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County Manager

February 10, 2016

SANTA FE COUNTY
RFP# 2016-0167-DWI/RM
DWI Compliance & Prevention Program Evaluator

ADDENDUM #1

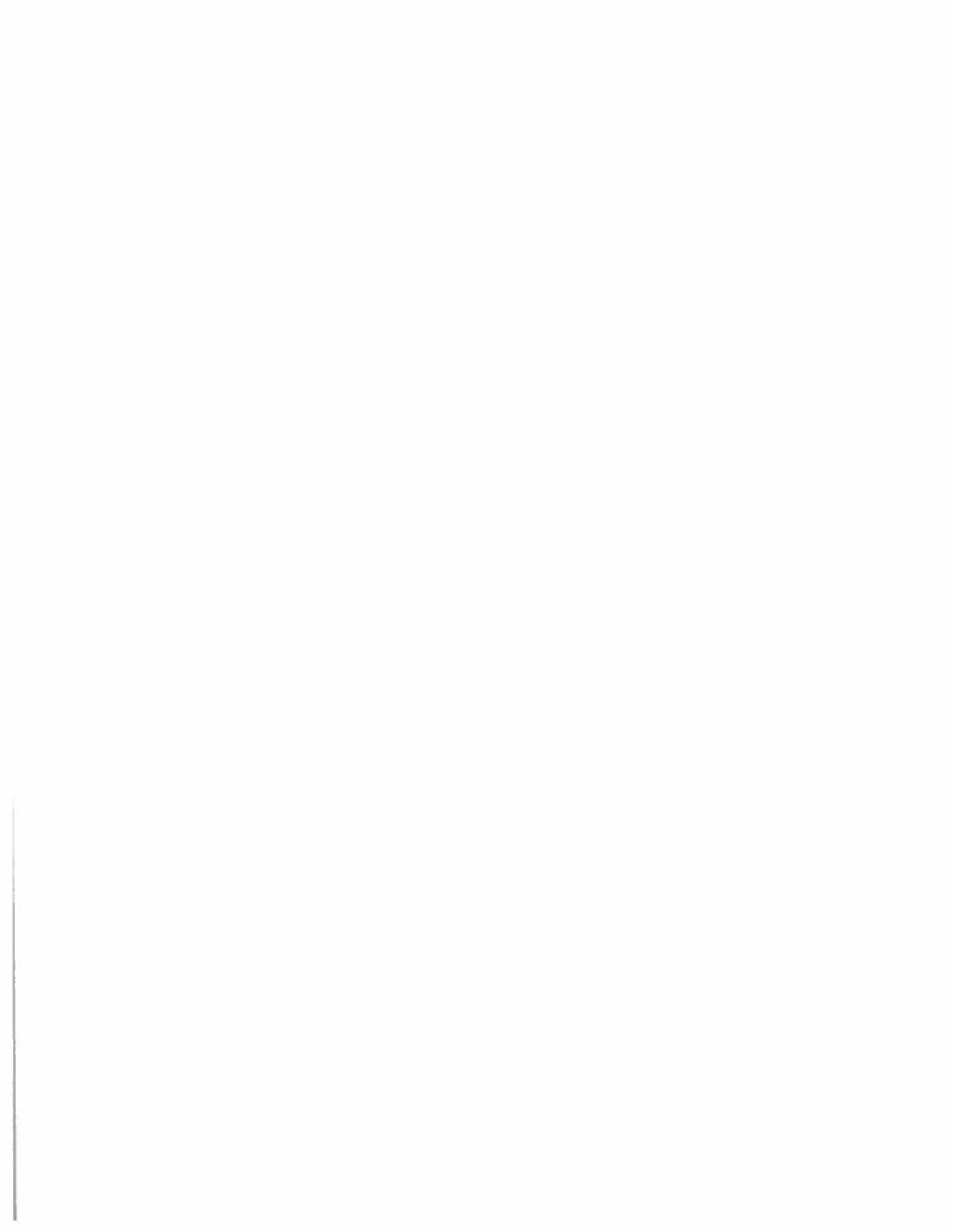
Dear Proponents,

This addendum is issued to reflect the following immediately. It shall be the responsibility of interested Offerors to adhere to any changes or revisions to the RFP as identified in this Addendum No. 1. This documentation shall become permanent and made part of the departmental files.

ATTACHMENT A: PRE-PROPOSAL SIGN IN SHEET
ATTACHMENT B: DWI PROGRAMS STRATEGIC PLAN

Please add this Addendum #1 to the original RFP documents and refer to proposal documents, hereto as such. This and all subsequent addenda will become part of any resulting contract documents and have effects as if original issued. All other unaffected sections will have their original interpretation and remain in full force and effect.

Responders are reminded that any questions or need for clarification must be addressed to Rose Moya, Senior Procurement Specialist at rmoya@santafecountnm.gov.

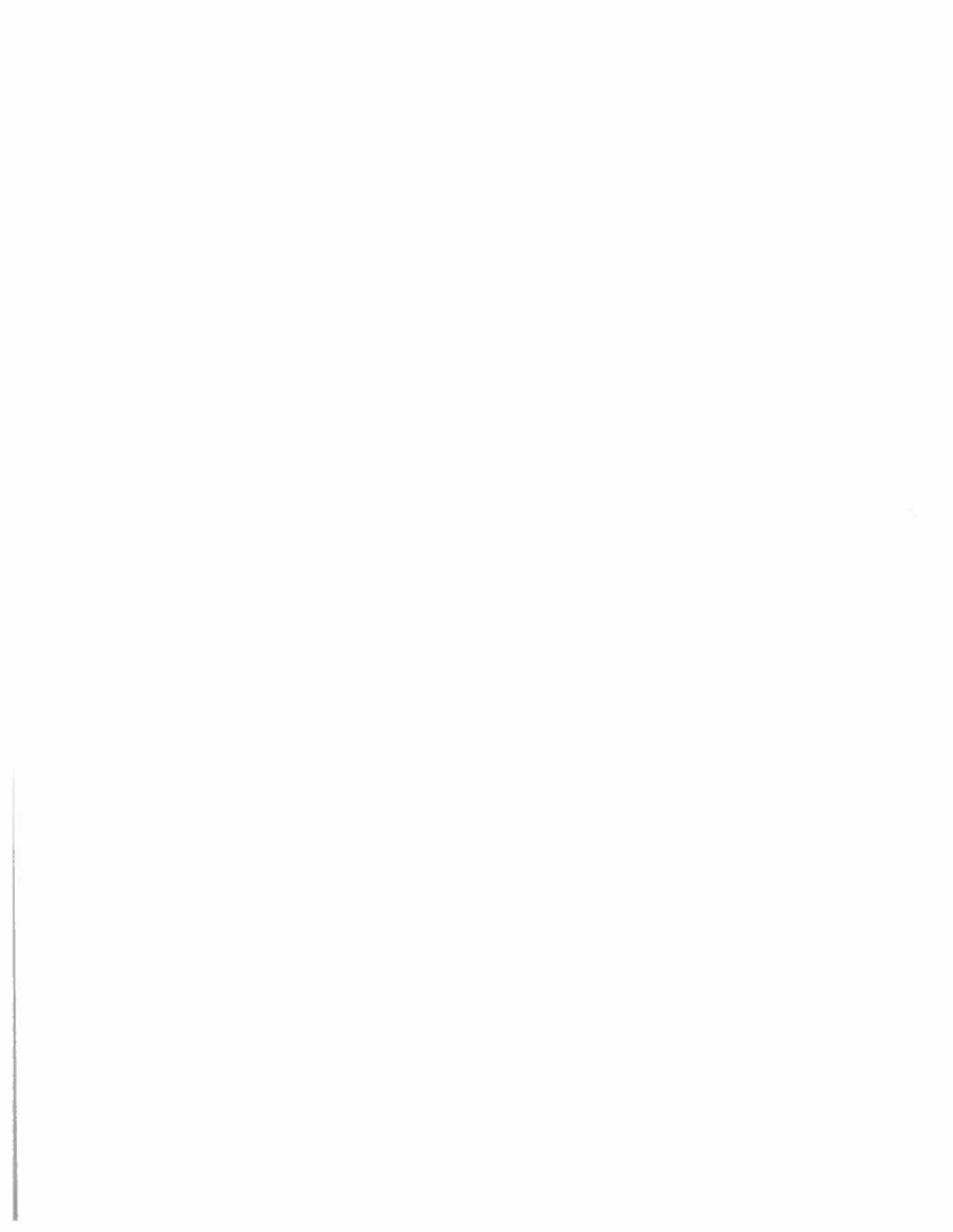


PRE-PROPOSAL SIGN-IN SHEET
 DWI PROGRAM EVALUATOR

RFP# 2016-0167-DWI/RM

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 2, 2016 @ 11:00AM

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Thank You!

The Santa Fe County DWI Program recognizes and thanks the following individuals for their participation in our strategic planning process.

