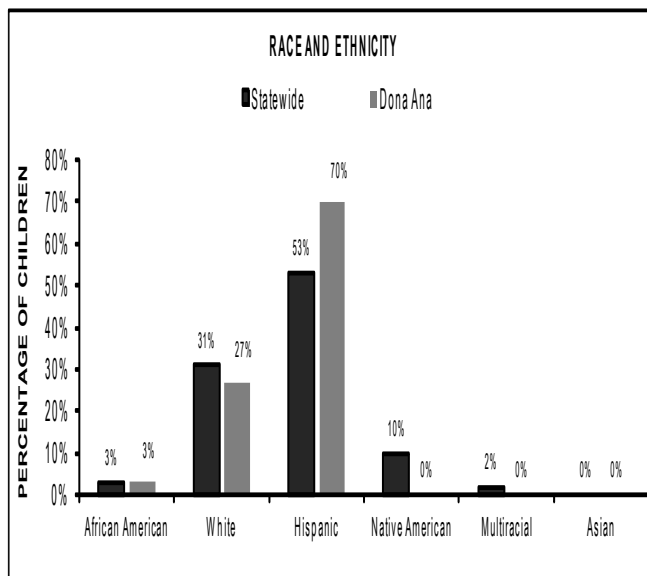
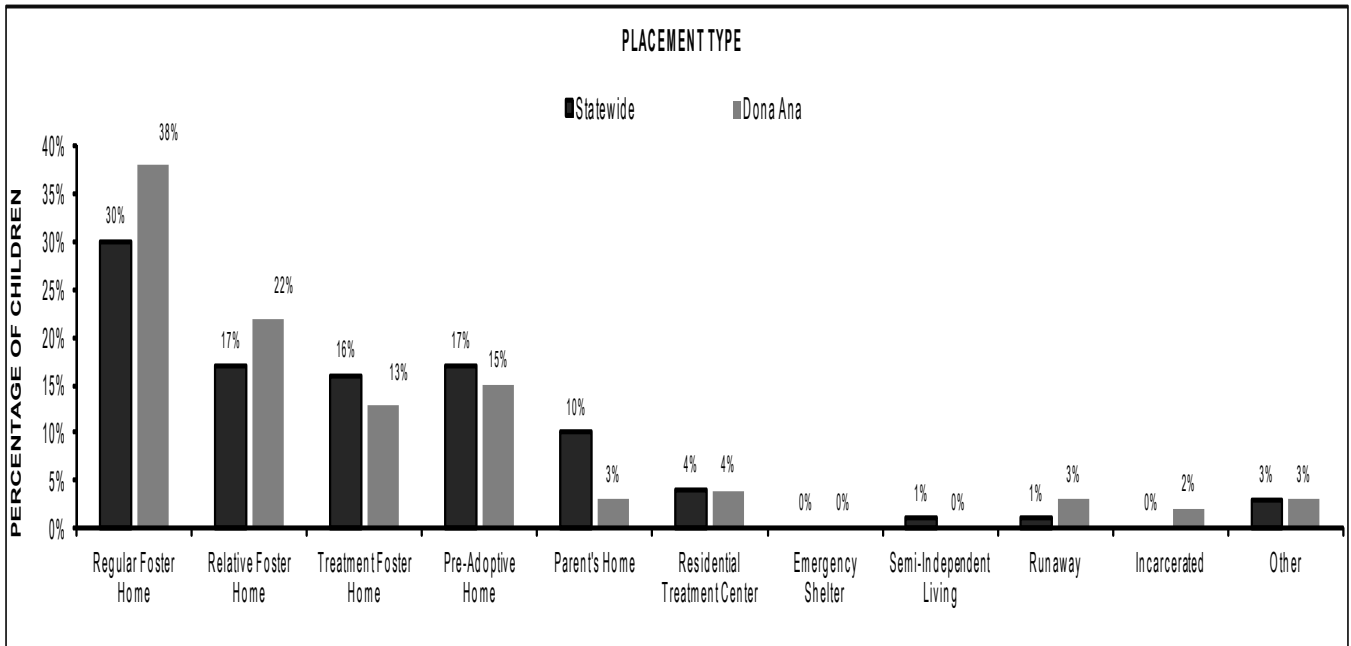
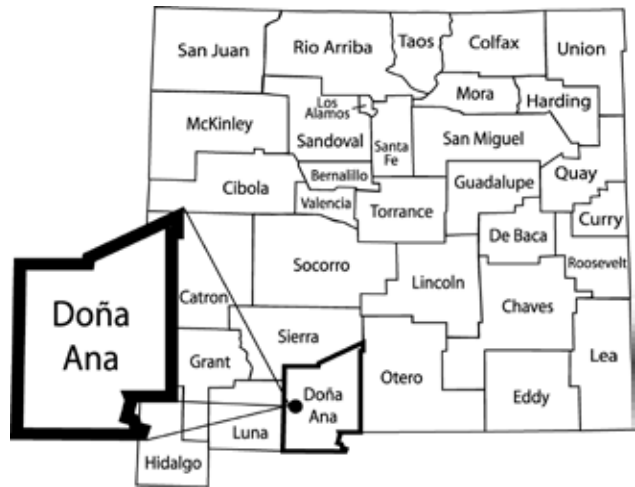


\* Many children often have multiple reasons for custody. Therefore, the total percentage depicted will be greater than 100%. Due to rounding, percentages may not total 100%

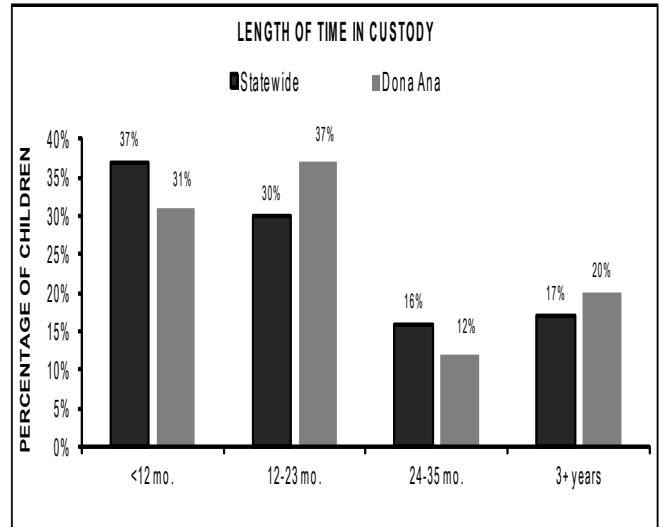
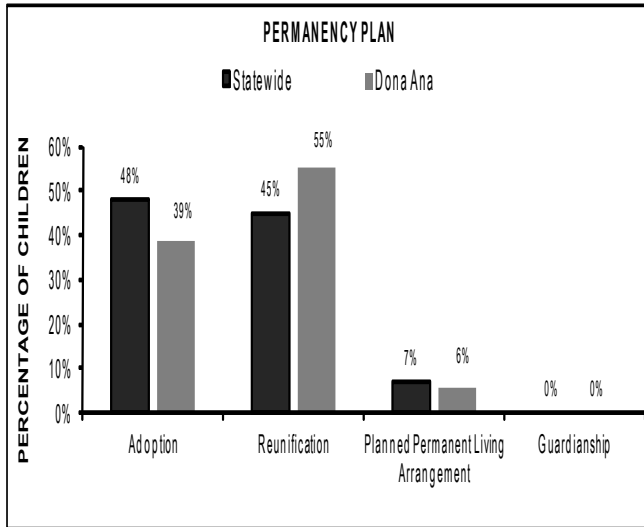
# Third Judicial District

CRB reviewed **165** children in the Third Judicial District:

**Dona Ana** 165

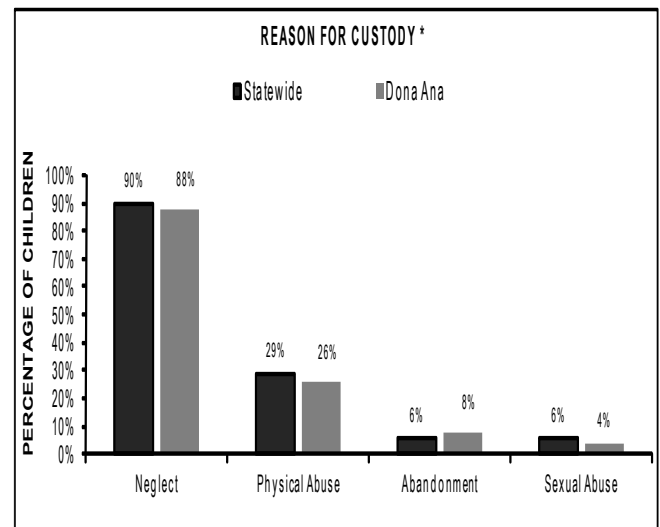
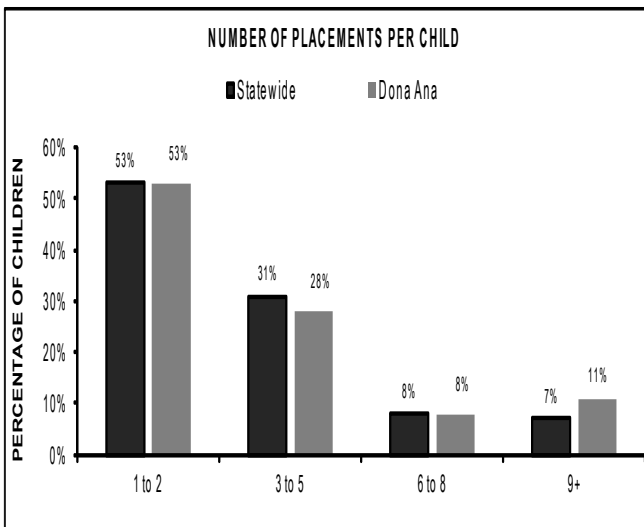


# Third Judicial District



## Child Factors

| Children Who Had                      | Statewide | Dona Ana |
|---------------------------------------|-----------|----------|
| Behavioral or Emotional Problems      | 56 %      | 51 %     |
| Educational or Developmental Problems | 47 %      | 55 %     |
| Physical or Medical Problems          | 16 %      | 18 %     |
| Born Drug and/or Alcohol Affected     | 9 %       | 36 %     |
| Prior Custodies for Abuse/Neglect     | 36 %      | 96 %     |
| Prior Reports of Abuse/Neglect        | 83 %      | 95 %     |

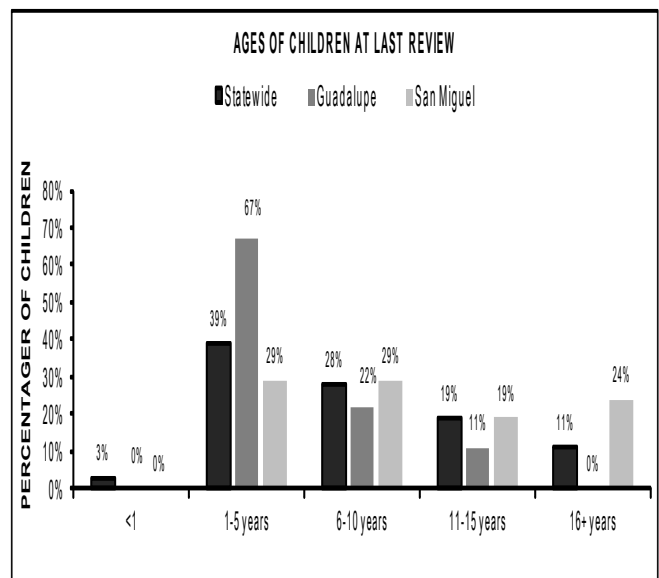
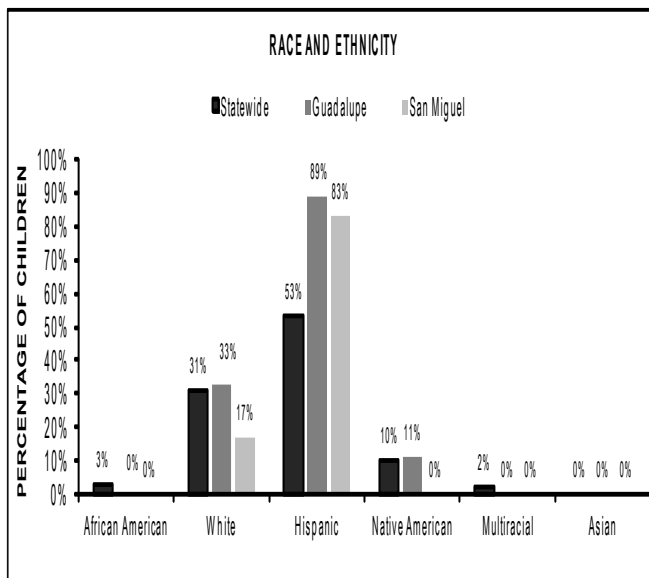
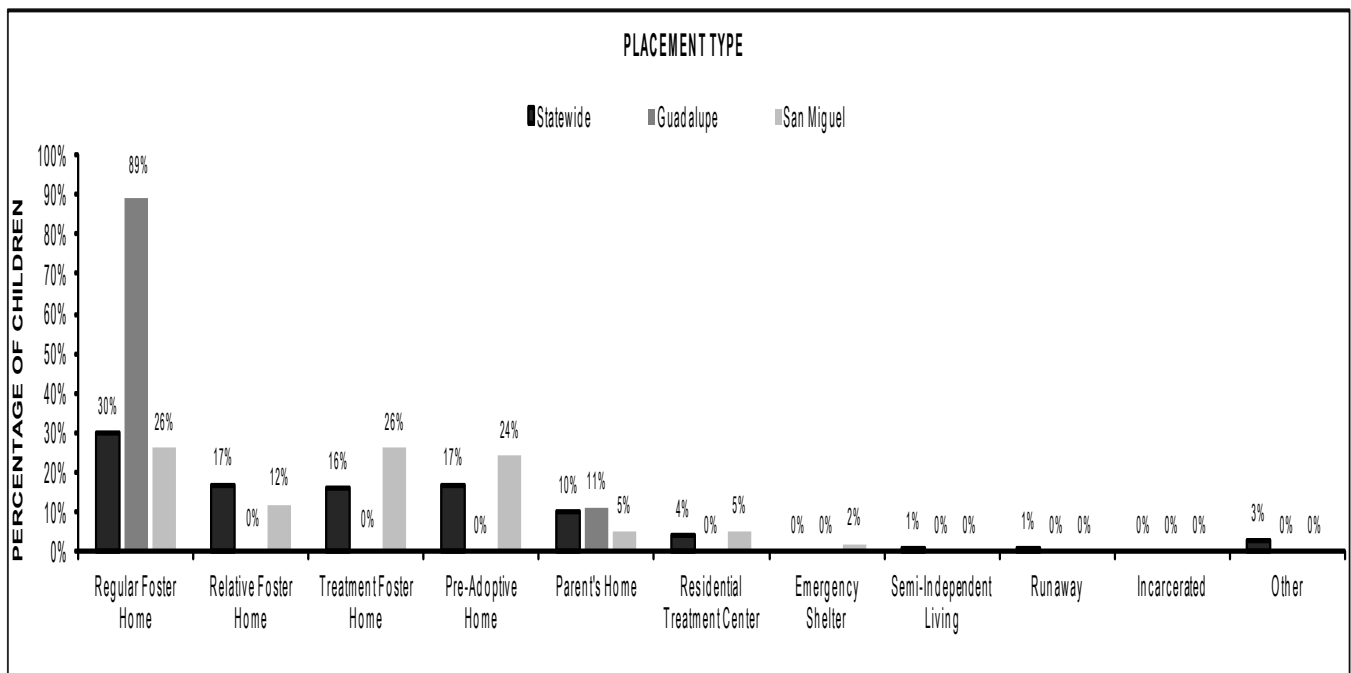


