

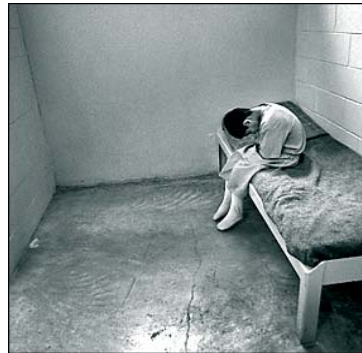
Calendar

- **DCAC**
September 17, 2010
Webinar
- **NMADCP**
September 20, 2010
Teleconference

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Spotlight on Juvenile Drug Court in Deming



It was a tough afternoon in the 6th Judicial District's juvenile drug court in Deming. Thursday's team staffing started with more bad news than usual. One juvenile participant had been arrested that morning after a routine traffic stop turned up a bong and some marijuana jammed in the young man's sock. Another young woman had gotten in a fight the day before and rumor had it she had broken the other girl's jaw. One team member had the school surveillance camera video on her cell phone, and the team members watched the one-sided beating in silent black and white. Another young man had been found unresponsive in a nearby park on Saturday evening, convulsing from severe alcohol poisoning. He spent two days recovering in Intensive Care Unit (ICU).

The team discussed each participant's recent history at length: one clearly didn't understand, or take seriously, program requirements and needed a wake-up discussion with the judge; another was in recurring trouble, had just gotten out of detention in fact, and the team felt they needed to get her into a residential

treatment center if there was to be any hope of behavior change; and the third had been doing very well until the severe drinking episode—what had gone wrong?

These three participants were there for the biweekly drug court hearing in Judge Gary Jeffrey's courtroom, along with the other eight program participants. One by one the program participants were called to the podium by Judge Jeffreys and, accompanied by one or both parents, talked with him about their program activities, school grades, community service, and recent successes or missteps. Several were doing very well and were awarded points (redeemable for small prizes donated by the community) and a round of applause. Judge Jeffreys gave a few of the participants the chance to double their points if they could answer a trivia

question, such as "How can you throw a ball as hard as you can and have it come back to you without bouncing it off something or having someone throw it back?" (straight up in the air, is the answer). Several parents were smiling as they discussed the changes in their children as they progressed through the program. At the end of the hearing, three were led away from their parents (two in handcuffs) and off to detention.

Judge Jeffreys celebrated 10 years as presiding judge of the juvenile drug court program this July. Rachel Pelz has been his program coordinator for half that time, and their program graduated 20 successful participants in FY10, at a cost-per-client of \$22.74. Their graduation rate is over 90% and the program's three-year recidivism rate is a low 7.1%. It was a tough day in drug court that Thursday in early September, but a firm judge, dedicated coordinator and fully engaged drug court team are clearly not backing down as they fight on behalf of the troubled teens in their community.

Adult Drug Courts

1st Judicial District
Judge Michael Vigil

2nd Judicial District
Judge Albert "Pat" Murdoch
Judge Jacqueline Flores

3rd Judicial District
Judge Stephen Bridgforth

4th Judicial District
Judge Abigail Aragon

6th Judicial District
Judge JC Robinson
Judge Henry Quintero
Judge Daniel Viramontes

7th Judicial District
Judge Matthew Reynolds
Judge Kevin Sweazea

8th Judicial District
Judge Sam Sanchez
Judge John Paternoster

9th Judicial District
Judge Teddy Hartley

11th Judicial District
Judge John Dean, Jr.
Judge Thomas Hynes

12th Judicial District
Judge James Counts

13th Judicial District
Judge George Eichwald
Judge William Sanchez

DWI/ Drug Courts**Bernalillo County Metropolitan Court**

Judge Julie Altwies
Judge Cristina Jaramillo
Judge Judith Nakamura

Dona Ana Magistrate
Judge Oscar Frietze

Eddy Magistrate
Judge Henry Castaneda

McKinley Magistrate
Judge Henrietta Soland

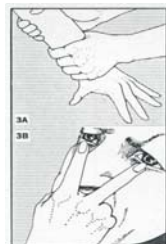
Santa Fe Magistrate
Judge David Segura

Torrance Magistrate
Judge L. Steve Jones

Valencia Magistrate
Judge Daniel Hawkes

Court Officer Basic Training

It was a beautiful late summer afternoon, a wonderful time to be out for a walk admiring the Sangre de Cristo scenery. I was watching 42 people in loose clothing and comfortable shoes walking in groups of twos and threes, but instead of enjoying the late summer air, they were instead walking around inside the gym at the New Mexico Corrections Training Academy. In fact, they were purposefully walking directly at each other, with one person sliding to the



side just before they would collide, but then turning around and walking directly at their partner again and then again.