Planning Council Members

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Richard DeMella, Planning Council Co-Chair
Loralee Freilick, Planning Council Member
Glenn Levant, Planning Council Member
John Mowen, Planning Council Member
David Saldivar, Planning Council Member
Tom Starke, DWI Planning Council Chair
Leah Tafoya, Planning Council Member

Santa Fe County Staff

Monica Acevedo, Compliance Monitor
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Rachel O'Connor, Director, Community Services Department
Peter Olson, Prevention Specialist
Diolinda Roybal, Prevention Specialist
Lupe Sanchez, DWI Program Coordinator
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Joyce Varela, Accountant

Public Attendees

Ted Collins, New Mexico State Police
John Fisher, Pre-Trial Services, First Judicial District Court
Mark Lewandowski, Santa Fe City Police
Judge Mary Marlowe-Sumner, First Judicial District Judge
Melanie Martinez, Adult Probation/Parole
Shelly Moeller, M&O Consulting
Tommy Rodriguez, Juvenile Probation Parole
Jennifer Romero, Teen Court
Marissa Tapia, Santa Fe Public Schools Office of Student Wellness
Marie Claire Voorhees, Santa Fe Prevention Alliance
Liz Whitfield, New Mexico State Police
Judge Ann Yalman, Municipal Court Judge
Santa Fe Prevention Alliance
Santa Fe Recovery Program
The Life Link
The Santa Fe Community Guidance Center

Special thanks to the Department of Finance and Administration, Local Government Division for continued support and guidance.

Facilitator/Strategic Planning Consultant

Michele Lis with ML Consulting, LLC

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I EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The Santa Fe County DWI Program and DWI Planning Council promotes the safety of people in Santa Fe County by developing and implementing programs to prevent the incidence of DWI and alcohol/drug abuse and to ultimately reduce DWI fatalities, injuries and crashes. The goal of this document is to present a straightforward outcome focused, three-year plan for the strategic growth of the Santa Fe County DWI program starting in fiscal year 2014.

Santa Fe County Resolution 1997-87, "A Resolution establishing a DWI Planning Council in accordance with State Law and requiring an Annual Report", is the legal authority for the County's DWI Planning Council. Section 3 Subsections D of this resolution requires development of a county DWI plan meeting specific requirements. This plan both meets the resolution requirements, and updates the "DWI Program and DWI Planning Council Strategic Plan" developed in 2012 (*See Appendix B*).

During 2012-2013 the Santa Fe DWI program made considerable progress improving the County's local DWI program. This updated plan continues that improvement effort and greatly increases coordination of the many organizations addressing DWI, alcoholism, and drug abuse in Santa Fe County. It also includes a needs assessment and increases the emphasis on alcoholism and drug abuse.

Key Achievements and Community Progress from 2010-2013

The achievements below are the result of the collective efforts of Santa Fe County's DWI Program and community partners including law enforcement, courts, prosecuting attorneys, public defenders, probation/parole, schools, municipalities, prevention and treatment providers, and other community stakeholders.

- The number of alcohol related crashes decreased 24 percent from 154 alcohol related crashes in 2009 to 116 crashes in 2013.
- Alcohol involved crashes decreased during times that the Cab Ride Home Program service was available to the public compared to the time the service was not offered.
- Youth reported binge drinking decreased from 31 percent in 2009 to 28 percent in 2011.
- 2,402 vehicles have been seized through enforcement efforts in both the City and County since mid-2009.
- The Screening, Brief Intervention, and Referral to Treatment (SBIRT) Pilot Program was launched and is being evaluated to measure impact on DWI recidivism and make recommendations for future implementation.
- Public awareness about DWI consequences has improved as measured by the Community Survey. There have been significant increases in public awareness campaigns and law enforcement checkpoints and saturation patrols. Santa Fe County Public Awareness Campaign's include the following: Kiss Your Baby Goodbye, highlighting vehicle forfeiture; Who's Picking You Up Tonight, focusing on the Cab Ride Home verses arrest by law enforcement; At .08 We Incarcerate, a strong law enforcement message; and Think Twice, emphasizing the change in Santa Fe County's vehicle forfeiture ordinance where a vehicle can be seized on the second

arrest for DWI. All campaigns were in both English and Spanish. The campaigns utilized marketing and advertising techniques like bus wraps, bar coasters, gas pump toppers, radio spots, newspaper and other print ads, and website banner ads on nightlife and restaurant guides.

PURPOSE

The purpose of this plan is to guide Santa Fe County government and other institutions in implementing best practice processes and evidence-based solutions that support further progress in Santa Fe's citizens making healthy choices about driving, alcohol and drug use. The DWI Plan utilizes data to demonstrate the needs of the county in regards to DWI, DWI prevention, substance abuse, underage drinking and law enforcement efforts. The plan makes recommendations and sets goals for providing, improving and funding DWI programs in the county. The DWI Plan will be reviewed on a yearly basis by the Santa Fe County DWI Planning Council and will be updated as deemed necessary by the Council and Program staff.

Data for the plan was gathered from several different reporting sources as follows:

- *2011 New Mexico Youth Risk and Resiliency Survey* (High School and Middle School reports)
- *2012 New Mexico Substance Abuse Epidemiology Profile* developed by the New Mexico Department of Health
- *Santa Fe County in 2013: A Community Health Profile*
- *2011 New Mexico Substance Abuse Epidemiological Profile* for Santa Fe County
- *2010 Census Data*
- *New Mexico Department of Transportation, TSD*
- *Santa Fe County Community Survey*

SUMMARY OF GAPS AND NEEDS

Key findings in the needs assessment are summarized below. A detailed analysis of needs is attached in Appendix A.

1. Drunk and drugged driving rates in Santa Fe County as measured by fatalities, crashes and DWI arrests remain unacceptably high. While progress has been made in the last seven years, DWI remains a significant cause of harm for Santa Fe residents. Skyrocketing rates of opioid and painkiller abuse also point to a corresponding increase in drugged driving. Lack of effective detection of drugged driving DWI limits our understanding of the scope of the problem.
 - a) In 2012, there were 128 DWI crashes and 7 DWI crash deaths in Santa Fe County.
 - b) From 2010 to 2011, there was an 8 percent decrease in arrests, and an 11 percent increase in DWI crashes.
 - c) Sales of highly controlled prescription opioid pain relievers (OPRs) increased 131.3 percent in New Mexico between 2001 and 2010. During that same period, the state's drug overdose death rate increased 61.8 percent.

- d) The total financial impact of Santa Fe County alcohol-involved crashes is approximately \$55 million per year.
 - e) The risk of arrest and consequences of conviction are poorly understood by the most at-risk populations including youth, immigrants and substance abusers.
 - f) From July of 2004 until June of 2013, 24 percent of the 4193 convicted DWI offenders referred to Santa Fe County Magistrate Court were repeat offenders.
 - g) In 2011, 43 percent of DWI convictions in District Court and 98 percent of DWI convictions in Magistrate Court were screened for substance abuse treatment.
 - h) In 2012, 85 percent of DWI offenders referred to treatment successfully completed the treatment program.
 - i) 50 percent of DWI offenders don't install interlocks and 55 percent of those who drive while revoked for DWI lose their vehicles.
 - j) Early data captured by the DWI Screening program of BAC levels and place of last service prior to arrest indicates over-serving at some establishments.
2. Santa Fe County's alcohol and substance abuse rates are among the highest in New Mexico and in the country, and have profound and far-reaching effects on our community. Alcohol and drug abuse are an unacceptable source of suffering for the addicted and their families, a financial drain on county resources, and a threat to public safety.
- a) In 2011, 96 Santa Fe County residents died as a direct result of alcohol abuse, and several hundred more died from chronic diseases for which excessive alcohol consumption is a significant contributing risk factor.
 - b) The alcohol-related death rate for County's Hispanic residents is twice that of Non-Hispanic Whites and 25 percent higher than that for Hispanic New Mexicans as a whole.
 - c) Alcohol and/or drugs are known to be a significant factor in incidents of criminal activity such as burglaries, domestic violence, child abuse and neglect, and sexual violence.
 - d) There are an estimated 3,100 cases each year of domestic violence where alcohol is involved.
 - e) Access to treatment for drug and alcohol abuse has been limited by the 20 percent of Santa Fe County residents who don't have health insurance and therefore have inadequate resources to pay for treatment.
 - f) Santa Fe County does not have adequate inpatient treatment resources.
 - g) There is a critical need in the community for a place to take intoxicated or drugged individuals in crisis instead of jail or the hospital.
 - h) Total financial impact of alcohol abuse in the County is \$180 million per year.
3. Alcohol and drug abuse for youth 18 and under remains excessive portending a large future pool of abusing adults.

- a) 26.9 percent of Santa Fe County high school students and 8.5 percent of middle school students report binge drinking, and 29.5 percent report having first alcoholic drink before 13, a significant precursor to adult alcohol abuse.
- b) 12 percent of high school students report drinking and driving.
- c) 35 percent of high school and 28.5 of middle school students reported smoking marijuana.
- d) 3 percent of middle school students report having injected heroin during the past 30 days.
- e) Prohibiting access to alcohol is a continuing challenge since a high percentage of youth report that they obtain alcohol from adults.
- f) Data about youth substance use is derived from the YRRS Report that draws from self-reported surveys and may in fact under-represent the scope of the problem with youth.

CRITICAL PRIORITIES

The following are priorities identified to more effectively address the gaps in services in Santa Fe County.