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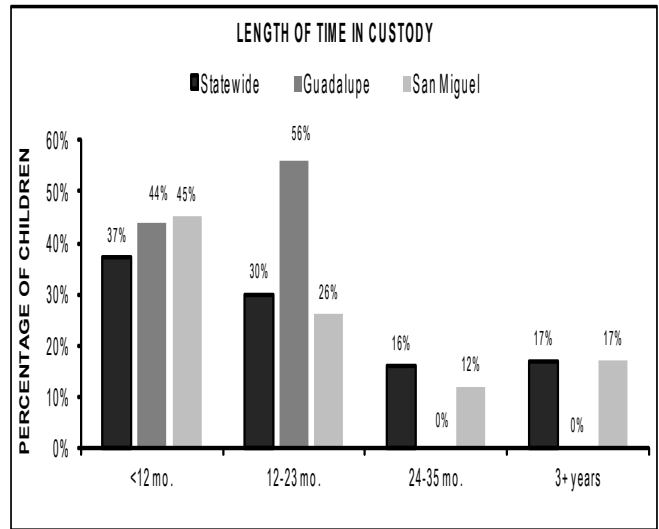
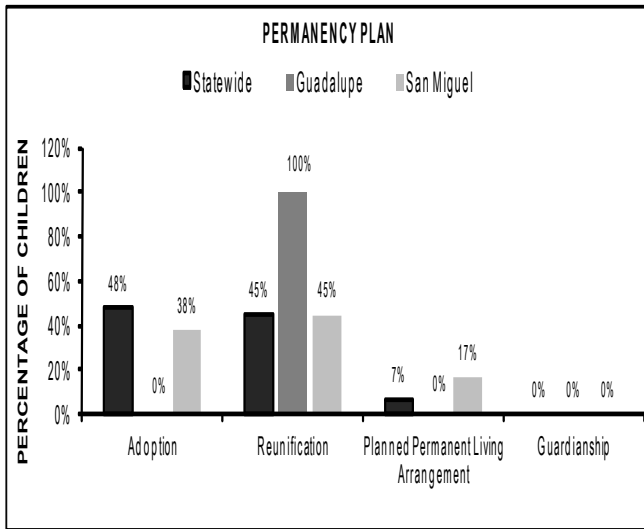
# Fourth Judicial District

CRB reviewed **51** children in the Fourth Judicial District:

|            |    |
|------------|----|
| Guadalupe  | 9  |
| Mora       | 0  |
| San Miguel | 42 |

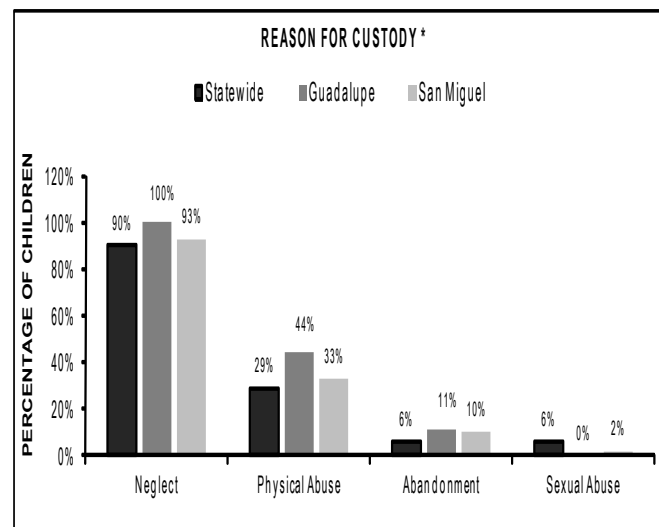
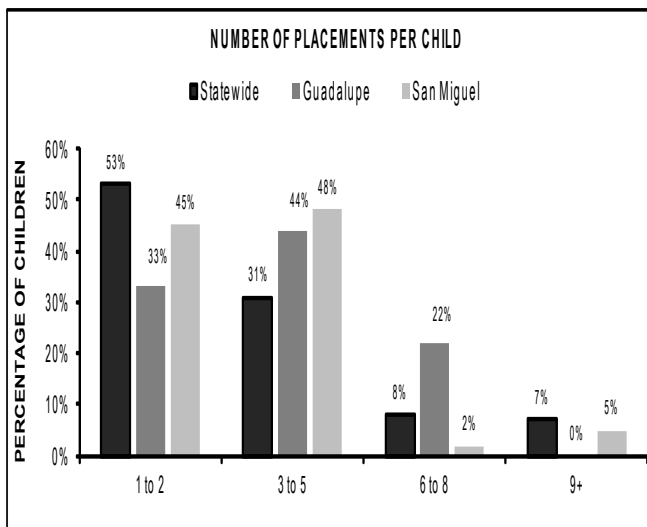


# Fourth Judicial District



## Child Factors

| Children Who Had                      | Statewide | Guadalupe | San Miguel |
|---------------------------------------|-----------|-----------|------------|
| Behavioral or Emotional Problems      | 56 %      | 67 %      | 45 %       |
| Educational or Developmental Problems | 47 %      | 41 %      | 33 %       |
| Physical or Medical Problems          | 16 %      | 11 %      | 17 %       |
| Born Drug and/or Alcohol Affected     | 9 %       | 0 %       | 24 %       |
| Prior Custodies for Abuse/Neglect     | 36 %      | 44 %      | 33 %       |
| Prior Reports of Abuse/Neglect        | 83 %      | 78 %      | 79 %       |

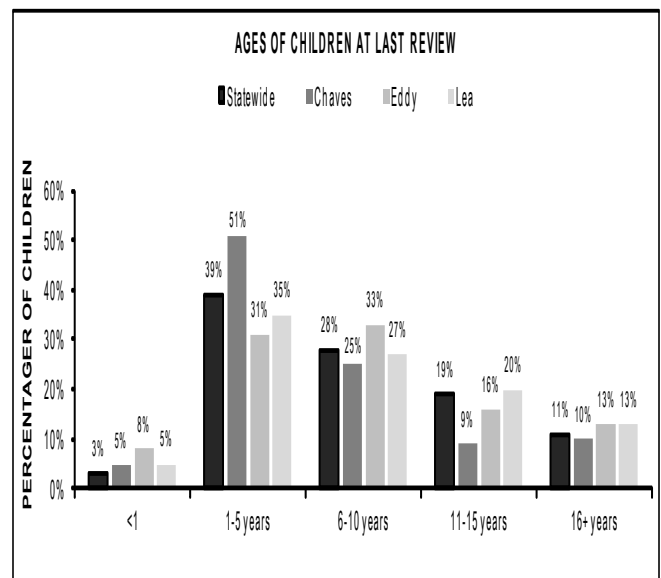
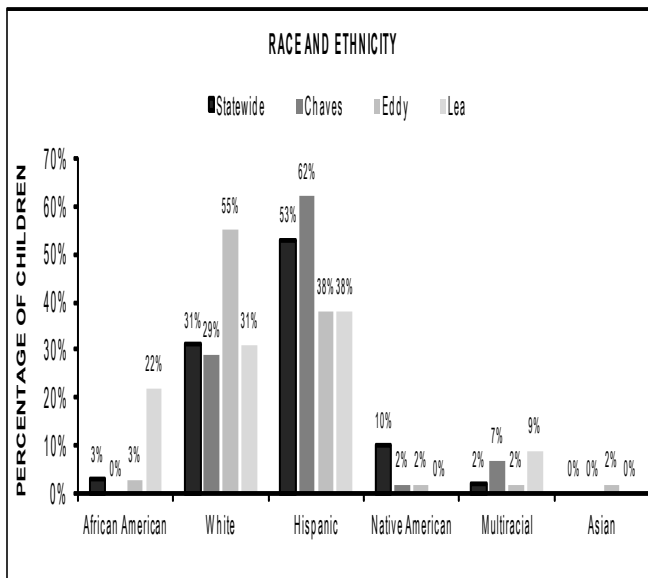
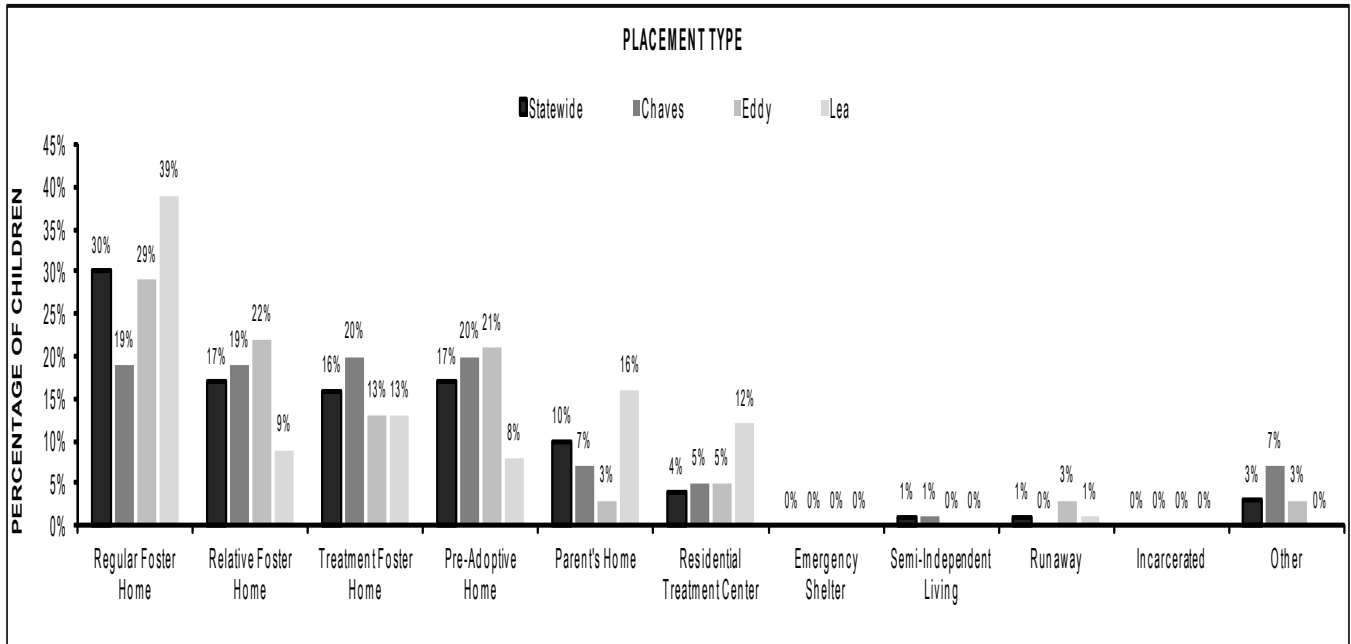
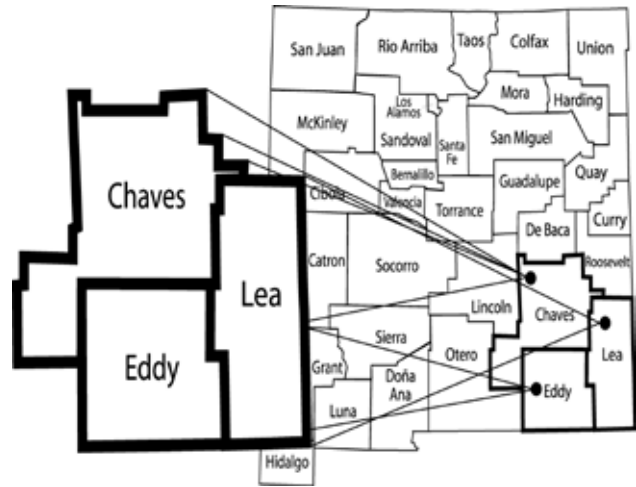


\* Many children often have multiple reasons for custody. Therefore, the total percentage depicted will be greater than 100%. Due to rounding, percentages may not total 100%

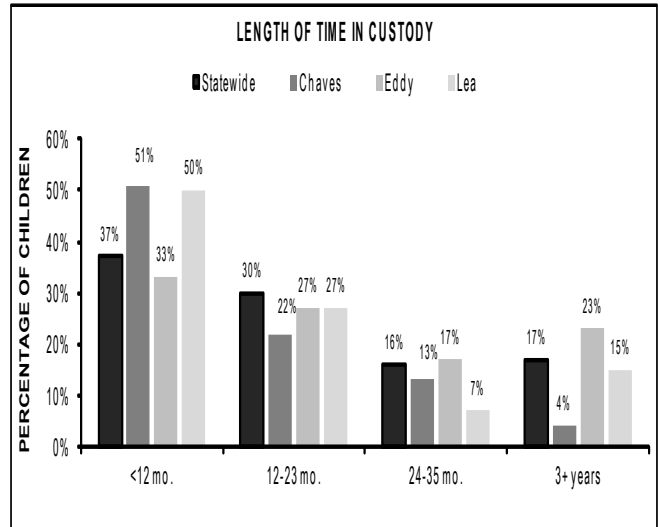
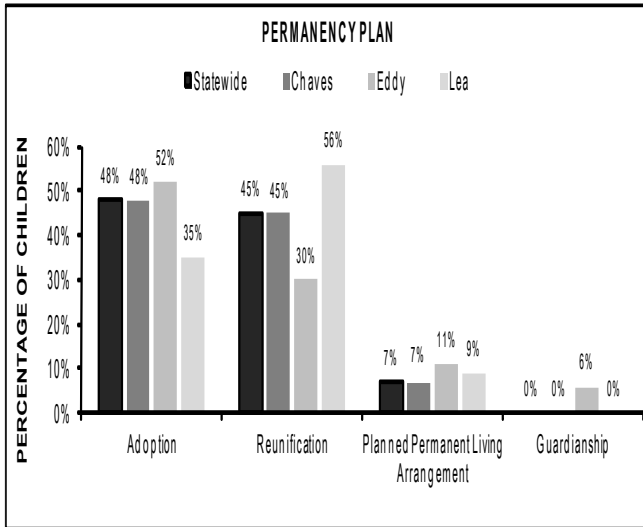
# Fifth Judicial District

CRB reviewed **240** children in the Fifth Judicial District:

|        |    |
|--------|----|
| Chaves | 98 |
| Eddy   | 65 |
| Lea    | 77 |

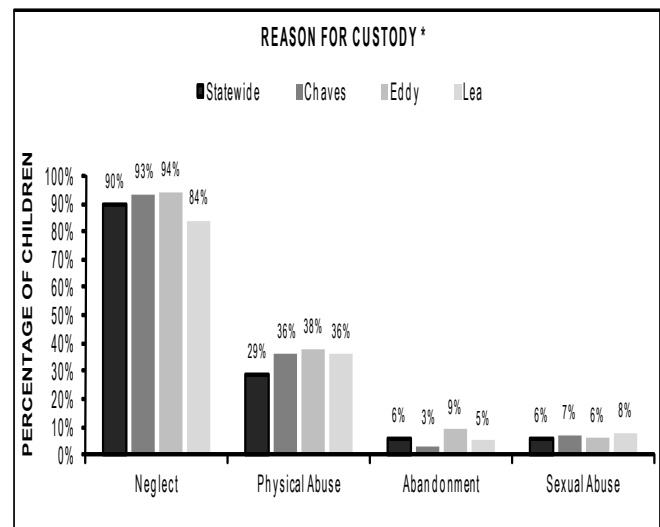
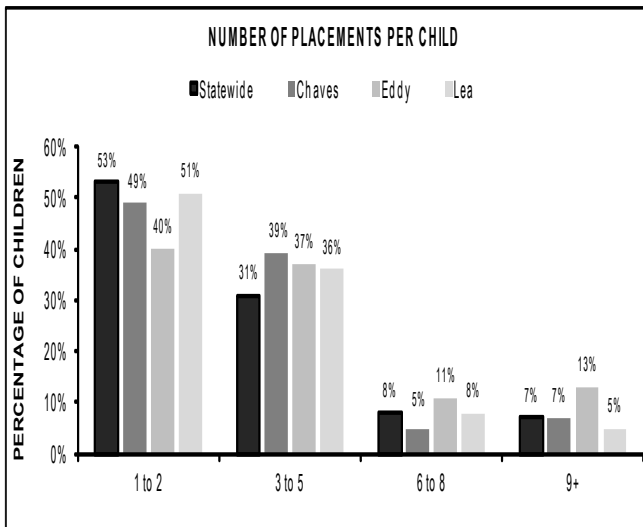


# Fifth Judicial District



## Child Factors

| Children Who Had                      | Statewide | Chaves | Eddy | Lea  |
|---------------------------------------|-----------|--------|------|------|
| Behavioral or Emotional Problems      | 56 %      | 59 %   | 75 % | 75 % |
| Educational or Developmental Problems | 47 %      | 58 %   | 50 % | 67 % |
| Physical or Medical Problems          | 16 %      | 18 %   | 13 % | 20 % |
| Born Drug and/or Alcohol Affected     | 9 %       | 3 %    | 6 %  | 4 %  |
| Prior Custodies for Abuse/Neglect     | 36 %      | 17 %   | 39 % | 25 % |
| Prior Reports of Abuse/Neglect        | 83 %      | 78 %   | 78 % | 65 % |