This odd looking exercise was just that, an exercise, and the participants were being led through it by Nick Bloomfield of Hostile Threat Solutions LLC as part of a Self-Preservation Training class. The 42 participants work for the counties and courts around the state, providing compliance

monitoring and probation/ surveillance services to Metro, Magistrate, and District Courts. The purpose of this particular exercise was to point out to people how easy it can be to avoid confrontation, and that movement is the key to self-preservation. Nick's point is that when someone is coming at you, the last thing you want to do is stand still and assume a defensive posture. At that point, you are easier to grab, hit, and take down. Instead, remain a moving target as you swing out of the way, perhaps launch a quick elbow strike of your own as you pass by, and then break for the exit.

This afternoon class was just one part of a week-long training entitled Court Basic Officer Training, held August 30 – September 3, 2010, at the NMCD Training Academy outside of Santa Fe. The training was put together through a collaboration of the DWI Coordinator Affiliates, Local Government Division of Department of Finance and Administration, and the Administrative Office of the Courts, in order to provide updated and recurring basic

training to county and court surveillance personnel. An important purpose of the training is to provide sufficient training for an officer to engage in fieldwork on behalf of the courts. Topics covered included officer ethics, report writing, administrative authority, office and field safety, self-preservation (as described above), stress management, appropriate case law and court procedures, and first aid / CPR.



The training was filmed and the training curriculum committee will explore using

the film as the basis for an online training module, making it easier for others around the state to take some of the classroom part of the weeklong training. The curriculum committee also wants to review the attendee's evaluations and consider some of the questions that arose during the training in determining how to implement the next version of this training. AOC will provide more information on training format and scheduling as those determinations are made.

"Doing the Due", Part Two

As mentioned in last month's PSC Newsletter, Judge William Meyer presented at both the NADCP 16th annual drug court conference in Boston as well as at the Operational Tune-up in Albuquerque on constitutional and due process case law related to drug courts. Judge Meyer started both presentations with a pre-test, which included the following question:

For all participants in your drug court, you require that they agree that they can be stopped, without any cause, and

searched at any time—both personally, as well as their residence. Because this is a consent search, it is permitted under the Fourth Amendment. TRUE or FALSE.



The Fourth Amendment of the U.S. Constitution reads as follows: "The right of the people

to be secure in their persons, houses, papers, and effects, against unreasonable searches and seizures, shall not be violated, and no Warrants shall issue, but upon probable cause, supported by Oath or affirmation, and particularly describing the place to be searched, and the persons or things to be seized."

Based on Judge Meyer's reading of case law, the correct answer to the question is TRUE, if the purpose is not for harassment. He cites *Samson v. California*, which can be

Odyssey Supervision Module

The New Mexico judiciary is in the midst of a multi-year rollout of a new case management software system called Odyssey. This web-enabled package was purchased to replace the current system (called FACTS) as its vendor no longer supports the product. At this point, Odyssey has been installed at a number of Magistrate and District Courts,



with the rollout to all courts scheduled for completion in 2013.

Odyssey is a sophisticated and complex case management system, containing several modules for specific purposes. One such module is its Supervision module. This particular module is not part of the original package purchased by the NM judiciary, but may be purchased by one of our courts, at which point we would be licensed for it statewide. Tyler, the manufacturer of Odyssey, believes that their Supervision module could be used by drug court programs to track their program participants.

Our state's drug court programs

are using a database program that was originally developed in the late 90's, but which has been enhanced several times over the years, and in fact customized extensively at several courts. It is a standalone (not web-enabled), system written in Microsoft Access. This program allows the state's drug courts to capture demographic, criminal history, treatment, program activity, and all other data necessary to tracking their participants' progress through the program. It also facilitates the reporting necessary to court-related activities and legislatively-mandated performance measures.

Although many of the state's programs are comfortable with their current drug court database, there are a number of significant benefits possible through migration to a centralized, web-enabled database. One is that it will be far easier to roll out any enhancements to such a program, as the changes would have to be made just on the central server rather than on each of the databases distributed around the state. Another would be in the ability to ensure more uniform data entry, as customizations and differing practices among the courts have led to inconsistent use of data fields, tables, and code files. A

third and very large benefit would be the ability to run statewide reports, capturing trends in participant demographics, criminal history, drug use, success and failure patterns along with many others that would help in administration and promotion of the programs.