1. There is a critical need to pool efforts and leverage resources with entities in the County that have shared goals to decrease DWI, alcohol and drug abuse in order to turn the curve on the scope of this problem. A comprehensive strategy is needed to integrate efforts between the Santa Fe County DWI Planning Council, the Health Policy Planning Commission (HPPC), Corrections Advisory Committee, City of Santa Fe and municipalities, courts, law enforcement, treatment community and the schools. The Santa Fe County DWI Program will play a role in convening these key stakeholders to increase on-going communication, coordination and collaboration among organizations working to decrease DWI, alcohol and drug abuse in Santa Fe County.
2. Increase the capacity of law enforcement in Santa Fe County to prevent, apprehend and prosecute DWI offenses.
3. Reduce recidivism, especially among offenders with many arrests and convictions, through evidence-based sanctions and treatment.
4. Use evidence-based strategies to reduce the rates of DWI, substance abuse and underage drinking in Santa Fe County, and use evidence-based measurements to evaluate the effectiveness of all initiatives.
5. Support implementation of Centennial Care and Medicaid expansion so that those abusing drugs and alcohol can get treatment, and we can begin to stem/cut off the cycle of substance abuse and the social harm it causes to individuals and families in our community.

Further data is needed to fully understand the scope of the problem on a local level and to target strategies towards areas where we can have the most impact. There is a need to

work with DFA, UNM, Probation and the Courts to secure better data about crashes, arrests, convictions and other DWI enforcement and adjudication related issues.

New Mexico and the nation are going through a significant period of change in social services delivery that will affect alcohol and drug abuse prevention and treatment. Santa Fe County needs to understand and anticipate the impact of these changes if it is to continue making progress increasing public safety and healing its most at-risk residents.

II INTRODUCTION

The purpose of this plan is to guide Santa Fe County government and other institutions in implementing best practice processes and evidence-based solutions that support further progress in Santa Fe's citizens making healthy choices about driving, alcohol and drug use. The DWI Plan utilizes data to demonstrate the needs of the county in regards to DWI, DWI prevention, substance abuse, underage drinking and law enforcement efforts. The plan makes recommendations and sets goals for providing, improving and funding DWI programs in the county. The DWI Plan will be reviewed on a yearly basis by the Santa Fe County DWI Planning Council and will make changes as deemed necessary by the Council and Program staff.

Data for the plan was gathered from several different reporting sources as follows:

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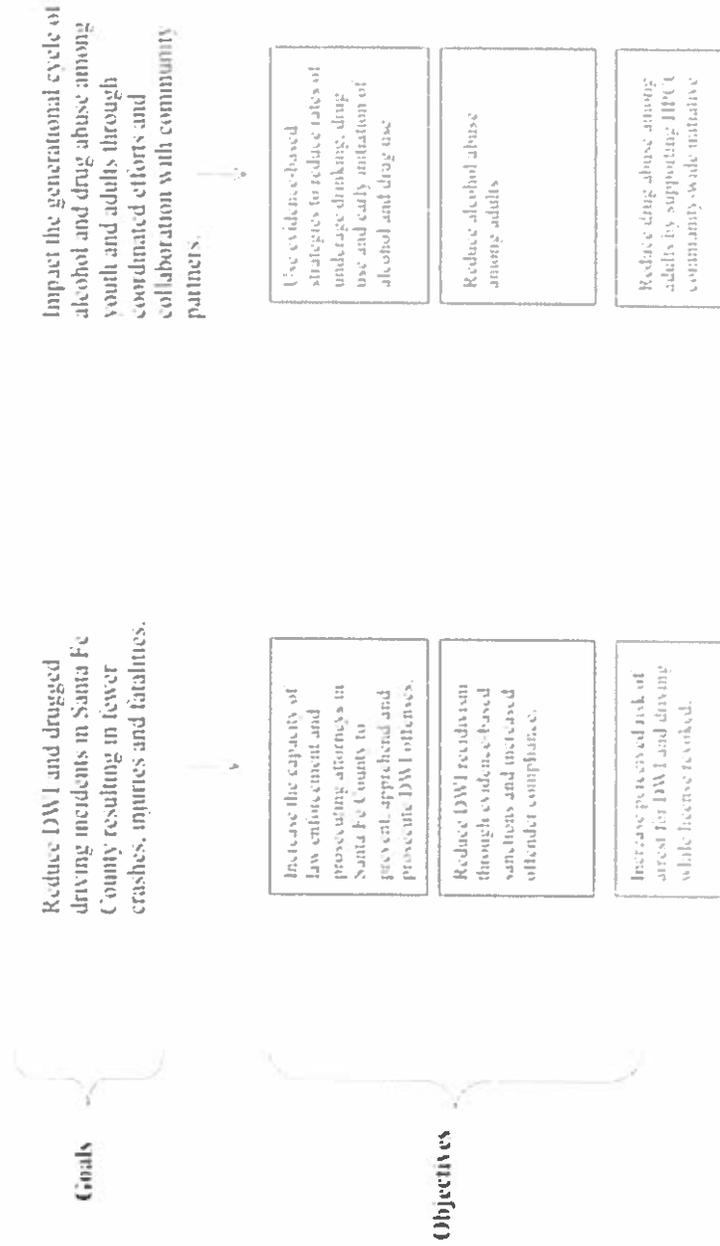
The Santa Fe County DWI Plan identifies objectives, strategic priorities, timelines, persons responsible and ways to measure progress through evaluation of intended outcomes and performance metrics. In some cases, strategic priorities will shift over time as the staff and partners evaluate progress and determine which strategies work best to achieve the intended outcomes.

The following are Santa Fe County DWI Program primary goals:

1. Reduce DWI and drugged driving incidents in Santa Fe County resulting in fewer crashes, injuries and fatalities.
2. Impact the generational cycle of alcohol and drug abuse among youth and adults through coordinated efforts and collaboration with community partners.

An overview of the overarching goals and objectives follows, as well as the comprehensive, three-year strategic plan.

SANTA FE COUNTY DWI PROGRAM - OVERARCHING GOALS AND OBJECTIVES



III SANTA FE COUNTY DWI PROGRAM THREE-YEAR STRATEGIC PLAN (2013-2017)

Overarching Goal A: Reduce DWI and drugged driving incidents in Santa Fe County resulting in fewer crashes, injuries and fatalities.

1. **Objective: Increase the capacity of law enforcement and prosecuting attorneys in Santa Fe County to prevent, apprehend and prosecute DWI offenses.**
 - a) **Outcome: Over a three-year period, increase the number of DWI arrests by 10% and increase arrests for drugged driving by 5%.**
 - b) **Outcome: Over a three-year period, increase the number of citations for driving while revoked by 7%.**
 - c) **Outcome: Over a three-year period, decrease alcohol involved crashes by 10% and decrease the number of crashes during Cab Ride Home hours of operation by an additional 5%.**
 - d) **Outcome: Over a three-year period, reduce over-serving by increasing the number of law enforcement operations of sales to intoxicated individuals by 30%.**
 - e) **Outcome: Over a three-year period, increase the ratio of arrest to conviction in District Court from 83% to 90% and in Magistrate Court from 73% to 80%.**

Strategic Priorities	Timeframe	Responsibility	Milestone (Measure of Progress)
1.1 Support law enforcement agencies by increasing and exceeding checkpoint and saturation patrol commitments in their grant agreements.	FY 14-15 and ongoing	Lead: Peter Olson, County Prevention Specialist, Sheriffs Department, State Police, Tribal Police and Santa Fe Police	Number of arrests, vehicles seized, and number of checkpoints and saturation patrols

			Department	
1.2 Track arrest and convictions rates and assess effectiveness of enforcement measures; provide prior month statistics to Council and key stakeholders monthly (Dashboard Report).	FY 14-15 and ongoing		Lead: Lupe Sanchez DWI Planning Council	Completed monthly dashboard reports Administrative Office of the Courts (AOC) annual reports on arrests
1.3 Implement Officer, District Attorney and Agency Appreciation Program for officers and attorneys with exemplary performance.	FY 14-15 and ongoing		Lead: Law Enforcement Sub-committee Prevention Specialist	Recognition Letters and Events
1.4 Conduct monthly meetings with law enforcement to collaborate, share best practices, assess progress on intended outcomes, and coordinate improvements. Maintain an operations calendar of DWI law enforcement activities.	FY 14-15 and ongoing		Lead: Peter Olson Highway Department, Sheriffs Department, State Police and SFPD, BIA Tribal Police, and MVD	Monthly meeting notes and calendars
1.5 Partner with tribal law enforcement agencies to increase participation in law enforcement meetings and collaboration on saturation patrols, checkpoints and operations.	FY 14-15 and ongoing		Lead: Peter Olson BIA Tribal Police	Increased checkpoints, saturation patrols and operations on tribal lands