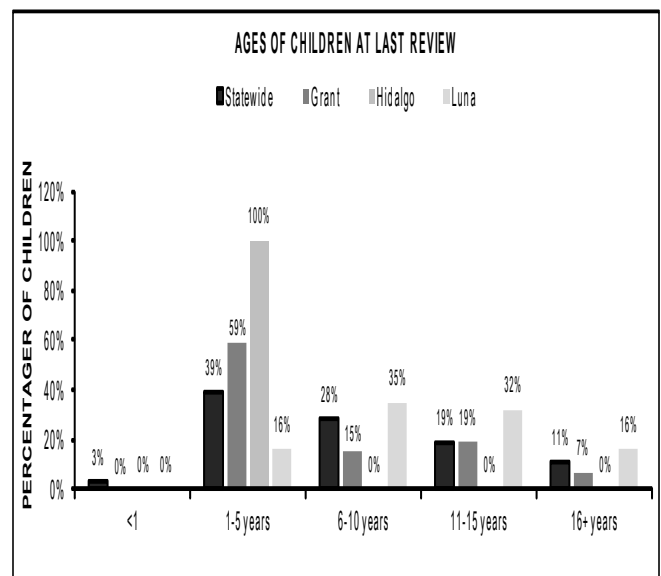
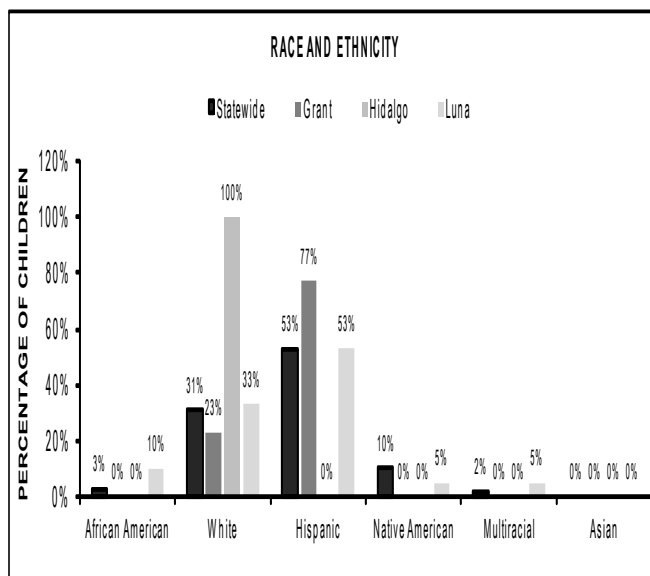
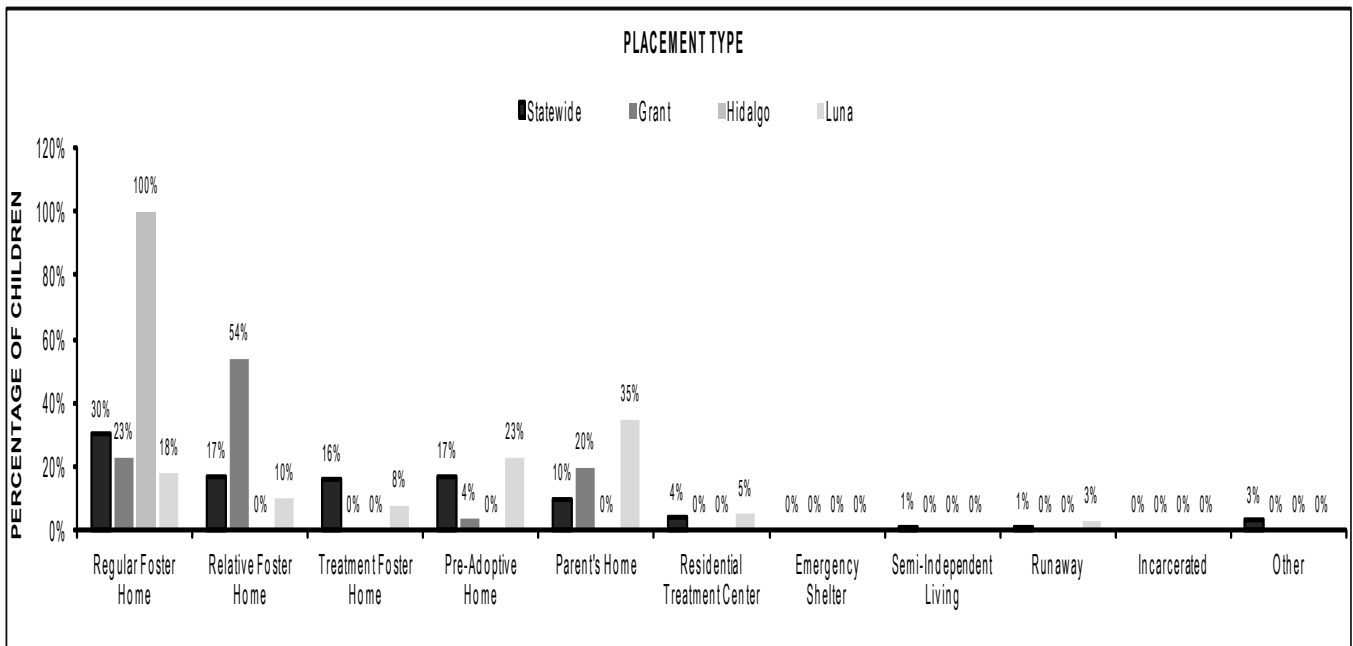
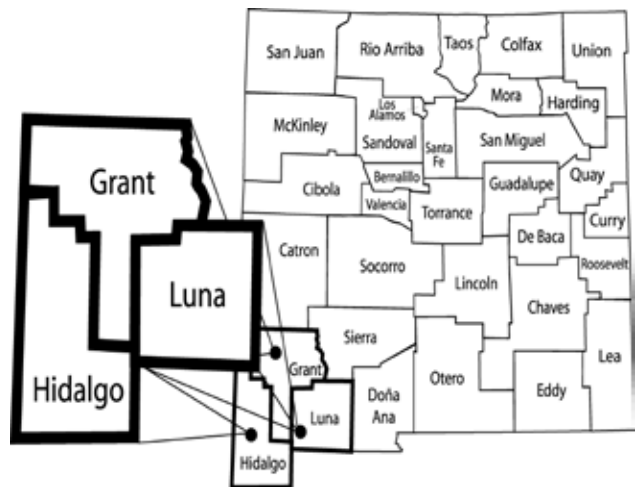


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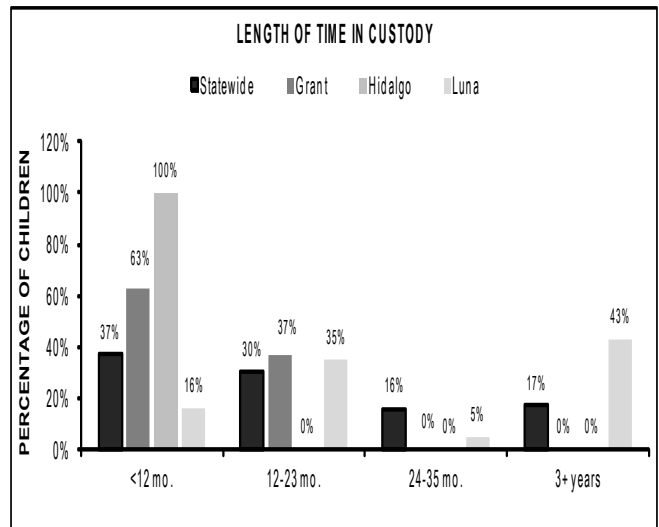
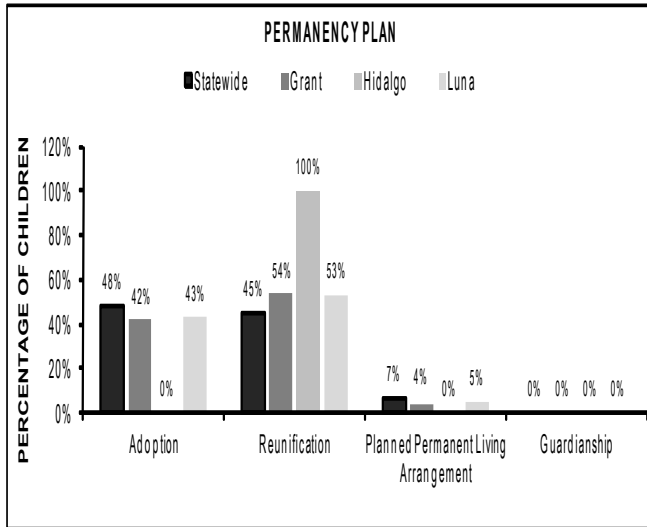
# Sixth Judicial District

CRB reviewed **67** children in the Sixth Judicial District:

|         |    |
|---------|----|
| Grant   | 26 |
| Hidalgo | 1  |
| Luna    | 40 |

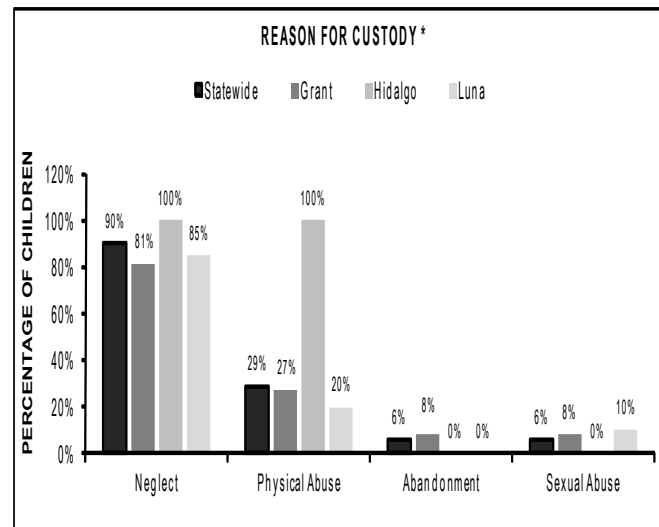
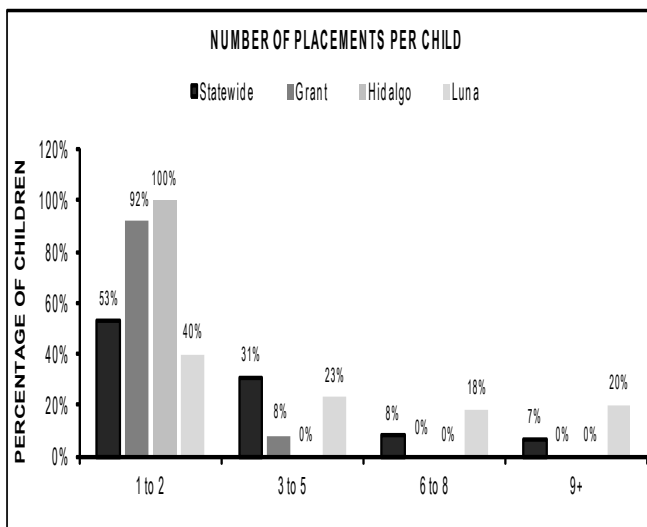


# Sixth Judicial District



## Child Factors

| Children Who Had                      | Statewide | Grant | Hidalgo | Luna |
|---------------------------------------|-----------|-------|---------|------|
| Behavioral or Emotional Problems      | 56 %      | 70 %  | 0 %     | 24 % |
| Educational or Developmental Problems | 47 %      | 41 %  | 0 %     | 49 % |
| Physical or Medical Problems          | 16 %      | 11 %  | 0 %     | 24 % |
| Born Drug and/or Alcohol Affected     | 9 %       | 15 %  | 0 %     | 46 % |
| Prior Custodies for Abuse/Neglect     | 36 %      | 96 %  | 0 %     | 92 % |
| Prior Reports of Abuse/Neglect        | 83 %      | 100 % | 0 %     | 97 % |

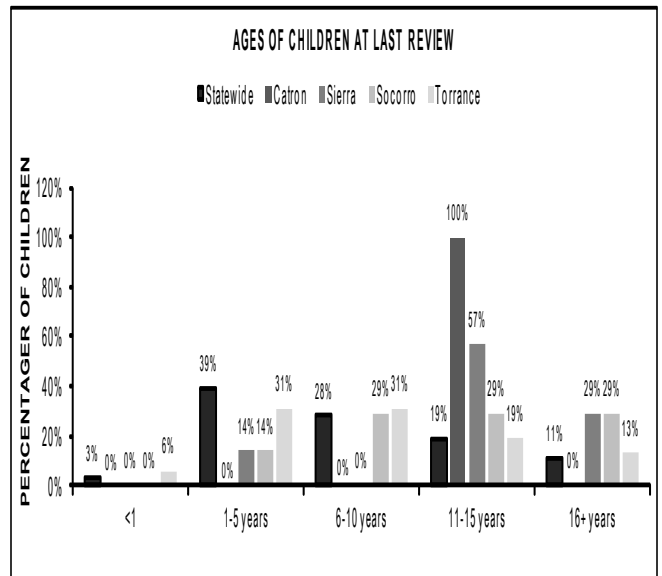
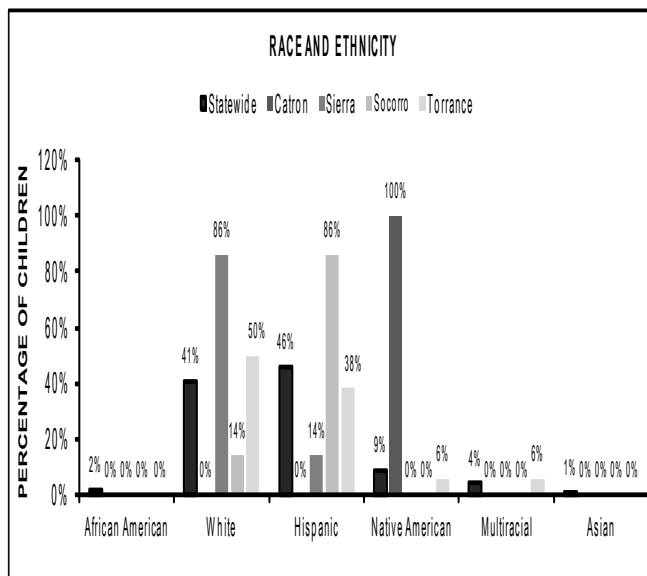
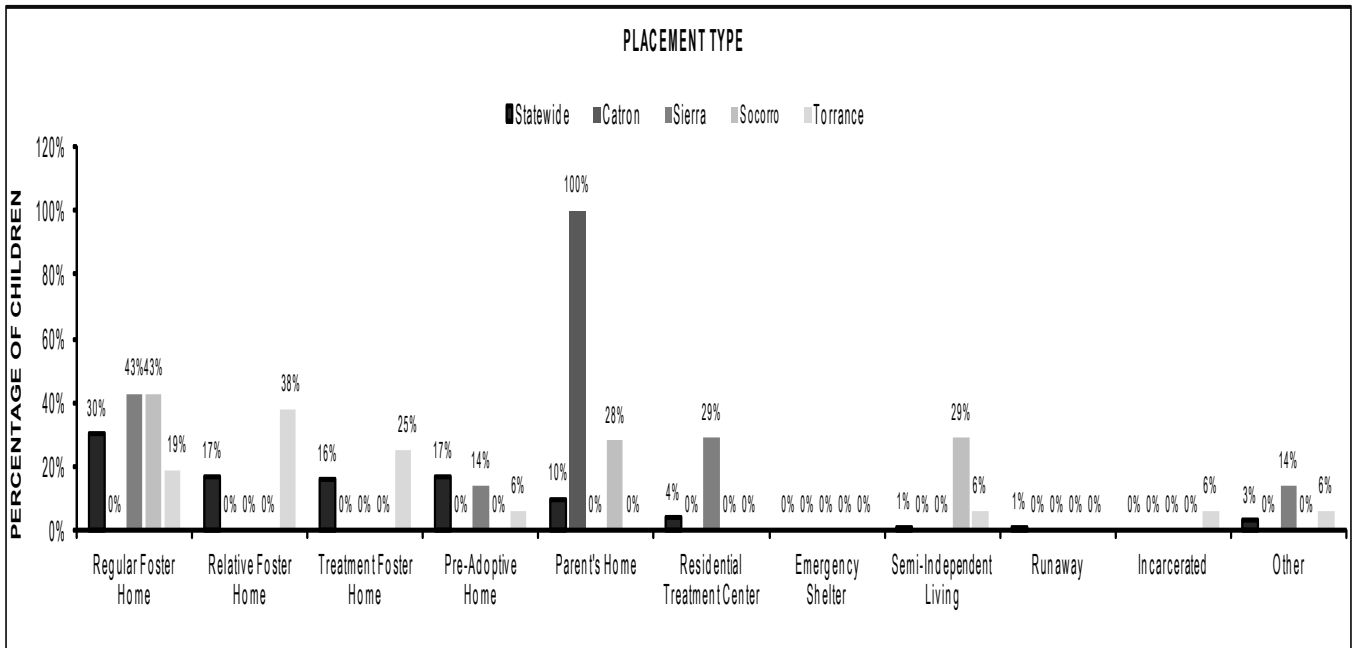
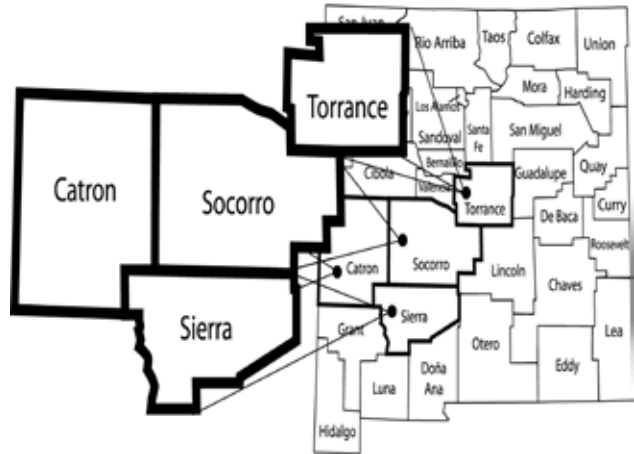