Tyler has provided two demonstrations of its Supervision module to the state's drug court coordinators this year, and the majority have indicated they believe it could serve as a replacement for their current standalone database. The next step is to work with the state's programs to provide "scripts" describing current data entry and use of the existing database. Tyler would then meet with AOC and the coordinators to identify which scripts could be handled by the Supervision module as currently configured or would require a modification of the drug court program's current practice, and which scripts would require Tyler programming staff to modify the Supervision module itself. The costs for such programming would be factored into the ultimate decision whether to proceed with a migration to the Supervision module. Program coordinators will be notified soon regarding development of the "scripts" as we continue to review this possible migration to a centralized web-enabled drug court database.

Senate Memorial 48

During the 2010 Legislative Session, a memorial requested the Administrative Office of the Courts, the Motor Vehicle Division of the Taxation and Revenue Department, the Department of Transportation, the Corrections Department, and the Department of Public Safety to study the feasibility of providing an antabuse option to the ignition interlock require-

ment. Eloisa Gonzales has taken the lead and met with the group to discuss and prepare a task force report of its findings and recommendations. The report will then be submitted to the appropriate interim legislative committee by November 2010. If you have any questions related to this issue, please contact Eloisa at aocexc@nmcourts.gov.



Juvenile Drug Courts

1st Judicial District
Judge Michael Vigil

2nd Judicial District
Judge M. Monica Zamora

3rd Judicial District
SM Joyce Montes

4th Judicial District
Judge Matthew Sandoval

5th Judicial District
Judge J. Richard Brown
Judge Freddie Romero

6th Judicial District
Judge Gary Jeffreys

8th Judicial District
Judge Sam Sanchez
SM Rachel Kolman

11th Judicial District
Judge William Birdsall
Judge Sandra Price
Judge Grant Foutz

12th Judicial District
Judge Karen Parsons
Judge Jerry Ritter, Jr.

13th Judicial District
Judge Louis McDonald
Judge Camille Olguin
Judge John Pope

Family Dependency Drug Court

3rd Judicial District
Judge Fernando Macias

5th Judicial District
Judge Gary Clingman

8th Judicial District
Judge Sam Sanchez

13th Judicial District
Judge Camille Olguin

Treatment Court

1st Judicial District
Judge Michael Vigil

2nd Judicial District
Judge Neil Candelaria
Judge Stan Whitaker

11th Judicial District
Judge Karen Townsend

13th Judicial District
Judge John Davis

Bernalillo County Metropolitan Court
Judge Rosie Allred
Judge Kevin Fitzwater

Bulletin Board

Suggestions Anyone!

Do you have any suggestions for naming the Problem-Solving Courts Newsletter?

Please send your ideas to Carmen at aoccxr@nmcourts.gov

Training

Missed one of the Problem-Solving Courts Training Sessions for FY10?

The Problem-Solving Courts Website under the Training tab has a list of all the sessions available through Webinar,

Problem-Solving Courts Website

There are *NEW* menu items added onto the website.

Added on the main menu is a "Calendar".

Two sub-menu items are also added on. "Newsletters" will be posted under the "Court Programs" menu and "NADCP" will be under "Resources" menu.

If you...

Have any articles, tidbits, announcements, or pictures that you would like to share about your Drug Court on the monthly PSC Newsletter, please send them to Carmen Rodriguez at aoccxr@nmcourts.gov by the 5th of each month.

Records & Retention

The State Records and Archives will be reviewing a new Retention Policy for Problem Solving Courts at their next board meeting.

A review has been sent to all Coordinators/ Program Managers and feedback received will be discussed at the meeting. The AOC will let you know of the progress.

Department of Justice Awards Grant to AOC

The Administrative Office of the Courts is pleased to announce they have received a grant from the Department of Justice for the FY10 Adult Drug Court Discretionary Grant Program: Statewide Enhancement. This is a 3-year grant that will be used to enhance operations in three active New Mexico DWI courts as well as implement one new DWI court. The grant was made available to provide financial and technical assistance to state courts to develop and implement drug treatment courts that effectively integrate substance abuse treatment, mandatory drug testing, sanctions and incentives, and transitional services in a judicially supervised court setting with jurisdiction over nonviolent, substance-abusing offenders. **Congratulations!**



Administrative
Office
of the
Courts

Problem-Solving Courts Staff

Peter Bochert

Statewide Drug Court Coordinator
aocpwb@nmcourts.gov
505-827-4834

Angela Peinado

Statewide Program Mgr:
DWI Drug Courts
aocaxp@nmcourts.gov
505-827-4729

Eloisa Gonzales

Magistrate DWI Drug Court
Program Supervisor
aocexc@nmcourts.gov
505-827-4812

Carmen Rodriguez

Administrative Assistant II
aoccxr@nmcourts.gov
505-827-7967

<http://joo.nmcourts.gov/joomla/pscourts>