1.6 Partner with State DOT on Super Blitz and summer enforcement activities.	FY 14-15 and ongoing	Lead: Lupe Sanchez State DOT	Number of enforcement operations and arrests
1.7 Partner with drug enforcement and other enforcement functions to increase drugged driving enforcement.		Lead: Lupe Sanchez and Peter Olson Sheriffs Department, State Police, SFPD, BIA Tribal Police, and MVD	Number of arrests for drugged driving
1.8 Work with Santa Fe County to increase the effectiveness of forfeiture program.	FY 15	Lead: Lupe Sanchez Sheriff's Department	Number of forfeitures
1.9 Continually evaluate Cab Ride Home impact on crashes and make improvements.	FY 14-15 and ongoing	Lead: Lupe Sanchez	Number of crashes during time when Cab Ride Home is in operation
1.10 Support law enforcement efforts to increase over-service enforcement operations to exceed commitments in grant agreements.	FY 14-15 and ongoing	Lead: Lupe Sanchez and Peter Olson SID, SFPD, Sheriff's Office and New Mexico State Police	Number of operations (SFPD & SID)
1.11 Pilot a "Warning Notice to place of last service at time of DWI offender arrest" project.	FY 14-15 and ongoing	Lead: Lupe Sanchez DWI Planning Council	Letters delivered to establishments to increase awareness around responsibilities related to over-service and drunk driving

1.12 Coordinate meetings and specialized DWI training for police officers and prosecuting attorneys to increase DWI conviction rates.	FY 14-15 and ongoing	Lead: Lupe Sanchez Law Enforcement Agencies	Number of trainings and number of officers and attorneys participating; conviction rates
1.13 Pilot a "web-based DWI evidence video transfer system" with State Police and if successful, implement countywide.	FY 15	Lead: Lupe Sanchez District Attorney's Office	Video transfer system implemented
1.14 Pilot and implement a system for the DA's Office to communicate DWI arrest outcomes to law enforcement.	FY 15	Lead: Lupe Sanchez DA Representative, SFPD	Arrest outcome communications

2. Objective: Reduce DWI recidivism through evidence-based sanctions and increased offender compliance.

- a) Outcome: Reduce recidivism from 15% to 13% over three years for convicted DWI offenders monitored through the SF County DWI Program (from Magistrate and District Court).
- b) Outcome: Increase percentage of offenders complying with sanctions from 75% to 80% and 75 to 80% will satisfactorily complete probation over three years, as well as a reduction in the number of offenders who abscond by 10%.

Strategic Priorities	Timeframe	Responsibility	Milestone (Measure of Progress)
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2.1 Screen individuals convicted of DWI in SF Magistrate and 1 st Judicial District Courts including those who are incarcerated.	FY 14-15 and ongoing	Lead: Santa Fe County Compliance Staff	Percentage of DWI offenders screened
2.2 Increase DWI offender compliance with court conditions by continuing to improve follow up on cases.	FY 14-15 and ongoing	Lead: Santa Fe County Compliance Staff	Number of DWI offenders who comply with sanctions and complete court ordered treatment
2.3 Continue to support and improve operation Descansos.	FY 14-15 and ongoing	Lead: Peter Olson Law Enforcement, and SFPA	Number of DWI offenders apprehended through Descansos Program
2.4 Increase the number of DWI offenders who report to the SF County Compliance Program upon release from prison by incorporating DWI-mandated conditions in Judgment and Sentences in all District Court cases.	FY 15	Lead: Renee Sandoval Lupe Sanchez and District Attorney's Office	Percent of District Court DWI Judgment and Sentence mandating offenders report to SFC DWI program; Increased number of DWI offenders reporting to compliance from prison
2.5 Evaluate the Screening, Brief Intervention, and Referral to Treatment (SBIRT) impact on DWI recidivism and if effective, make recommendations for full implementation of the SBIRT for appropriate DWI offenders.	FY 15	Lead: Lupe Sanchez Department of Health	Impact of SBIRT on recidivism
2.6 Pilot an analysis of recidivism rates based on available case data (e.g. court sanctions, treatment providers, law enforcement agency) to determine the most effective practices and lessons learned.	FY 15	Lead: Lupe Sanchez Compliance Staff	Report with analysis of most effective practices

2.7 Implement and evaluate effectiveness of Minimal Random Urine Analysis Pilot conducted in Magistrate Court cases to better identify and treat individuals with substance abuse problems that contributed to their DWI.	FY 14-15	Lead: Lupe Sanchez	Percentage of offenders failing UAs for drugs; recidivism rate of offenders participating in the UA Pilot
2.8 Develop and pilot a system to screen for Medicaid eligibility and offer enrollment assistance to increase access to treatment for those who will qualify.	FY 15	Lead: Lupe Sanchez and Renee Sandoval	Percentage of offenders screened for Medicaid eligibility; and number who are eligible who participate in a treatment program
2.9 Advocate for the development of effective sanctions for individuals who claim they will not drive after a DWI.	FY 16	Lead: Lupe Sanchez District Attorney's Office, District and Magistrate Courts	Number of DWI offenders who sign will not drive affidavits; and number of drivers cited for driving while revoked

3. Objective: Increase perceived risk of arrest for DWI and driving while license revoked for DWI.

- a) Outcome: Increase the perception that impaired driving will result in DWI arrest, conviction and vehicle forfeiture as measured by community survey results.

Strategic Priorities	Timeframe	Responsibility	Milestone (Measure of
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				Progress)
3.1 Implement public awareness campaign to increase media coverage of the consequences of impaired driving: Campaigns will target audiences who lack experience with legal system such as immigrants and young adults (18-24 years).	FY 14-15 and ongoing	Lead: Peter Olson	Number of impressions Increased perceived risk of arrest, conviction and vehicle forfeiture as measured by Community Survey, YRRS and survey of DWI defendants	
3.2 Compile and publicize relevant DWI statistics related to arrests, crashes, injuries, and fatalities along with related consequences such as vehicle seizure and forfeiture.	FY 14-15 and ongoing	Lead: Peter Olson	Number of impressions Increased DWI awareness as measured by Community Survey and survey of DWI defendants	
3.3 Work cooperatively with state, county, city, tribal and local agencies to publicize Super Blitz and other law enforcement campaigns.	FY 14-15 and ongoing	Lead: Peter Olson Law Enforcement agencies	Increased number of law enforcement campaigns Number of impressions	

Overarching Goal B: Impact the generational cycle of alcohol and drug abuse for youth and adults through coordinated efforts and collaboration with community partners.

- 4. Objective: Use evidence-based strategies to reduce underage drinking and drug use, and early initiation of alcohol and drug use.**

a) Outcome: Reduce rates of underage drinking and drug use for youth grades 4th-12th including abuse of prescription drugs, reduce rates of binge drinking, and decrease age of onset of first alcohol or drug use as measured bi-annually for 7th-12th graders in the YRRS survey.

b) Outcome: Decrease youth access to drugs and alcohol as reported by youth in the YRRS Survey.

Strategic Priorities	Timeframe	Responsibility	Milestone (Measure of Progress)
4.1 Support Santa Fe Prevention Alliance activities to reduce adult and underage drinking in collaboration with Santa Fe County schools.	FY 14 - 15 and ongoing	Lead: Lupe Sanchez Prevention Staff	Decreased number of youth reporting underage drinking and illicit drug use, and acceptability of alcohol use as measured by YRRS
4.2 Implement effective, evidence-based prevention programs (DWI and UAD) for Santa Fe County students by continuing to provide funding and support to DWI Program contractors.	FY 14 - 15 and ongoing	Lead: Diolinda Roybal Prevention Staff and SF County DWI Program Contractors	List of evidence-based prevention programs supported by DWI Program Decreased number of youth reporting underage drinking and acceptability of use as measured by YRRS
4.3 Coordinate with Juvenile Probation and Parole to support the Restorative Justice program for youth.	FY 16	Lead: Lupe Sanchez Juvenile Probation and Parole - Restorative Justice Program Staff	Number of youth participating in Restorative Justice Program through JPPO
4.4 Pilot a collaborative project with Juvenile Probation and Parole	FY 16	Lead: Lupe Sanchez	Number of families participating in program/interventions

Juvenile Court and other partners to develop effective family interventions that work to break the generational cycle of abuse.		DWI Planning Council	
4.5 Work with law enforcement, SFPD and others to reduce access to alcohol and underage drinking through increased enforcement and improved public awareness education.	FY 14-15 and ongoing	Lead: Lupe Sanchez Prevention Staff, SFPD, SID, Sheriff's Office, and New Mexico State Police	Increased number of law enforcement operations targeting sales to minors; Number of underage DWIs
4.6 Continue to issue RFPs for effective, evidence-based and promising practices for prevention contracts and evaluate effectiveness of prevention efforts; use effectiveness data to guide decisions around future funding.	FY 17	Lead: Lupe Sanchez	RFPs issued and Prevention contracts awarded by July 30 th of contract year
4.7 Advocate to align Social Host Ordinance between the City and County.	FY 15	Lead: Lupe Sanchez DWI Planning Council	City and County Social Host Ordinances aligned
4.8 Support public education efforts on Social Host ordinance to increase adults' awareness of the consequences of providing alcohol to youth.	FY 16	Lead: Peter Olson	Increased awareness of consequences of providing alcohol to youth

5. Objective: Collaborate with the Santa Fe County HPPC (Health Policy and Planning Commission) and other community partners to reduce alcohol abuse among adults.

- a) Outcome: Decrease percent of adults engaged in binge drinking during the past 30 days from 16% to 13% in three years as measured by the Santa Fe County Community Survey.
- b) Outcome: Develop a baseline measure and increase the number of DWI offenders in the SF County DWI Program who receive an assessment and treatment.
- c) Outcome: Develop a baseline measure and reduce recidivism for alcohol-related offenses for DWI offenders who complete treatment.