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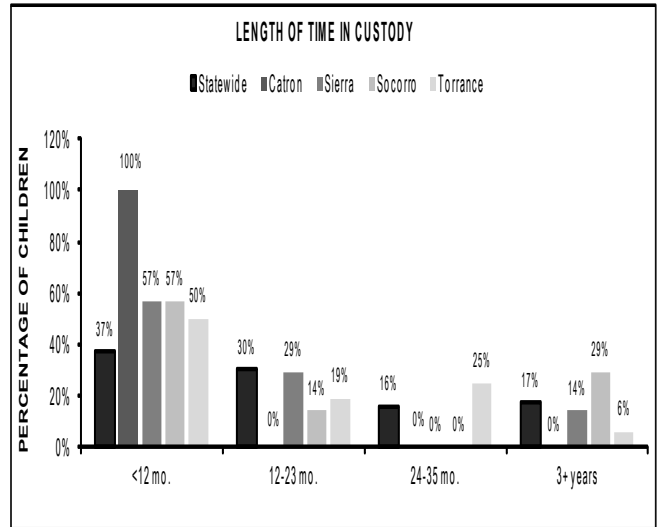
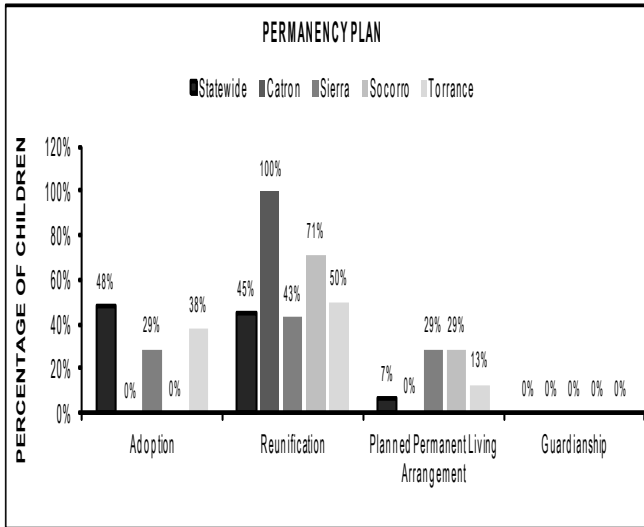
# Seventh Judicial District

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

|          |    |
|----------|----|
| Catron   | 1  |
| Sierra   | 7  |
| Socorro  | 7  |
| Torrance | 16 |

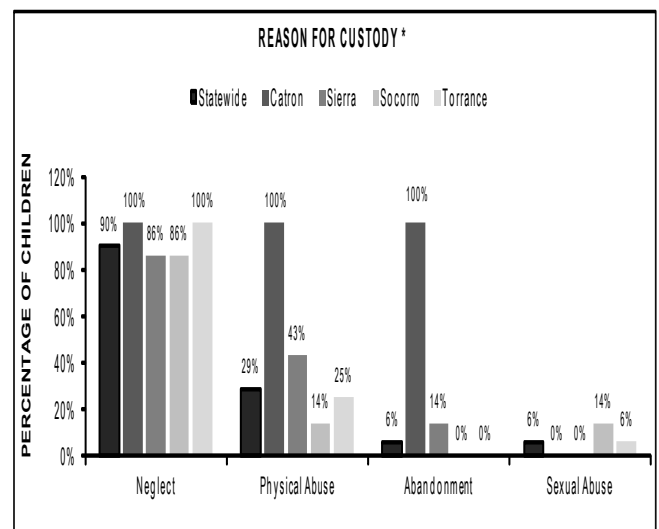
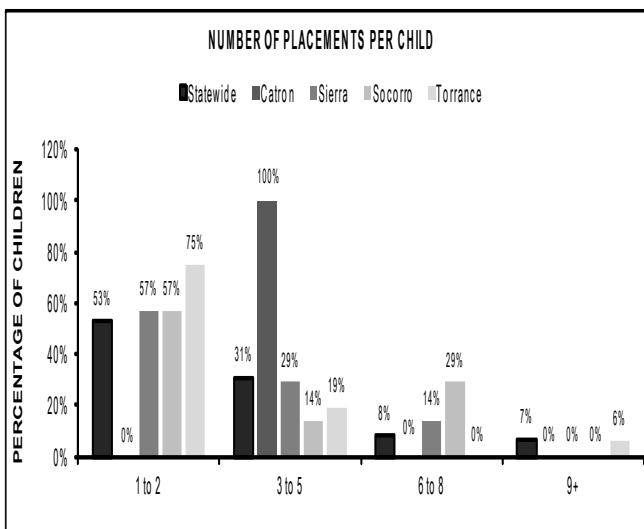


# Seventh Judicial District



## Child Factors

| Children Who Had                      | Statewide | Catron | Sierra | Socorro | Torrance |
|---------------------------------------|-----------|--------|--------|---------|----------|
| Behavioral or Emotional Problems      | 56 %      | 0 %    | 71 %   | 57 %    | 13 %     |
| Educational or Developmental Problems | 47 %      | 0 %    | 0 %    | 14 %    | 13 %     |
| Physical or Medical Problems          | 16 %      | 0 %    | 14 %   | 0 %     | 19 %     |
| Born Drug and/or Alcohol Affected     | 9 %       | 0 %    | 14 %   | 0 %     | 19 %     |
| Prior Custodies for Abuse/Neglect     | 36 %      | 0 %    | 100 %  | 43 %    | 56 %     |
| Prior Reports of Abuse/Neglect        | 83 %      | 0 %    | 100 %  | 86 %    | 94 %     |

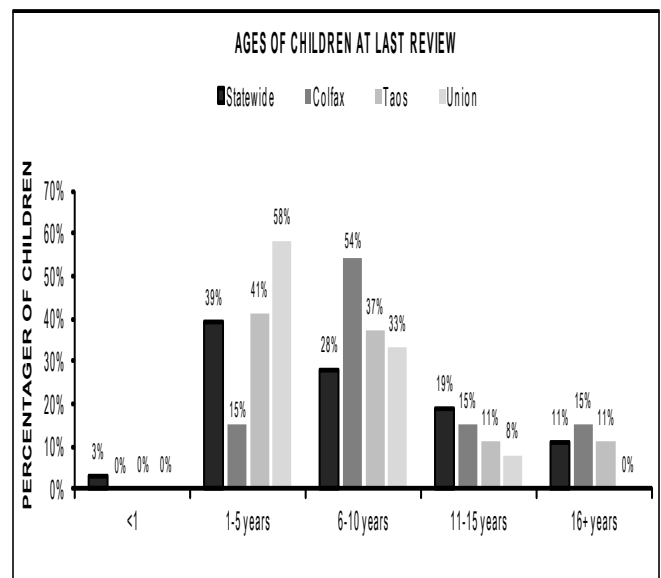
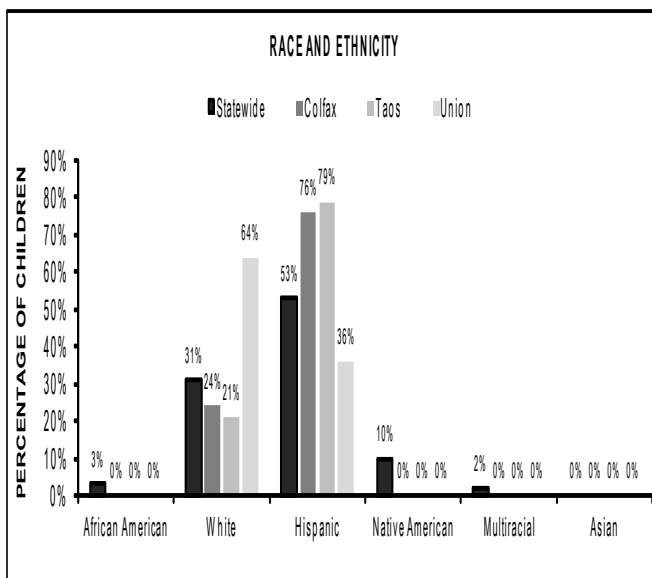
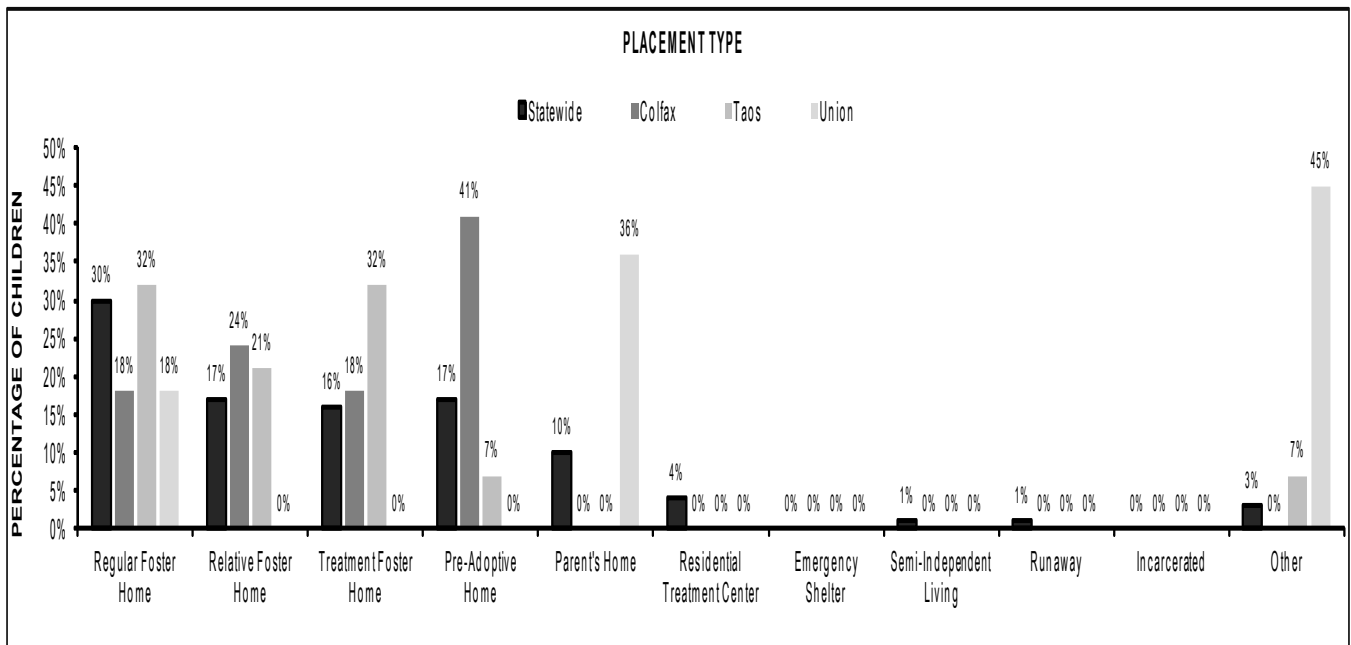
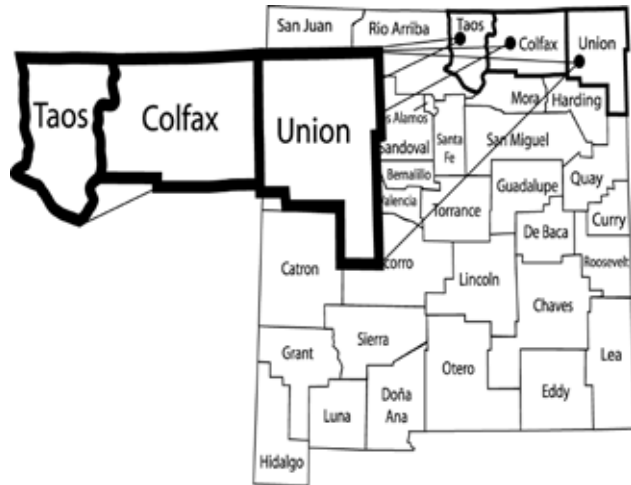


\* Many children often have multiple reasons for custody. Therefore, the total percentage depicted will be greater than 100%. Due to rounding, percentages may not total 100%

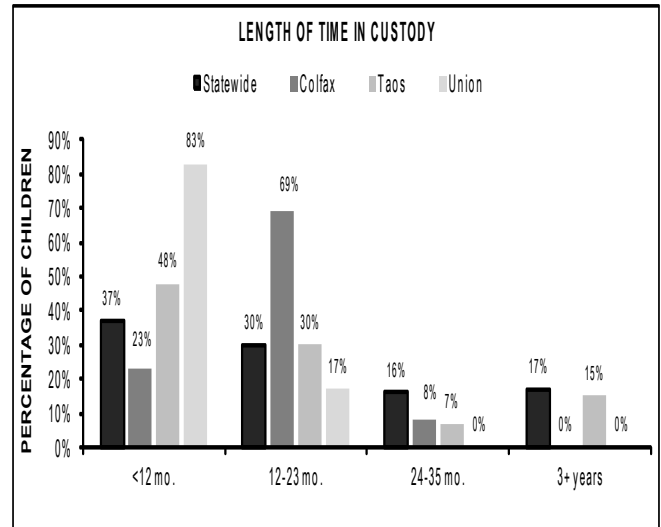
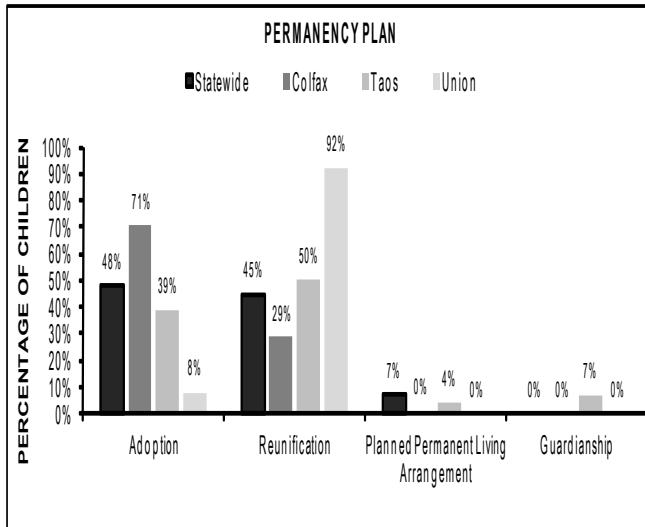
# Eighth Judicial District

CRB reviewed **57** children in the Eighth Judicial District:

Colfax 18  
 Taos 28  
 Union 11

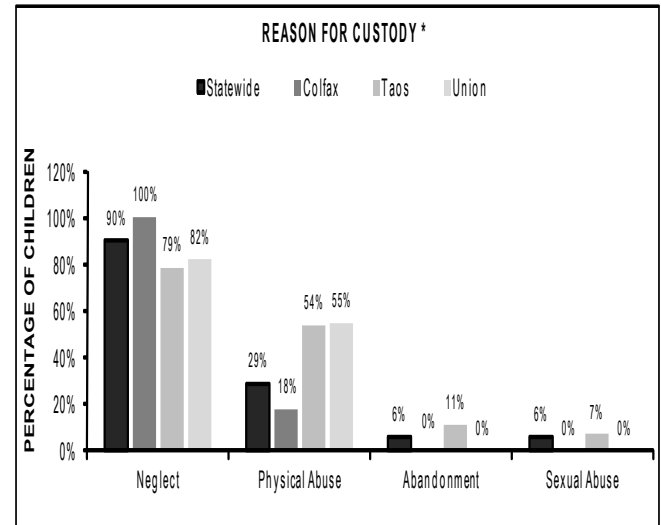
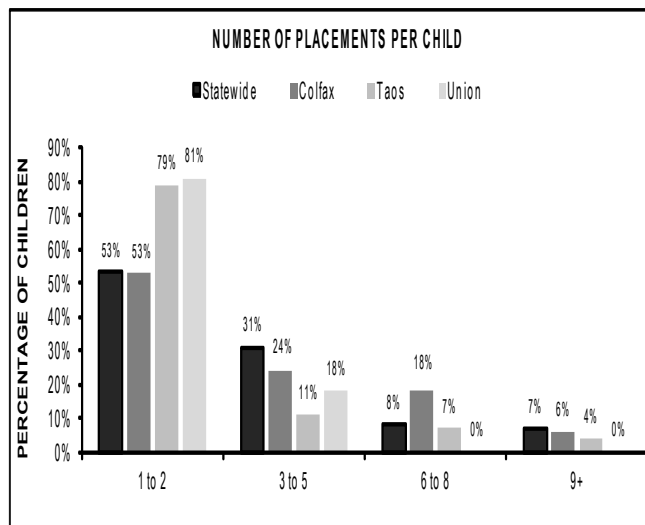


# Eighth Judicial District



## Child Factors

| Children Who Had                      | Statewide | Colfax | Taos | Union |
|---------------------------------------|-----------|--------|------|-------|
| Behavioral or Emotional Problems      | 56 %      | 62 %   | 52 % | 33 %  |
| Educational or Developmental Problems | 47 %      | 15 %   | 22 % | 8 %   |
| Physical or Medical Problems          | 16 %      | 15 %   | 4 %  | 0 %   |
| Born Drug and/or Alcohol Affected     | 9 %       | 0 %    | 4 %  | 0 %   |
| Prior Custodies for Abuse/Neglect     | 36 %      | 23 %   | 30 % | 0 %   |
| Prior Reports of Abuse/Neglect        | 83 %      | 100 %  | 93 % | 100 % |

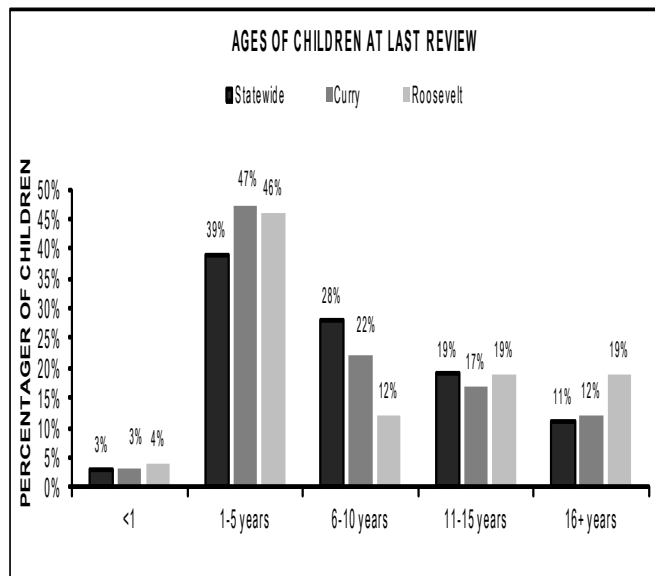
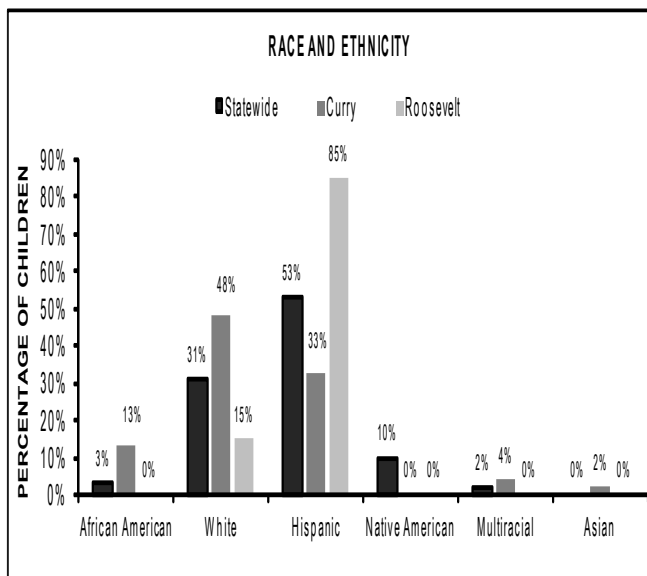
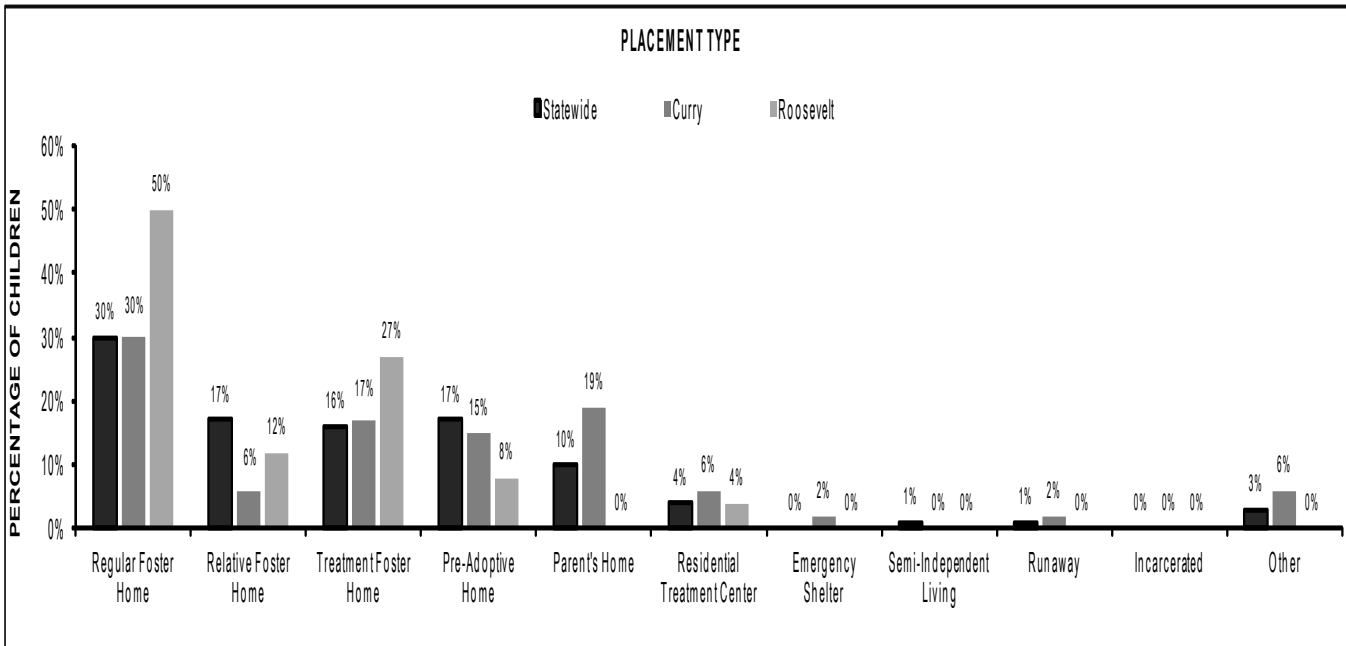
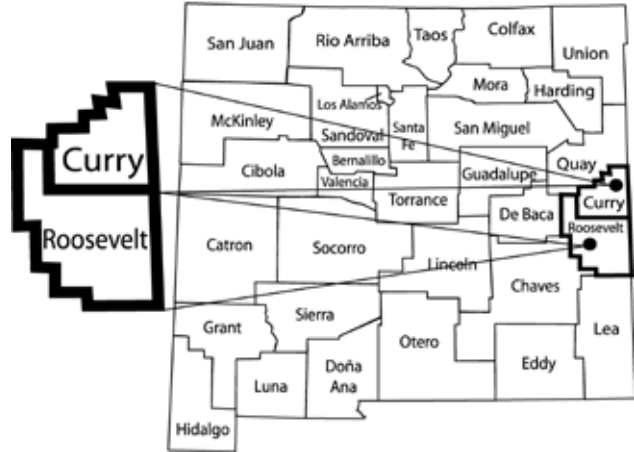


\* Many children often have multiple reasons for custody. Therefore, the total percentage depicted will be greater than 100%. Due to rounding, percentages may not total 100%

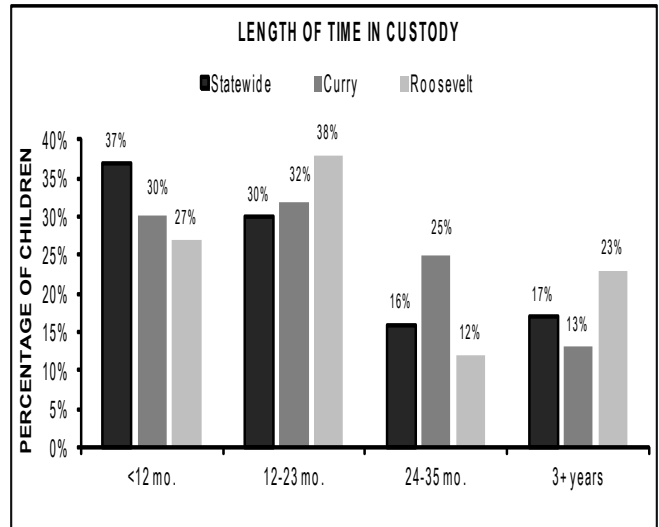
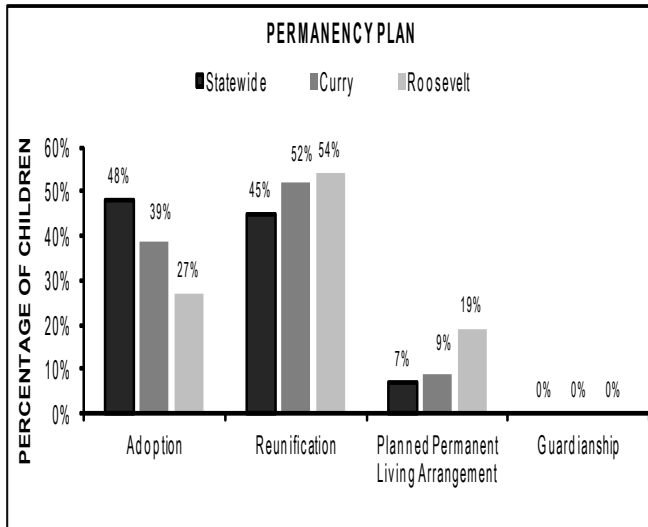
# Ninth Judicial District

CRB reviewed **80** children in the Ninth Judicial District:

Curry 54  
Roosevelt 26

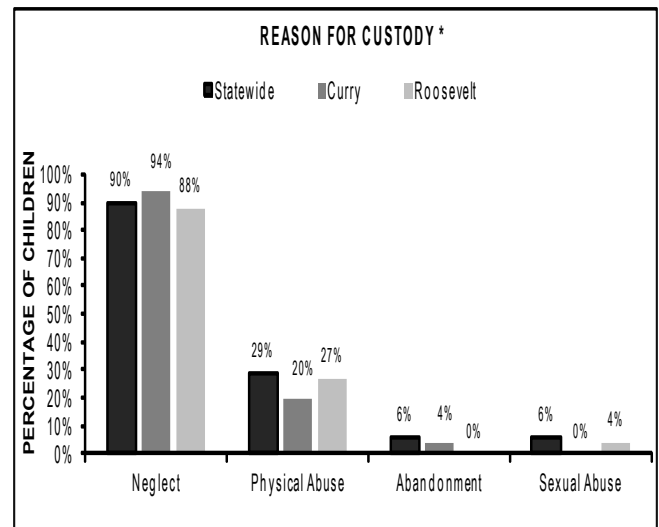
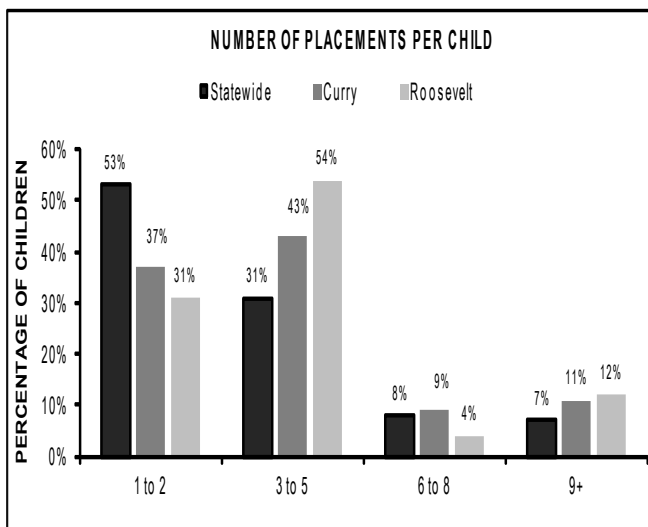


# Ninth Judicial District



## Child Factors

| Children Who Had                      | Statewide | Curry | Roosevelt |
|---------------------------------------|-----------|-------|-----------|
| Behavioral or Emotional Problems      | 56 %      | 50 %  | 46 %      |
| Educational or Developmental Problems | 47 %      | 35 %  | 12 %      |
| Physical or Medical Problems          | 16 %      | 8 %   | 8 %       |
| Born Drug and/or Alcohol Affected     | 9 %       | 7 %   | 8 %       |
| Prior Custodies for Abuse/Neglect     | 36 %      | 30 %  | 31 %      |
| Prior Reports of Abuse/Neglect        | 83 %      | 93 %  | 88 %      |

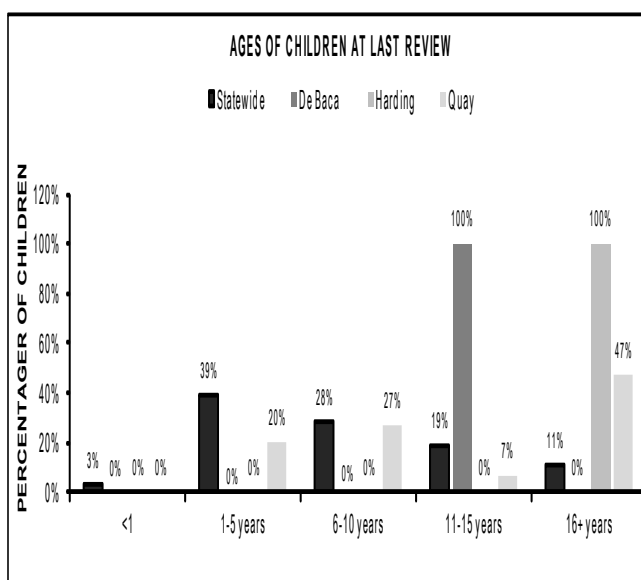
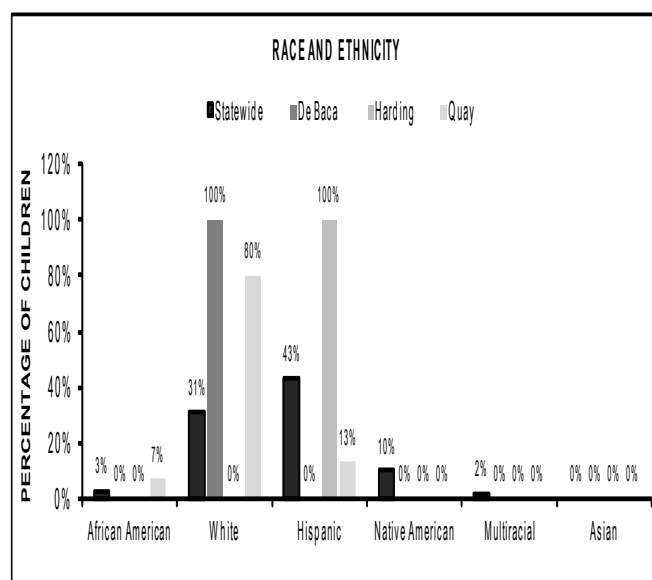
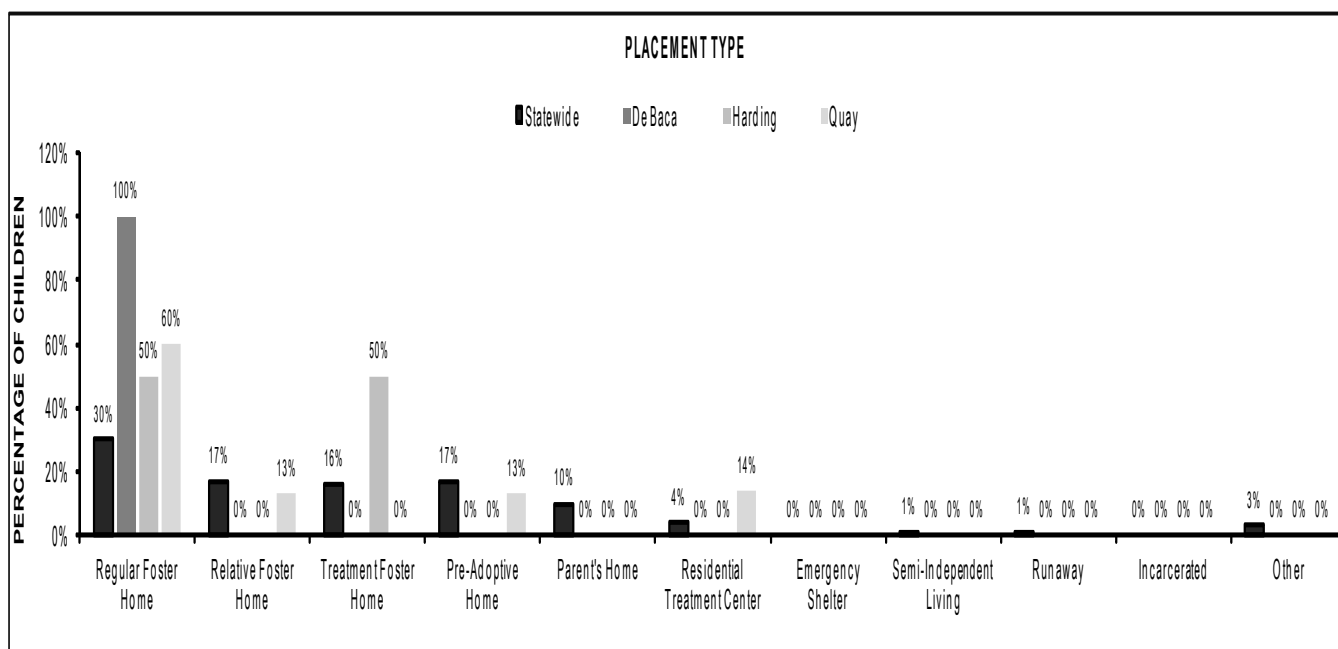
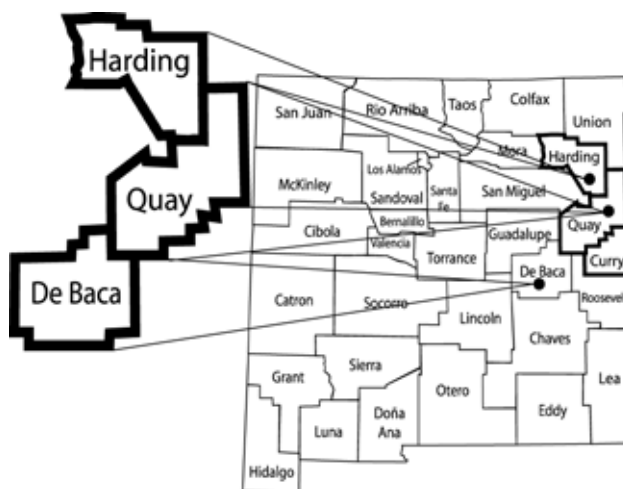