Strategic Priorities	Timeframe	Responsibility	Milestone (Measure of Progress)
5.1 Advocate for regulation of alcohol outlet density in Santa Fe County.	FY 14 - 15 and ongoing	Lead: Lupe Sanchez SFPA and HPPC	Compliance with alcohol outlet density best-practices
5.2 Collaborate with key stakeholders to develop and increase public awareness through education on the consequences of binge drinking.	FY 15 -16	Lead: Lupe Sanchez HPPC, SFPA, and Traffic Safety Bureau	Increased public awareness of binge drinking as measured by the Santa Fe County Community Survey
5.3 Work with UNM Institute of Public Health and local community partners to identify evidence-based practices on the prevention of binge drinking in order to develop effective prevention strategies for adult population (e.g. peer counseling programs, prevention strategies targeted to adult populations, etc.)	FY 14 - 15 and ongoing	Lead: Lupe Sanchez DWI Planning Council, HPPC, and UNM	Identification of evidence-based practices

<p>5.4 Collaborate with community partners coordinate a community workshop on binge drinking, alcohol/substance abuse and mental health issues.</p>	<p>FY 14 - 15</p>	<p>Lead: Lupe Sanchez DWI Planning Council, Courts, and Public Defenders Office</p>	<p>Number of participants in the Community Workshop</p>
<p>5.5 Collaborate with substance abuse treatment providers to identify strategies for treating individuals who are alcohol or drug dependent where there are currently gaps in service (e.g. detox and inpatient services).</p>	<p>FY 14-15 and ongoing</p>	<p>Lead: Lupe Sanchez Village Project Partners and Treatment Community</p>	<p>Identification of detox and inpatient services; increased and timely access to treatment</p>
<p>5.6 Identify community support to address the critical issue of crisis assessment and stabilization for individuals who are intoxicated who need crisis care rather than jail or emergency room treatment.</p>	<p>FY 15</p>	<p>Lead: Lupe Sanchez Courts, Law Enforcement Agencies, and Treatment Community</p>	<p>Community convened and crisis plan developed and implemented</p>
<p>5.7 Partner with substance abuse treatment providers to improve DWI assessment to include identification of drug and mental health issues.</p>	<p>FY 15</p>	<p>Lead: Lupe Sanchez Treatment Community</p>	<p>Improved assessment tool</p>
<p>5.8 Develop methods to research and analyze data among DWI population to identify sanctions and treatment that had a positive impact on recidivism and reduced alcohol use.</p>	<p>FY 15</p>	<p>Lead: Lupe Sanchez</p>	<p>Report outlining identification of most effective practices</p>

5.9 Collaborate with community partners to pilot a medical provider screening process for the identification of alcohol abuse in primary care settings.	FY 16	Lead: Lupe Sanchez HPPC and Medical Provider community	Number of people referred for treatment by primary care providers
5.10 Collaborate with community partners to better understand local needs and identify community resources to address local needs by participating in community forums or other avenues for community outreach.	FY 15	Lead: Lupe Sanchez DWI Planning Council	Number of outreach sessions Directory of Community Providers

6. Objective: Collaborate with the Santa Fe County HPPC (Health Policy and Planning Commission), Santa Fe Opiate Safe Group and other community partners to reduce drug abuse among adults.

- a) Outcome: Decrease percent of adults engaged in drug use with a decrease in death rate due to drug overdose, as well as decreasing the percent of youth using illicit drugs.

Strategic Priorities	Timeframe	Responsibility	Milestone (Measure of Progress)
6.1 Support the Santa Fe Opiate Safe Group and community wide efforts to develop effective strategies to decrease substance abuse in adult and youth populations in Santa Fe County.	FY 15 and ongoing	Lead: Santa Fe Opiate Safe Group HPPC, DWI Planning Council and Lupe Sanchez	Per the HPPC Plan

APPENDIX A

NEEDS ASSESSMENT

A. Demographic and Socioeconomic Profile

Per the 2010 Census, Santa Fe County has a population of 144,170. County residents are primarily Hispanic (50.6%) and non-Hispanic White (43.9%); followed by Native Americans (3.1%), Asians (1.2%) and Blacks (0.9%). Children and youth ages 19 and under make up 23.7 percent of the county's population and 14 percent of county residents are over 65. The median age is 42. Women account for 50.4% of population, while men comprise 49.6%. Immigrants make up 14 percent of the County's population. One quarter of the 20,400 immigrants residents are U.S. citizens, and it is estimated that 29 percent are undocumented.

The median household income in Santa Fe County is \$52,220.00, which is above the statewide median of \$42,830.00. In recent years, poverty has increased, especially for children and working age adults. Between 2000 and 2011 the County's poverty rate increased from 12 percent to almost 18 percent; the child poverty rate rose from 15.2 percent to 25.2 percent. The County's non-citizen immigrants are also more likely to live in poverty compared to immigrants who have gained citizenship. Over 37 percent of Santa Fe County's non-citizen immigrants live in poverty. Many foreign-born residents and a small fraction of U.S. born residents communicate primarily in Spanish. Thirty-seven percent of Santa Fe's impoverished population is employed, and eight percent work full-time and year round. An estimated 1,500 homeless people currently reside in the County. In addition to high poverty rates, 20 percent of County residents are uninsured.

A very detailed exposition of demographic differences for alcoholism and drug abuse can be found in the Santa Fe County 2013 Community Health Profile and the 2011 New Mexico Substance Abuse Epidemiology Profile. Demographic differences for DWI can be found in the New Mexico Department of Health's 2012 report, "New Mexico DWI Offender Characteristics and Recidivism Report 2000-2010". This plan includes only the most significant findings from these reports, the ones that were used to guide identification of gaps and selection of goals and improvement strategies.

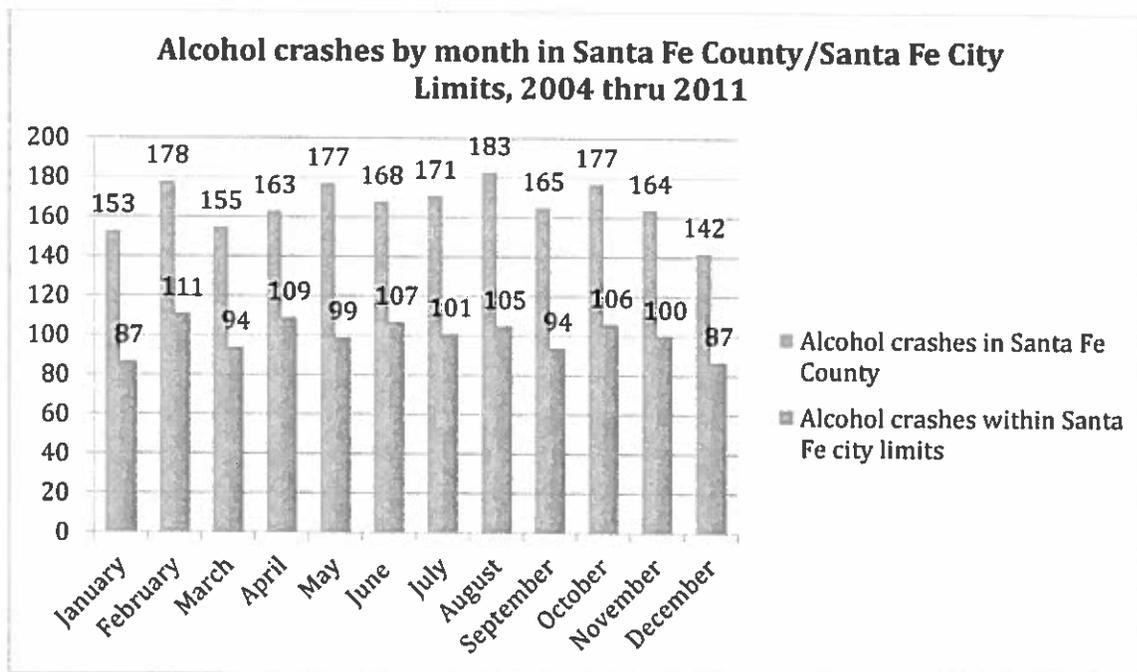
B. DWI in Santa Fe County: Alcohol Impaired and Drugged Driving

Drunk and drugged driving rates in Santa Fe County as measured by fatalities, crashes and DWI arrests remain unacceptably high. In 2012, there were 128 DWI crashes and 7 alcohol-involved crash deaths in Santa Fe County. The economic loss from County alcohol-involved crashes is approximately \$55 million per year. From 2010 to 2011, there was an 8 percent decrease in arrests and an 11 percent increase in crashes. While progress has been made in the last seven years, DWI remains a significant cause of harm to Santa Fe residents.

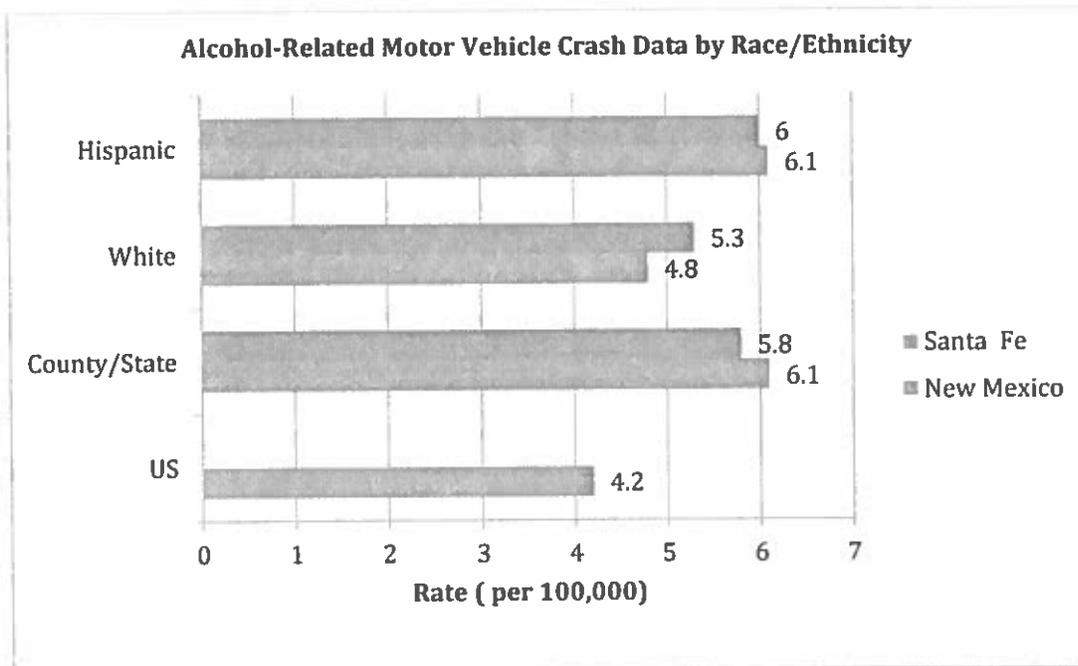
Alcohol-Related Injuries and Fatalities

Acute or episodic heavy drinking (defined as having five drinks or more on an occasion for men and four drinks or more on an occasion for women) also called binge drinking, is a high-risk behavior associated with numerous injury outcomes, including motor vehicle fatalities, homicide, and suicide. New Mexico's death rate for alcohol-related injury is 1.8 times the national rate and has been among the worst in the nation for the past twenty years. New Mexico now ranks 26th in alcohol-involved fatalities.

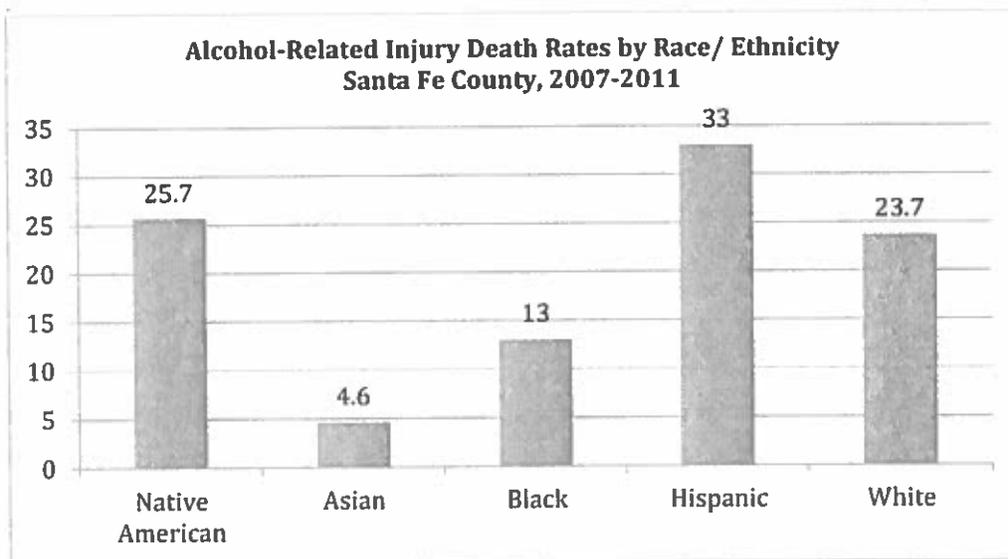
According to the 2011 New Mexico Substance Abuse Epidemiology Profile, Santa Fe County's alcohol related injury death rate for Hispanics is 1.9 times the U.S rate. Data from the 2011 New Mexico Substance Abuse Epidemiology Profile shows that Santa Fe County's alcohol related motor vehicle crash death rate is slightly lower than the state rate and very similar to the U.S. rate.



Source: New Mexico Department of Transportation



Source: 2011 New Mexico Substance Abuse Epidemiology Profile

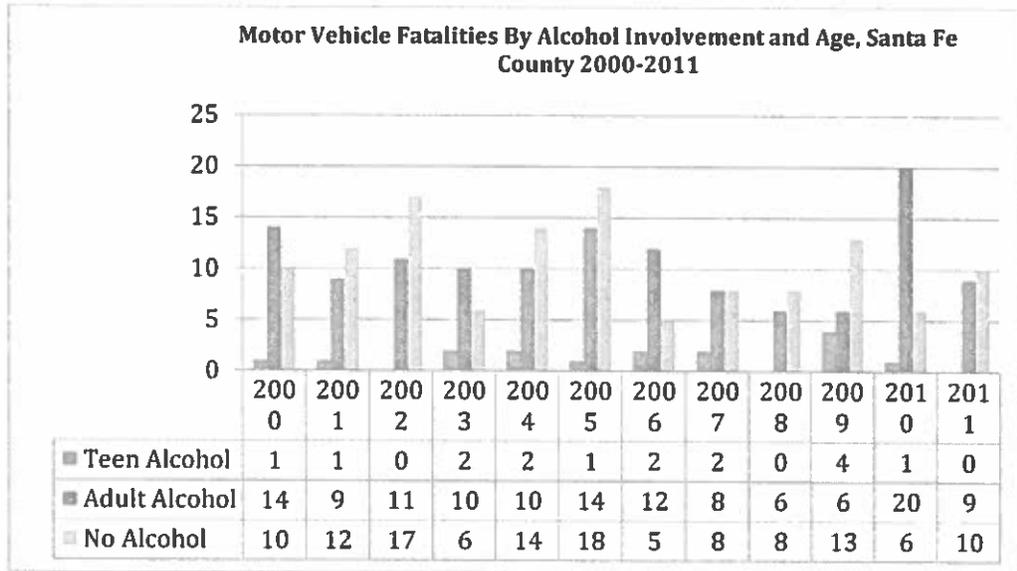


Source; New Mexico IBIS Mortality Data. New Mexico Department of Health, Injury and Behavioral Epidemiology Bureau, Survey Unit

Motor Vehicle Accidents

Each year, an average of 22 Santa Fe County residents die in traffic accidents. Motor vehicle accidents are the leading cause of death for Santa Fe County residents 24 and under. The motor vehicle mortality rate is highest for males ages 15-24, and lower for females over age 25. Forty seven percent of the fatal County traffic accidents that occurred between 2000 and 2011 involved alcohol and 6 percent involved teenagers who had been drinking.

Overall, males were 54 percent of drivers in crashes and 66 percent of drivers in alcohol-involved crashes. In 2011, no teenagers or young adults were killed in crashes in Santa Fe County. Statewide 11 percent of alcohol-involved drivers were under 21; in Santa Fe County 13 percent (22 of 163) were under 21.



Drug Abuse and Drugged Driving

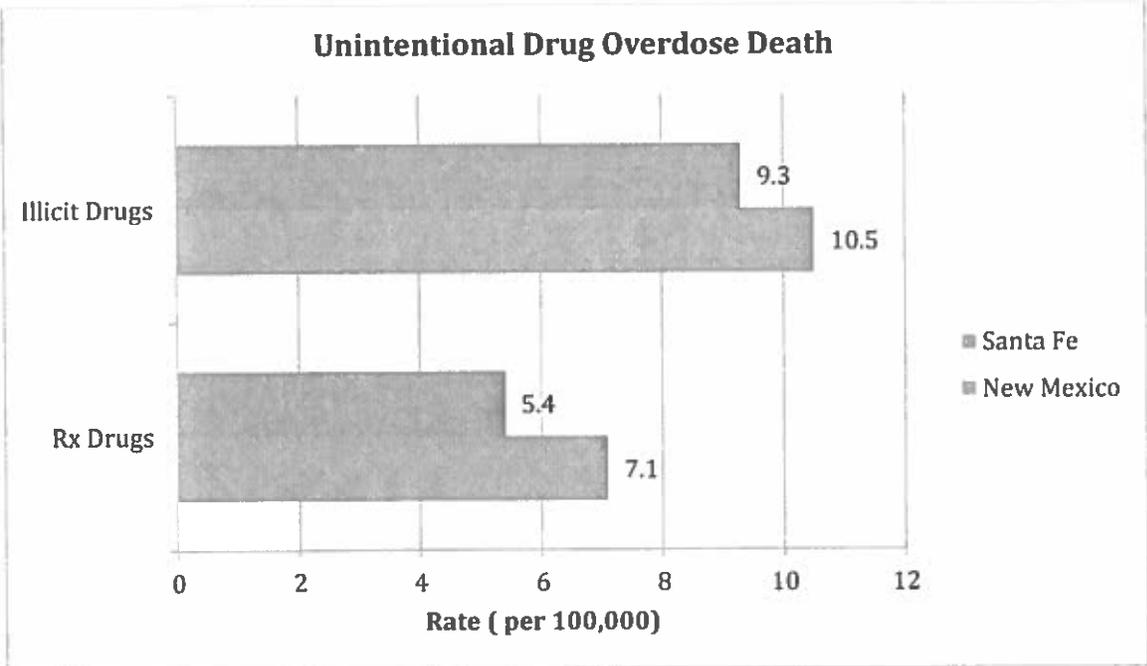
The consequences of substance abuse are severe in New Mexico and Santa Fe County. Between 1999 and 2011, overdose deaths increased in New Mexico from 15 deaths per 100,000 to 26 deaths per 100,000 and in Santa Fe County from 20 deaths per 100,000 to 32 deaths per 100,000 in 2011.