\* Many children often have multiple reasons for custody. Therefore, the total percentage depicted will be greater than 100%. Due to rounding, percentages may not total 100%

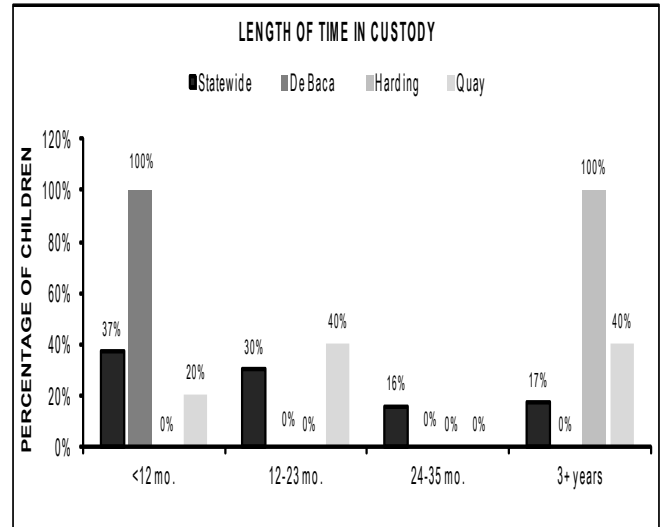
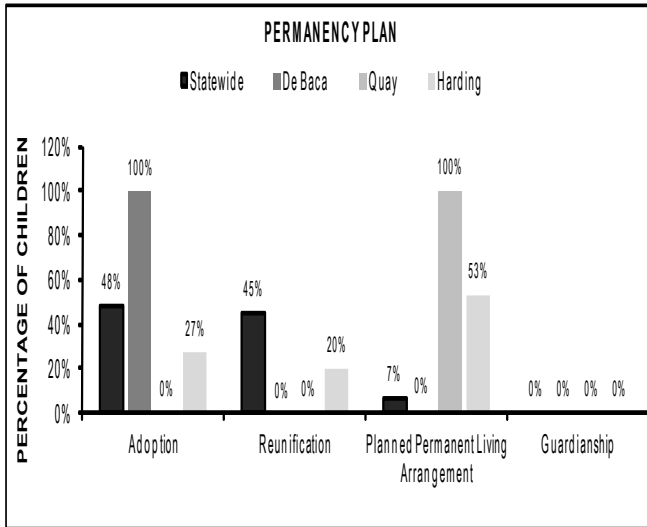
# Tenth Judicial District

CRB reviewed **18** children in the Tenth Judicial District:

De Baca 1  
 Harding 2  
 Quay 15

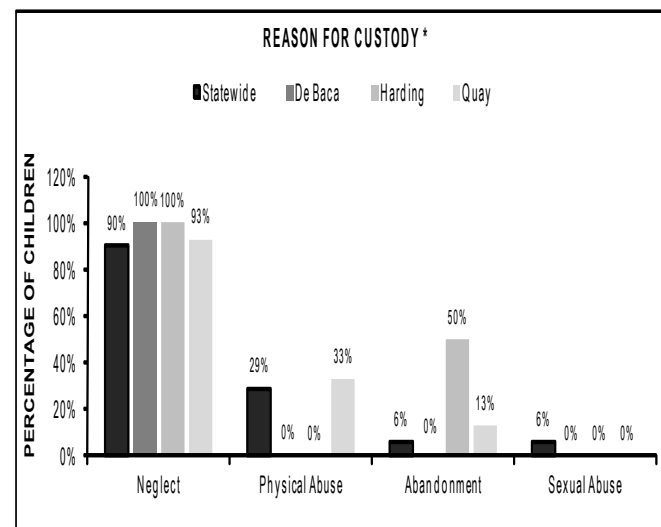
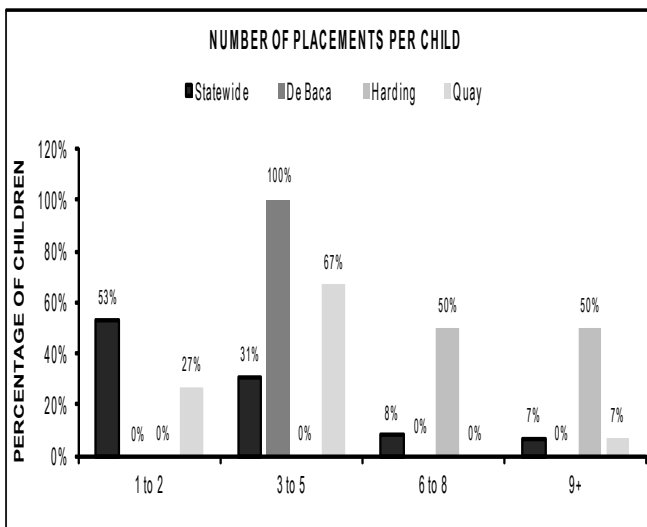


# Tenth Judicial District



## Child Factors

| Children Who Had                      | Statewide | De Baca | Harding | Quay |
|---------------------------------------|-----------|---------|---------|------|
| Behavioral or Emotional Problems      | 56 %      | 0 %     | 100 %   | 92 % |
| Educational or Developmental Problems | 47 %      | 0 %     | 100 %   | 53 % |
| Physical or Medical Problems          | 16 %      | 0 %     | 0 %     | 27 % |
| Born Drug and/or Alcohol Affected     | 9 %       | 0 %     | 0 %     | 0 %  |
| Prior Custodies for Abuse/Neglect     | 36 %      | 0 %     | 100 %   | 60 % |
| Prior Reports of Abuse/Neglect        | 83 %      | 0 %     | 100 %   | 73 % |

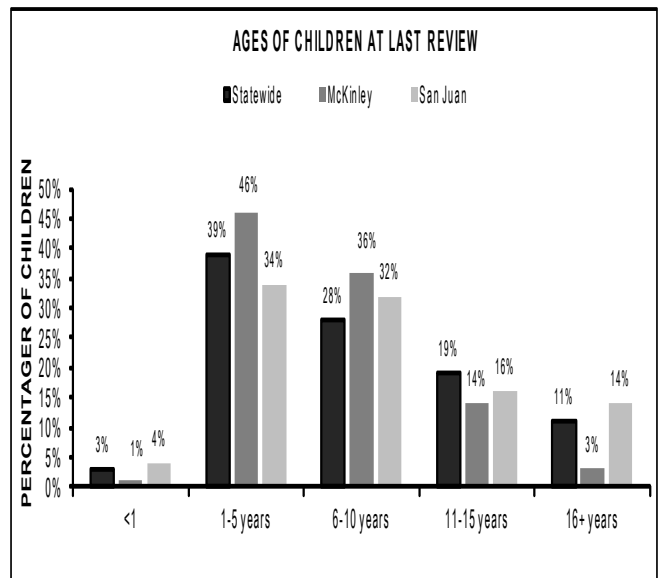
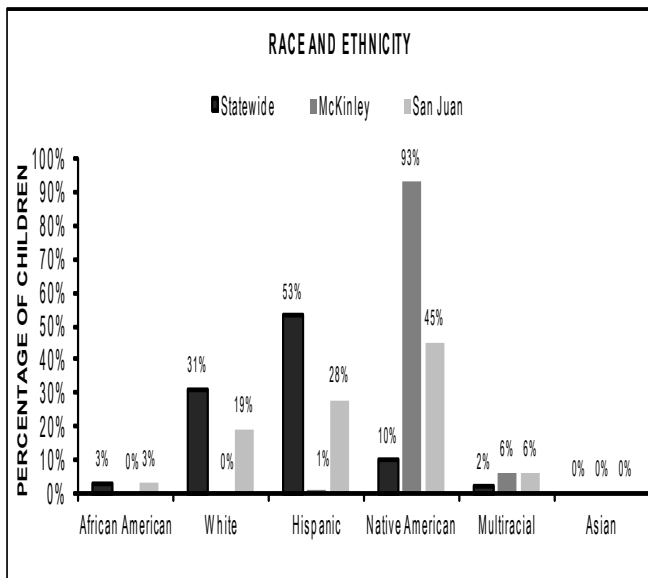
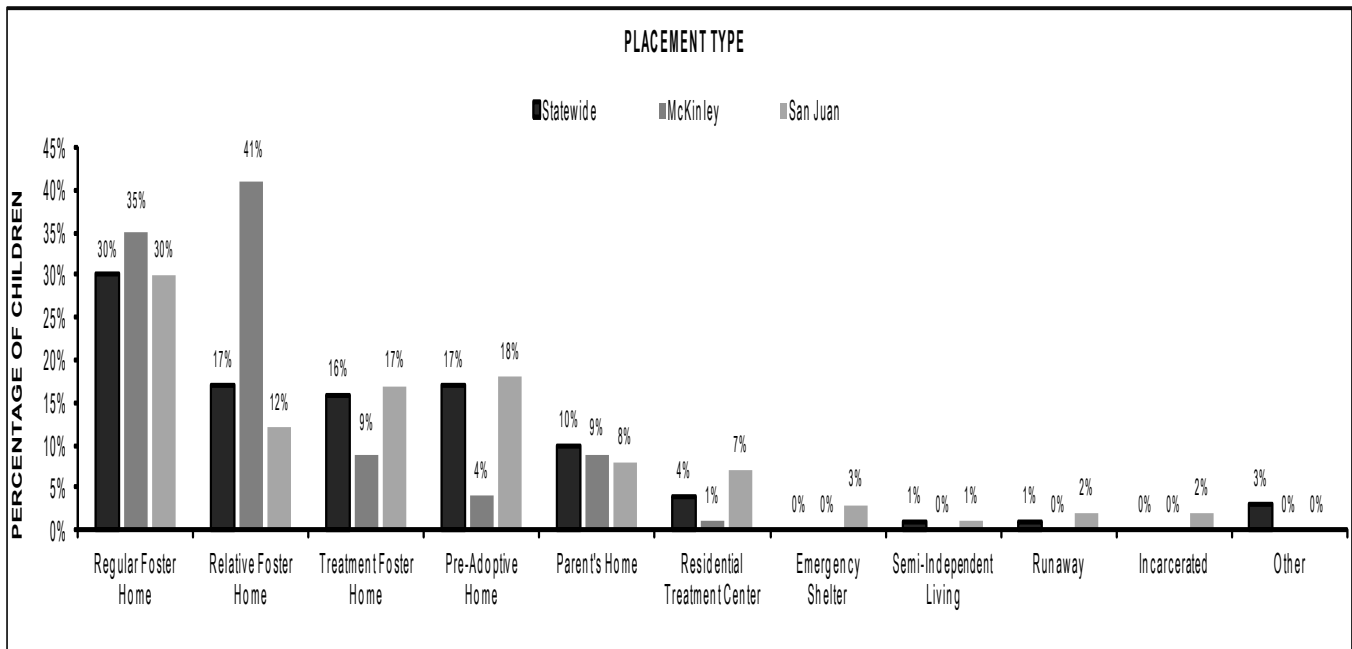
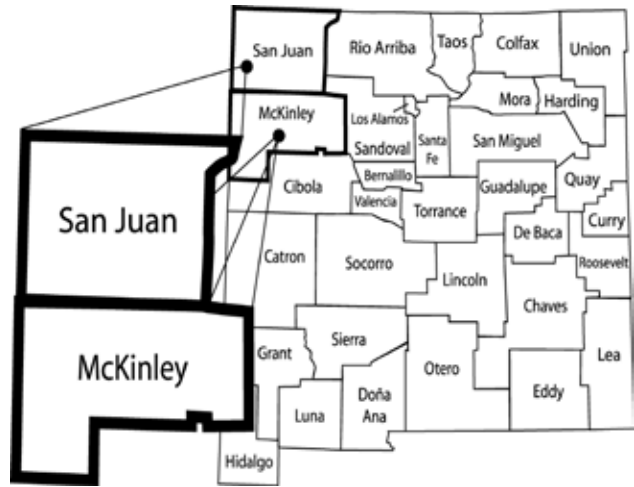


\* Many children often have multiple reasons for custody. Therefore, the total percentage depicted will be greater than 100%. Due to rounding, percentages may not total 100%

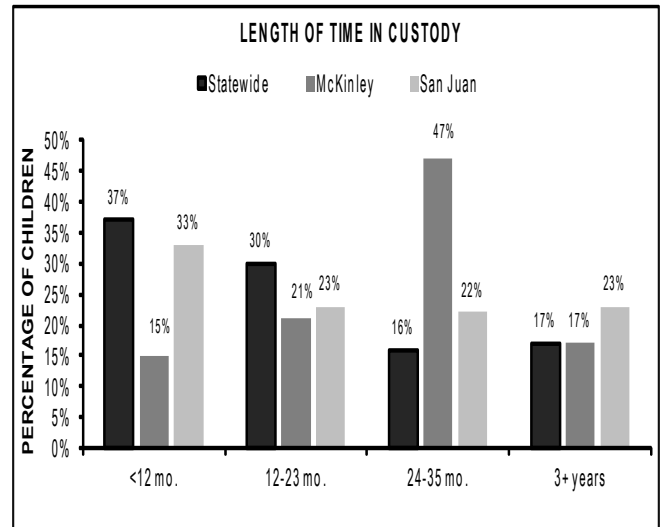
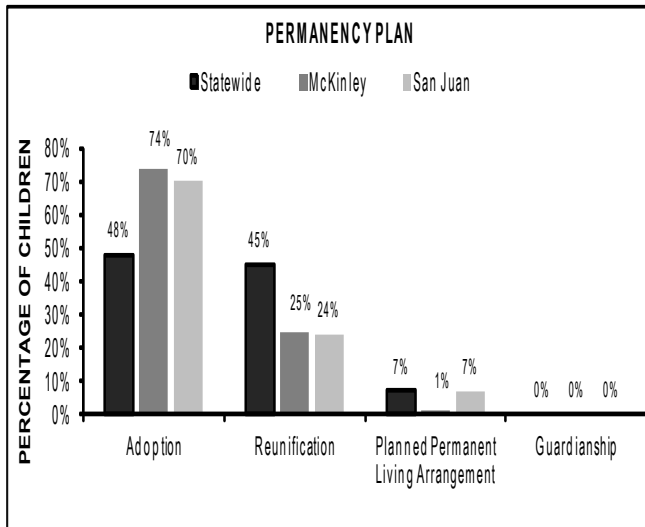
# Eleventh Judicial District