The Drug overdose mortality rate is highest for adults between the ages of 15 and 44. For male residents of Santa Fe County the rate is 59 deaths per 100,000, three times higher than the rate for women in the same age group. The overdose death rate is also considerably higher for Hispanics (29.4 deaths per 100,000) than it is for non-Hispanic Whites (19 deaths per 100,000).

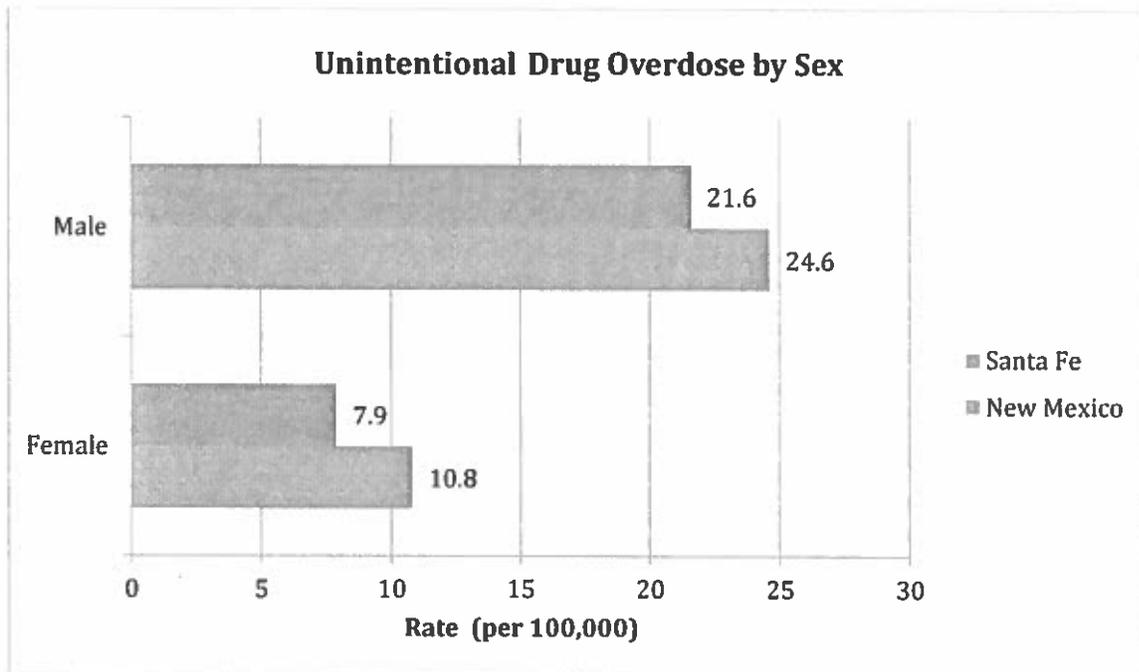
The landscape of drug addiction and overdose has seen a significant change, with the highest rates of overdose deaths in recent years resulting from abuse of prescription medications (painkillers), rather than illicit substances like heroin and cocaine. Since 2007, the overdose death rate from prescription drugs such as oxycodone, morphine and methadone has exceeded the death rate from illicit drugs. Ninety percent of unintentional poisoning deaths are due to drug overdose.

Evidence of the increasing popularity of prescription painkillers as drugs of abuse can also be found in the *2011 Youth Risk and Resiliency Survey*. In 2011, almost 14 percent of Santa Fe County high school students reported using prescription painkillers to get high, compared to 5.5 percent that reported using cocaine and 4.8 percent that reported using heroin.¹ Opioid addiction among young, pregnant women is also becoming an increasingly significant problem in Santa Fe County.

Sales of highly controlled prescription opioid pain relievers (OPRs) increased 131.3 percent in New Mexico between 2001 and 2010. During the same period, the state’s drug overdose death rate increased 61.8 percent.ⁱⁱ OPRs include such drugs as Oxycodone, which is marketed as Oxycontin and is the opioid ingredient in Percocet and Percodan, Hydrocodone (marketed as Vicodin), and Methadone. According to the U.S. Drug Enforcement Agency, since 2001, the amount of Oxycodone sold in New Mexico has increased almost 300 percent. Oxycodone has been the leading cause of prescription overdose death since 2008. In 2010, the Santa Fe-Rio Arriba-Taos counties area had the state’s third highest Oxycodone sales rate at 24.3 grams per 100 persons.ⁱⁱⁱ Skyrocketing rates of opioid and painkiller abuse also point to a corresponding increase in drugged driving. Lack of effective detection of drugged driving limits our understanding of the scope of the problem.



Source: 2011 New Mexico Substance Abuse Epidemiology Profile



Source: 2011 New Mexico Substance Abuse Epidemiology Profile

Gaps

There are significant programmatic gaps related to DWI including the following:

- a) There is a need to address the ratio of DWI arrests to alcohol involved injury and crashes. From 2010 to 2011, there was an 8% decrease in arrests, and an 11% increase in DWI crashes.
- b) The risk of arrest and consequences of conviction are poorly understood by the most at-risk populations including youth, immigrants and substance abusers.
- c) DWI recidivism remains a significant problem. From July of 2004 until June of 2013, 24 percent of the 4193 convicted DWI offenders referred to Santa Fe County Magistrate Court were repeat offenders.
- d) DWI screening continues to need attention. In 2011, 43 percent of DWI convictions in District Court and 98 percent of DWI convictions in Magistrate Court were screened for substance abuse treatment.
- e) DWI compliance measures can be improved. In 2012, 85 percent of DWI offenders referred to treatment successfully completed the treatment program. 50 percent of DWI offenders don't install interlocks and most of those who drive while revoked for DWI lose their vehicles.
- f) CADDY Safe Cab Ride Home program data indicates significant over-serving at some establishments.

C. Alcoholism and Drug Abuse: Effects on Individuals and the Community

Alcoholism and Alcohol Related Mortality

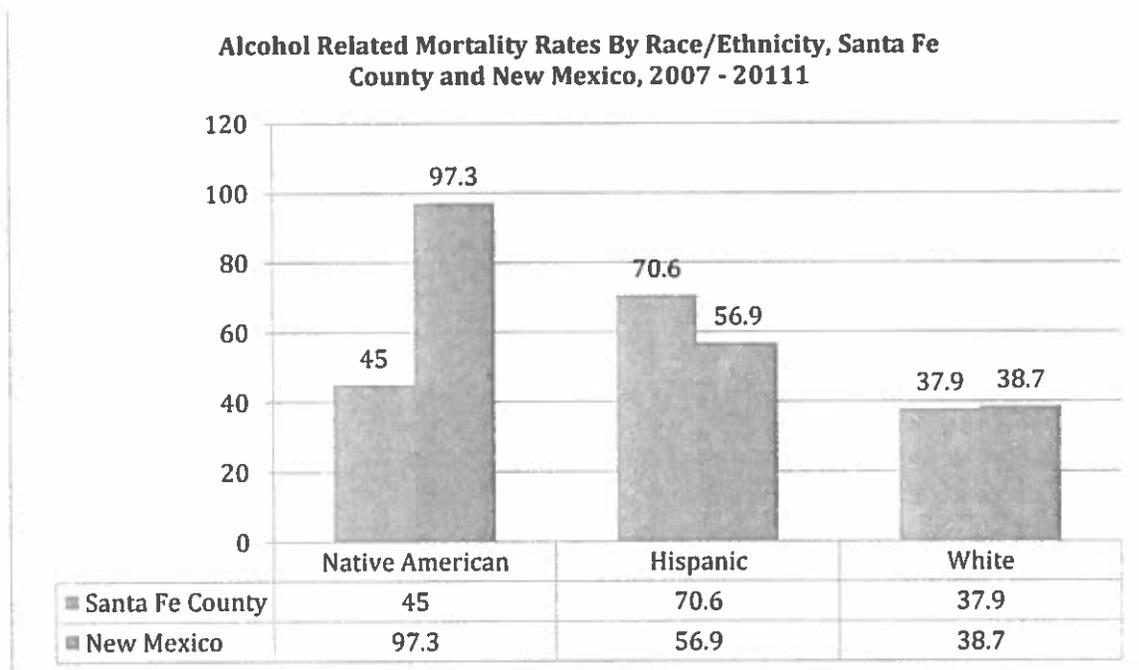
Six-point-three percent of Santa Fe adults identify themselves as alcoholic-dependent; another 12 percent identify themselves as frequent binge drinkers. In 2011, 96 Santa Fe County residents died as a direct result of alcohol abuse, and several hundred more died from chronic diseases for

which excessive alcohol consumption is a significant risk factor. Excessive alcohol consumption is the third leading cause of preventable death and is a risk factor for all other leading causes of death as well as numerous other health and social problems. Between 1999 and 2011, the alcohol related death rate rose from 45 to 60 deaths per 100,000 population.