CRB reviewed **173** children in the Eleventh Judicial District:

McKinley 68  
San Juan 105

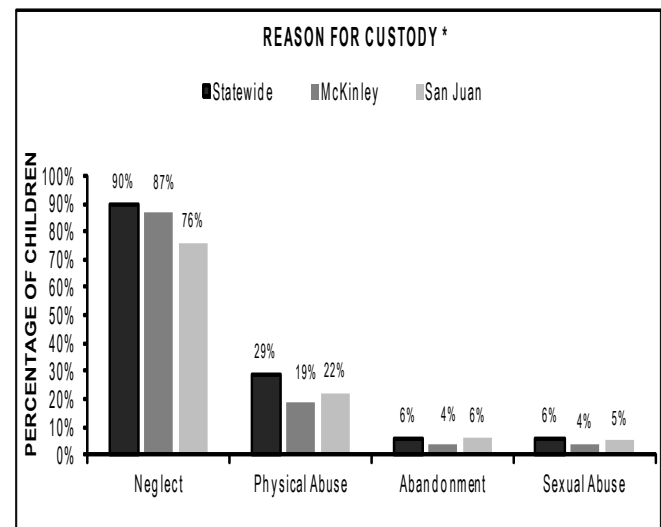
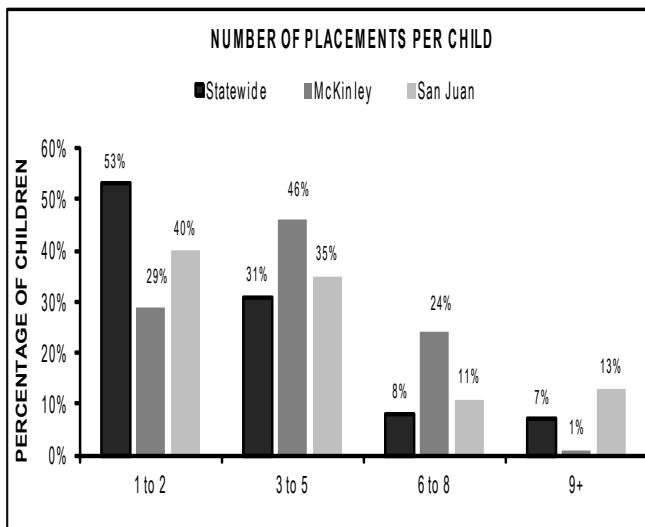


# Eleventh Judicial District



## Child Factors

| Children Who Had                      | Statewide | McKinley | San Juan |
|---------------------------------------|-----------|----------|----------|
| Behavioral or Emotional Problems      | 56 %      | 54 %     | 56 %     |
| Educational or Developmental Problems | 47 %      | 69 %     | 59 %     |
| Physical or Medical Problems          | 16 %      | 26 %     | 18 %     |
| Born Drug and/or Alcohol Affected     | 9 %       | 10 %     | 1 %      |
| Prior Custodies for Abuse/Neglect     | 36 %      | 24 %     | 21 %     |
| Prior Reports of Abuse/Neglect        | 83 %      | 65 %     | 74 %     |

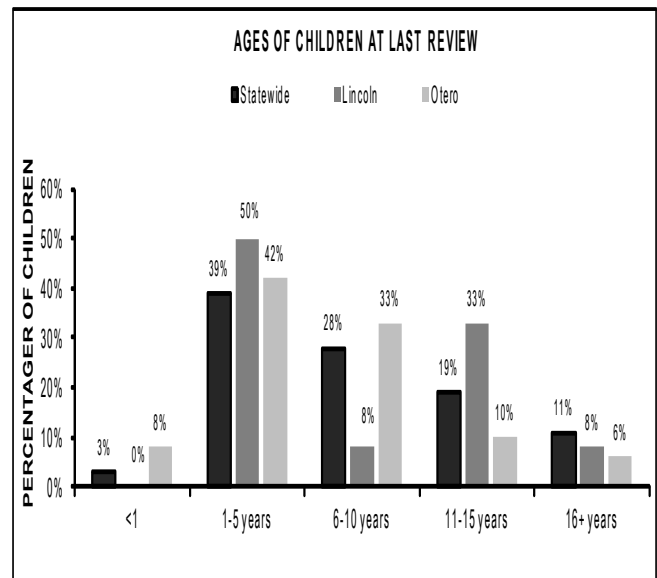
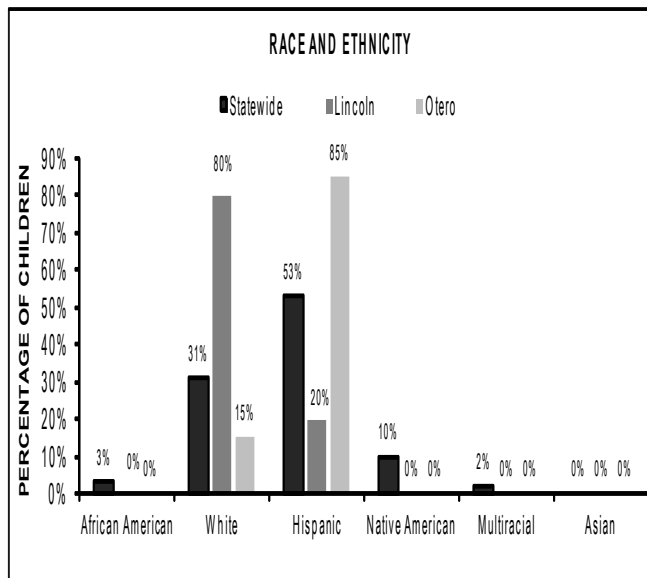
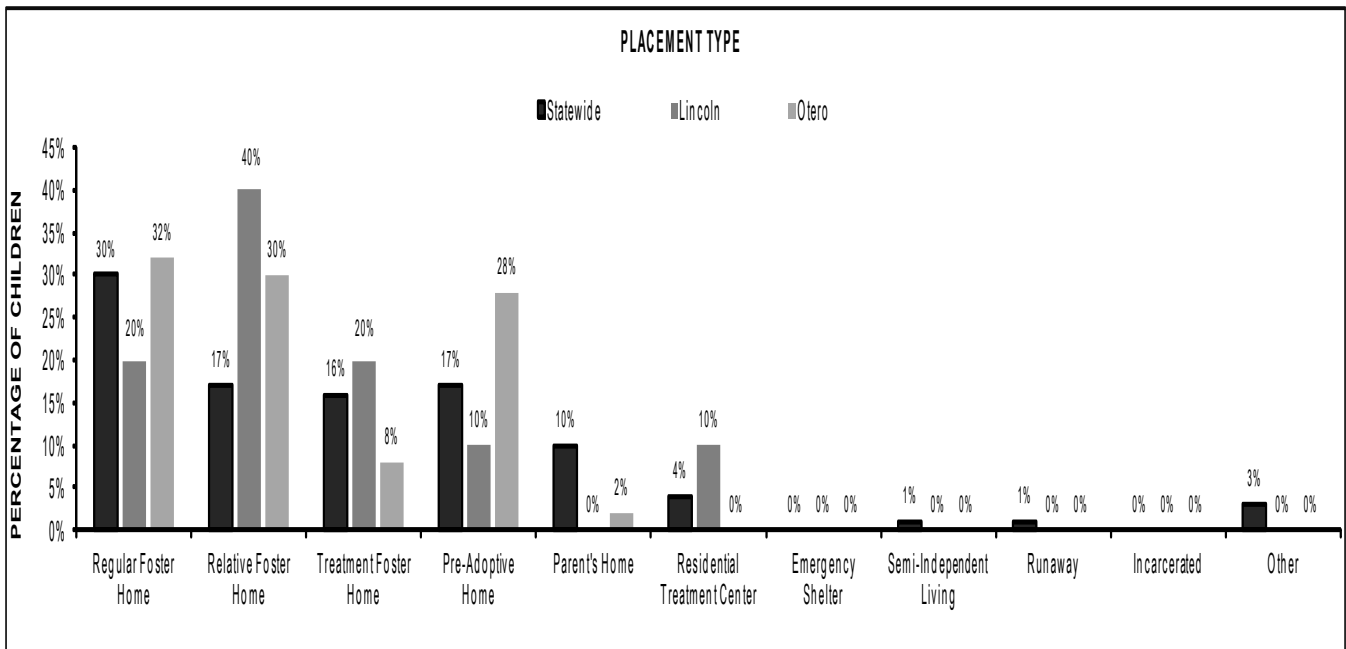
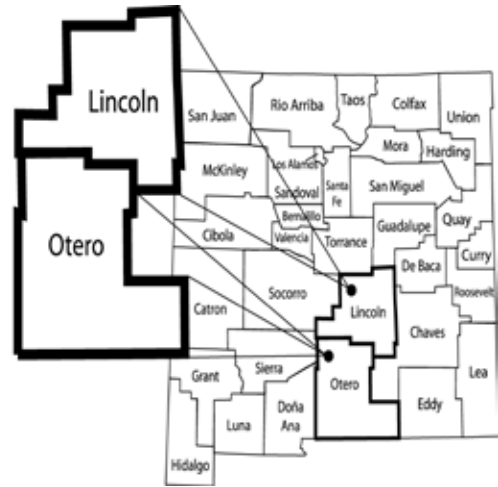


\* Many children often have multiple reasons for custody. Therefore, the total percentage depicted will be greater than 100%. Due to rounding, percentages may not total 100%

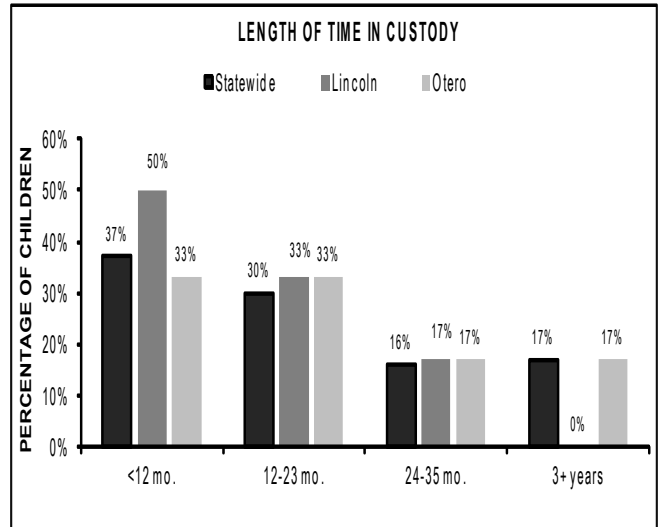
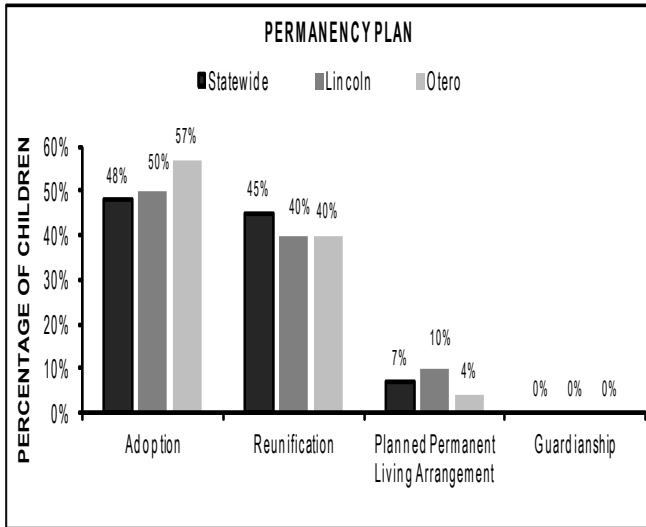
# Twelfth Judicial District

CRB reviewed **63** children in the Twelfth Judicial District:

Lincoln 10  
 Otero 53

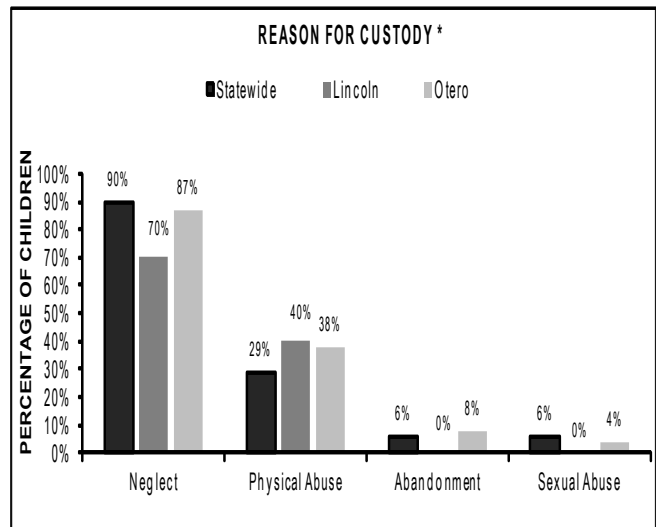
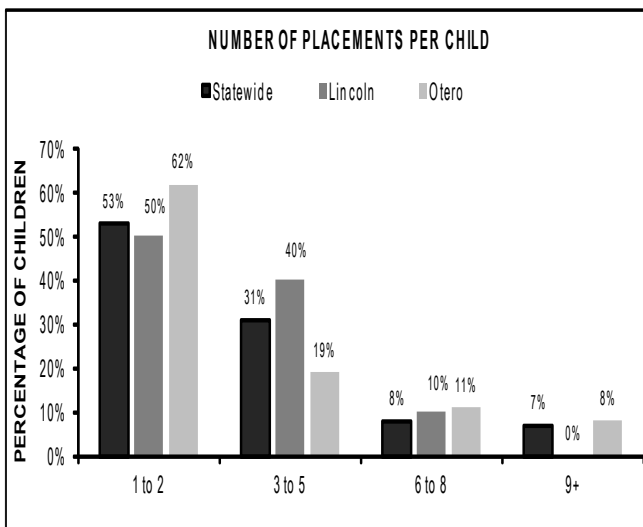


# Twelfth Judicial District



## Child Factors

| Children Who Had                      | Statewide | Lincoln | Otero |
|---------------------------------------|-----------|---------|-------|
| Behavioral or Emotional Problems      | 56 %      | 58 %    | 83 %  |
| Educational or Developmental Problems | 47 %      | 42 %    | 56 %  |
| Physical or Medical Problems          | 16 %      | 0 %     | 19 %  |
| Born Drug and/or Alcohol Affected     | 9 %       | 0 %     | 0 %   |
| Prior Custodies for Abuse/Neglect     | 36 %      | 75 %    | 98 %  |
| Prior Reports of Abuse/Neglect        | 83 %      | 100 %   | 98 %  |

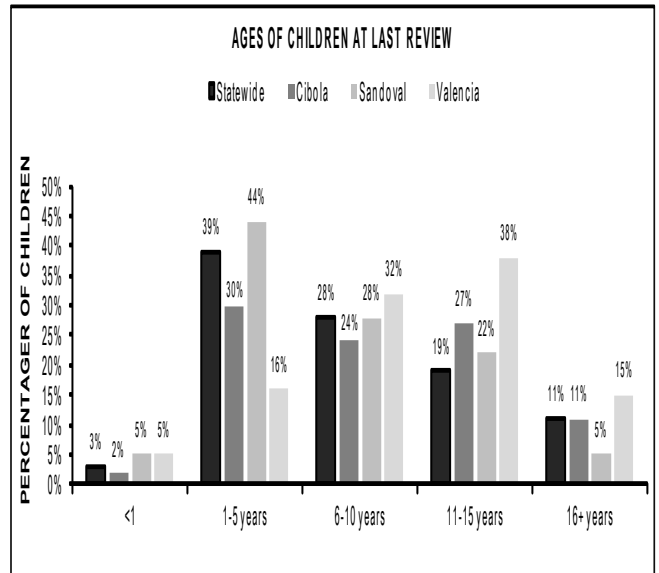
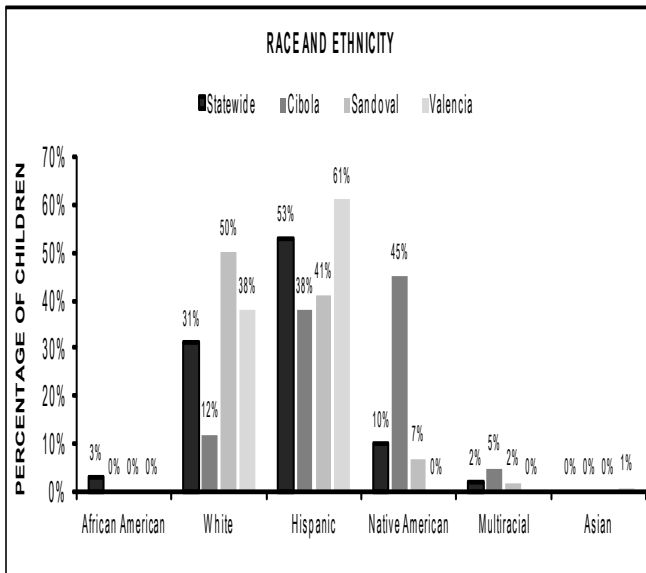
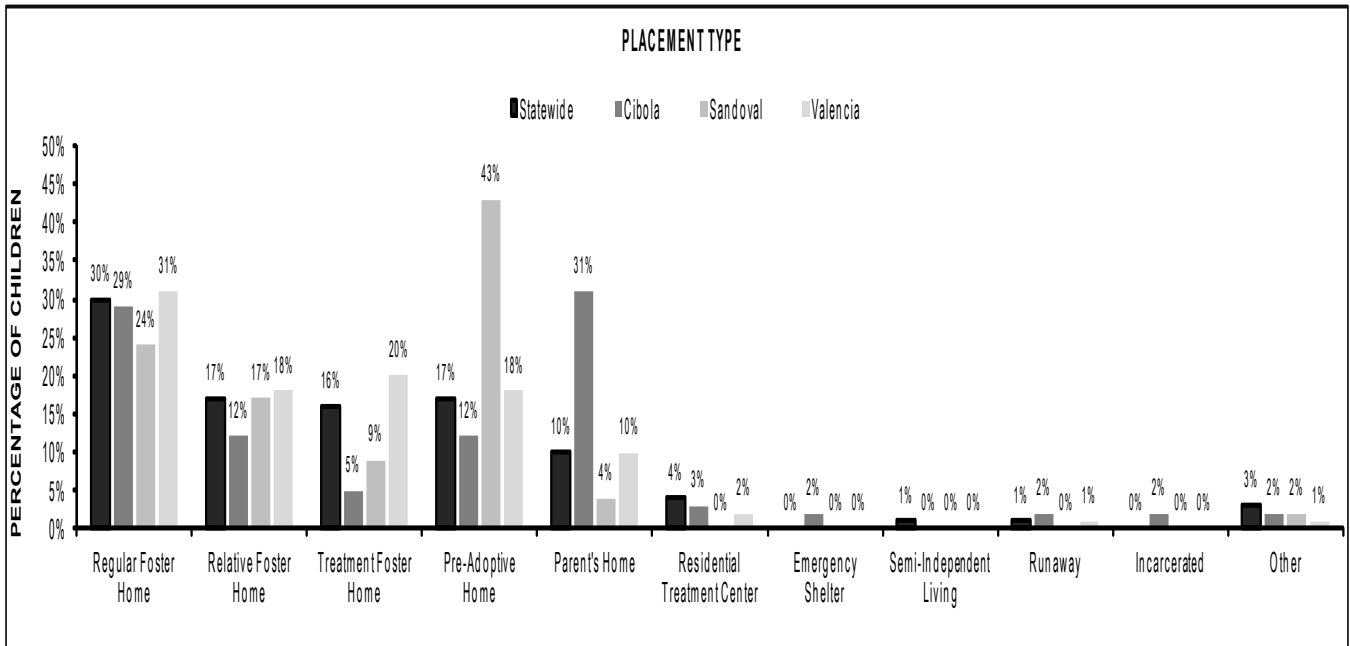
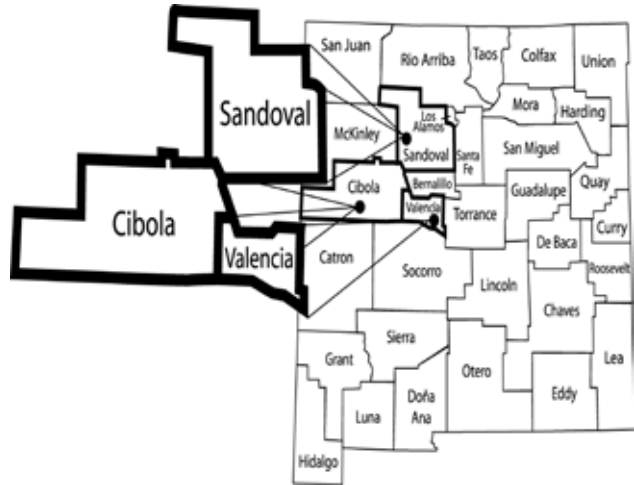


\* Many children often have multiple reasons for custody. Therefore, the total percentage depicted will be greater than 100%. Due to rounding, percentages may not total 100%

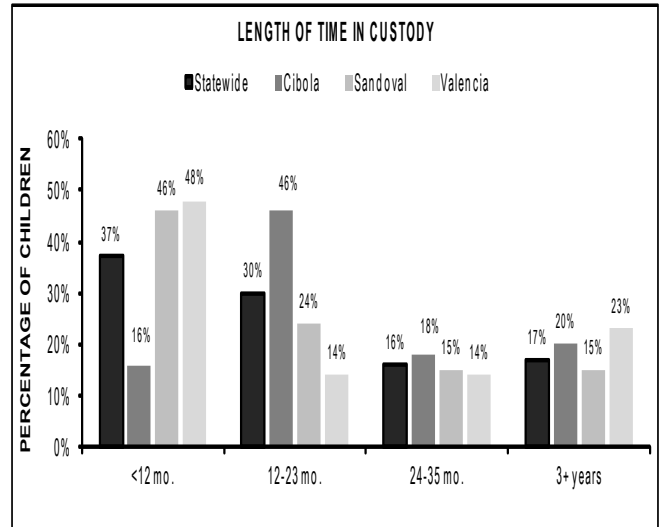
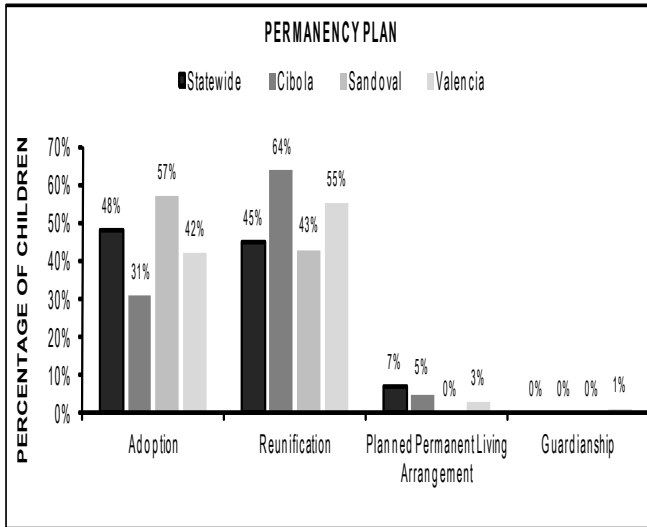
# Thirteenth Judicial District

CRB reviewed **246** children in the Thirteenth Judicial District:

|          |     |
|----------|-----|
| Cibola   | 58  |
| Sandoval | 46  |
| Valencia | 142 |

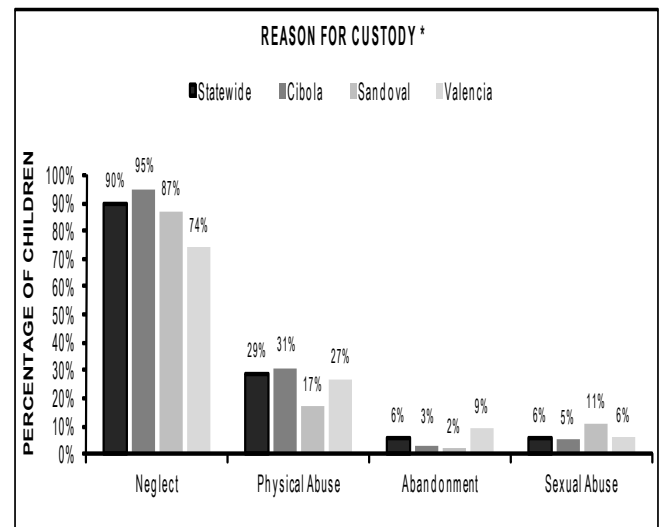
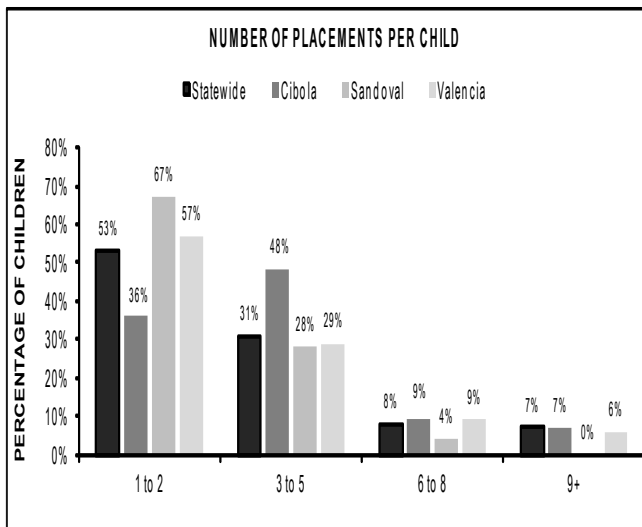


# Thirteenth Judicial District



## Child Factors

| Children Who Had                      | Statewide | Cibola | Sandoval | Valencia |
|---------------------------------------|-----------|--------|----------|----------|
| Behavioral or Emotional Problems      | 56 %      | 59 %   | 44 %     | 58 %     |
| Educational or Developmental Problems | 47 %      | 61 %   | 44 %     | 43 %     |
| Physical or Medical Problems          | 16 %      | 18 %   | 7 %      | 12 %     |
| Born Drug and/or Alcohol Affected     | 9 %       | 4 %    | 20 %     | 8 %      |
| Prior Custodies for Abuse/Neglect     | 36 %      | 20 %   | 27 %     | 28 %     |
| Prior Reports of Abuse/Neglect        | 83 %      | 64 %   | 83 %     | 81 %     |



\* 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%

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 (AS OF DECEMBER 2011)**

|   |                              |
|---|------------------------------|
| Chair                                       | Bonnie Geer, Albuquerque     |
| Vice Chair                                  | Shaddon Ross, Taos           |
| Secretary                                   | Tura Hayes, Farmington       |
| Northwest Regional Representative           | Tura Hayes, Farmington       |
| Northeast Regional Representative           | Michael Hodge, Rocinda       |
| Southwest Regional Representative           | Bernie Gordon, Deming        |
| Southeast Regional Representative           | Karen Foote, Clovis          |
| Bernalillo County Representative            | Vacant                       |
| At-Large Member                             | Martha Reiersen, Alamogordo  |
| At-Large Member                             | Jack Carpenter, Taos         |
| Public Member                               | Michael Norwood, Albuquerque |
| Public Member                               | Doreen Gallegos, Las Cruces  |
| Public Member                               | Steve Johnson, Albuquerque   |
| Finance Chair                               | Bernie Gordon, Deming        |
| Legislative Chair                           | Bonnie Geer, Albuquerque     |
| Local Boards Chair                          | Shaddon Ross, Taos           |
| Reports and Publications Chair              | Rita Aronson, Albuquerque    |
| Recruitment Chair                           | Terri Hammer, Albuquerque    |
| Research and Investigations Chair           | Karen Foote, Clovis          |
| Technology Chair                            | Victor Deutchman, Clovis     |
| Training and Education Chair                | Pat Dunn, Hobbs              |
| New Mexico Friends of Foster Children Chair | Mary Ann Copas, Albuquerque  |

## **CITIZEN REVIEW BOARD STAFF (AS OF DECEMBER 2011)**

|                        |  |
|------------------------|--|
| Brian O'Connell        | Executive Director, New Mexico Child Advocacy Networks (NMCAN)   |
| Ezra Spitzer           | Director of Programs, New Mexico Child Advocacy Networks (NMCAN) |
| Patricia Briggs        | Project Director, New Mexico Citizen Review Board                |
| Rebekah Herrera-Cawley | Data, Board, Website & Publications Coordinator                  |
| Cynthia Dean           | Administrative Coordinator                                       |
| Vicki Anderson         | Regional Specialist  |
| Theresa Cano de Ochoa  | Regional Specialist  |
| Linda Kennedy          | Regional Specialist  |
| Debbie Sant            | Regional Specialist  |

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

## **CRB BOARD MEMBERS (AS OF DECEMBER 2011)**

### **Bernalillo County**

Rita Aronson  
Christine Bacca  
Cindy Barrilleaux  
Diane Berger  
Bebeann Bouchard  
Diane Bowers  
Jude Campbell  
Corinne Carmony  
Mary Ann Copas  
Kathy Craner  
Bonnie Geer  
Soveida Gonzales  
Terri Hammer  
Larry Hertz  
Suzen James  
Sandra Khan  
Jaredene Kovac  
Beverly Lumia  
Shirley Morrison  
Anne Nokes  
Sheila O'Neill  
Leah Plourde  
Asiyah Rahmadhan  
Jane Ronca-Washburn  
Marie Sanchez  
Mildred Seelson  
Carl Stein  
Linda Sullivan  
Ramona Valdez  
Lena Weiler  
John Wilson  
Mitch Yoakum

### **Catron County**

John Chess  
Lindee Lenox  
Neeley Phillips  
Alex Zinner

### **Chaves County**

Terrie Billmaier  
Bernice D'Agostino  
Jamie Howe  
Rita Kane-Doerhoefer  
Carol Kintigh  
Betty Long  
Debbie Smith  
Patty Swenson  
Renee Swickard

### **Cibola County**

Dorothy Pouges

### **Colfax County**

Kathy Longinaker

### **Curry County**

Victor Deutchman  
Karen Foote  
Bette Kimbell  
Wanda Pettus  
Ruth Wood

### **De Baca County**

Nelda Smith  
Sharon Thraser

### **Dona Ana County**

Deborah Barnes  
Millie Bronson  
Janice Dearholt  
Lorenza Heiskell  
Molly Kraft  
Frankie Lerner  
Maria Ortiz  
Susan Samuel  
Stephen Turrie

### **Eddy County**

Angela Brown  
Mary Carr  
Brenda Kirkes

### **Grant County**

John Chess  
Lindee Lenox  
Neeley Phillips  
Alex Zinner

### **Guadalupe County**

Connie Chavez  
Meg Fondy  
Robert Goodfellow  
Michael Hodge

### **Harding County**

Nelda Smith  
Sharon Thraser

### **Hidalgo County**

John Chess  
Lindee Lenox  
Neeley Phillips  
Alex Zinner

### **Lea County**

Jeanette Case  
Patricia Dunlap-Dunn  
Dede McCrary  
Terri Newman

### **Lincoln County**

Maurice Gudgel  
James Miller  
Phyllis Thompson

### **Los Alamos County**

Mary Alei  
Phyllis Foley  
Jeanne Hurford  
Michael Quinn

### **Luna County**

Bernard Gordon  
Christine Loya  
Lois Makar  
Nelda McDougal  
James Nuner  
Crystal Pena

### **McKinley County**

Inez Giron

### **Mora County**

Connie Chavez  
Meg Fondy  
Robert Goodfellow  
Michael Hodge

### **Otero County**

Genevieve Armstrong  
Martha Reiersen  
Spencer Stopa  
Gloria Vaughn

### **Quay County**

Nelda Smith  
Sharon Thraser

### **Rio Arriba County**

Mary Alei  
Phyllis Foley  
Jeanne Hurford  
Michael Quinn

### **Roosevelt County**

Teri Blakely  
Denise Burnett  
Isabel Zupancic

### **San Juan County**

Pam Breithaupt  
Janie Cheney  
Janet Grace  
Tura Hayes  
Margene Purcella  
Barbara Van Ryan  
Larry Van Ryan  
Deidra Watson

### **San Miguel County**

Connie Chavez  
Meg Fondy  
Robert Goodfellow  
Michael Hodge

### **Sandoval County**

Nancy Chinappi  
Jean Montoya  
Christie Spill

### **Santa Fe County**

Lynn Kelly  
Ann MacVicar  
Meredith Schoenfield  
Sylvia Van Arsdale

### **Sierra County**

Lois Brown  
Ruben Castillo  
Patrick Freeman  
Trish Starr

### **Socorro County**

Naomi Castaneda  
Stephen Grossman  
Michael Hanauer  
Donald Hyatt

### **Taos County**

Jack Carpenter  
Shaddon Ross  
Suzanne Schutze

### **Torrance County**

Sandra Khan  
Beverly Lumia  
Carl Stein  
Linda Sullivan

### **Union County**

Kathy Longinaker

### **Valencia County**

Damaris Perez  
Lynette Rose

New Mexico  
Child Abuse & Neglect  
Citizen Review Board

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