People who abuse alcohol are at increased risk of cardiovascular impairments, psychiatric problems such as depression and anxiety, suicide, cancers of the mouth, throat, esophagus, liver, colon, and breast, liver diseases, gastrointestinal disease and neurological problems such as dementia and stroke.^{iv} Societal problems associated with excessive alcohol consumption include domestic violence, child abuse, unemployment, and diminished workforce productivity.

The burden of alcohol-related mortality in Santa Fe County is borne disproportionately by the County’s Hispanic population. The alcohol-related death rate for county Hispanics is almost twice that of non-Hispanic Whites. The alcohol-related death rate for Hispanic residents of Santa Fe County is also 25 percent higher than the rate for all Hispanic New Mexicans.

Alcohol-related deaths can be broken into two broad categories, those resulting from alcohol-related chronic disease and those resulting from alcohol-related injury.

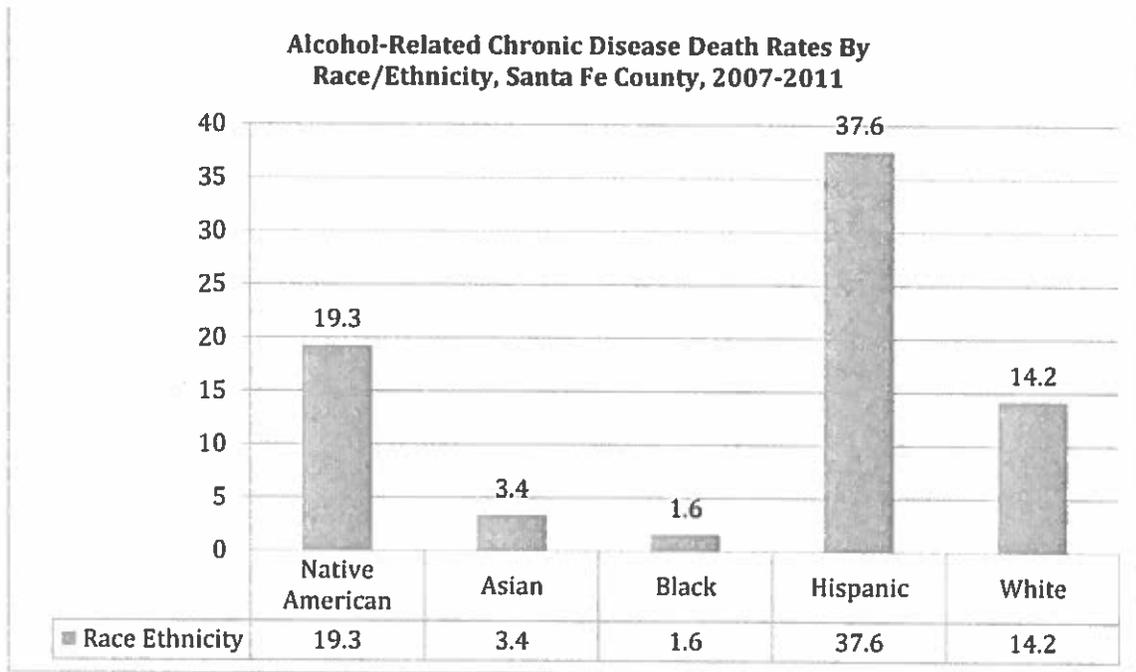


Source: New Mexico IBIS Mortality Data. New Mexico Department of Health, Injury and Behavioral Epidemiology Bureau, Survey Unit.

Alcohol-Related Chronic Disease

Measures of mortality from alcohol-related chronic disease include all or portions of deaths due to pancreatitis, alcohol liver disease, epilepsy, hypertension, heart disease and numerous other chronic illnesses correlated with alcohol.

The ethnic disparity of alcohol-related death is particularly evident for alcohol-related chronic disease. In Santa Fe County, the alcohol-related chronic disease death rate for Hispanics is 38 deaths per 100,000, compared to 19 deaths per 100,000 for Native American and 14 deaths per 100,000 for White Non-Hispanics.



This

Source: New Mexico IBIS Mortality Data. New Mexico Department of Health, Injury and Behavioral Epidemiology Bureau Survey Unit.

Drug and Alcohol Effects on Social Problems

Driving while impaired, alcoholism and drug abuse behaviors are pervasive in Santa Fe County. They impact the cost of government, business profitability, and the quality of life for many residents. Total economic loss from alcohol abuse in the County is \$180 million per year. In many cases, these behaviors result from an individual's struggle to deal with incompletely or un-treated mental illness, brain injury, fetal alcohol spectrum disorders, and other diseases. Alcohol abuse is frequently linked to other damaging behaviors such as domestic violence, child abuse, and sexual violence. The following were identified as local issues based on reports from local law enforcement.

- a) Approximately 3,100 incidents of alcohol- and drug-involved domestic violence occurred in Santa Fe last year. Given the County's population of 144,000, the high number of domestic violence incidents is one of the most significant social harms resulting from

drugs and alcohol. It is estimated that 75 percent of these 3,100 incidents are unreported. Underreporting is a significant problem in the undocumented immigrant community where fear that reporting could lead to deportation influences decisions on whether to report.

- b) An estimated 8 out of 10 criminal offenses involve an offender who is abusing alcohol or drugs. Drug abuse is frequently linked to property crimes as individuals seek illegal means to obtain the funds necessary to support their addictions.
- c) No data is available linking alcohol to child abuse, but anecdotal stories indicate that excessive alcohol consumption frequently contributed to child abuse and neglect.

Gaps

The following are factors that affect access to and the success of the local program in addressing needs related to the widespread problem of alcoholism and drug abuse in the County.

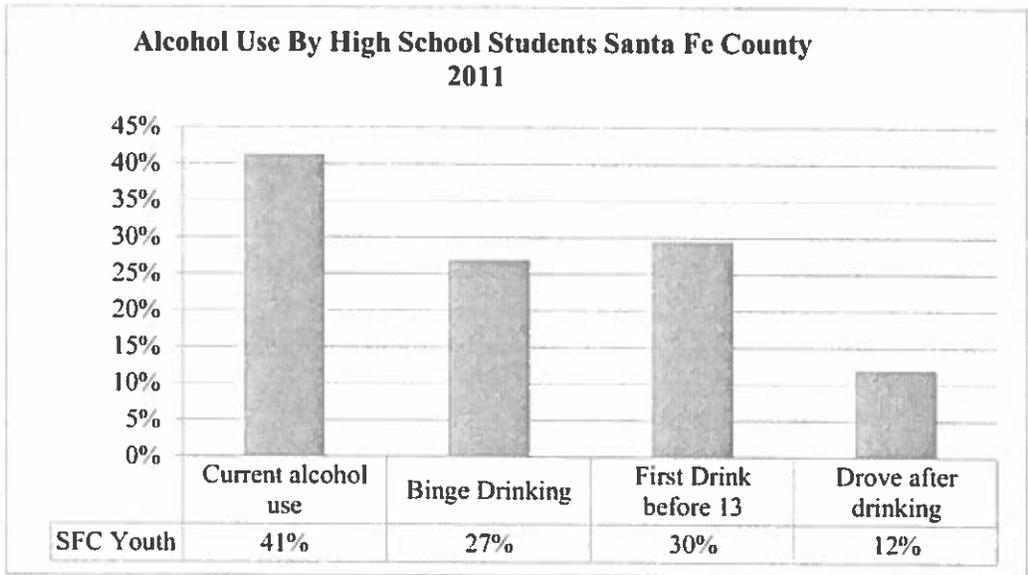
- a) Access to treatment for drug and alcohol abuse has been limited in part by the 20 percent of Santa Fe County residents who don't have health insurance and therefore have inadequate resources to pay for treatment.
- b) Santa Fe County does not have adequate inpatient treatment resources.
- c) There is a critical need in the community for a place to take intoxicated or drugged individuals in crisis instead of jail or the hospital.
- d) There is a lack of a qualified Assessment Center to determine offenders' treatment needs because of the closing of the Care Connection.

D. Substance Abuse by Youth

Alcohol Abuse

The New Mexico Youth Risk and Resiliency Survey (NM YRRS) is a survey of public middle school (grades 6th -8th) and high schools (grades 9th - 12th) designed as a tool to assess the behavioral health risk and protective factors of New Mexico youth. The NM YRRS is conducted in the fall of odd-numbered years and is conducted throughout the State. The 2011 NM YRRS is the basis for the youth risk behavior data utilized in this plan.

The percentage of Santa Fe County high school students who drink alcohol declined from 66 percent in 2003 to 42 percent in 2011. In 2011, 27 percent of Santa Fe County students reported binge drinking. Thirty percent had their first alcoholic drink before the age of 13 and 12 percent had driven after drinking. The rates at which Santa Fe County high school students engage in these behaviors are comparable to those reported statewide. National studies have shown that the younger a person first experiences intoxication, the greater the risk of developing alcoholism.

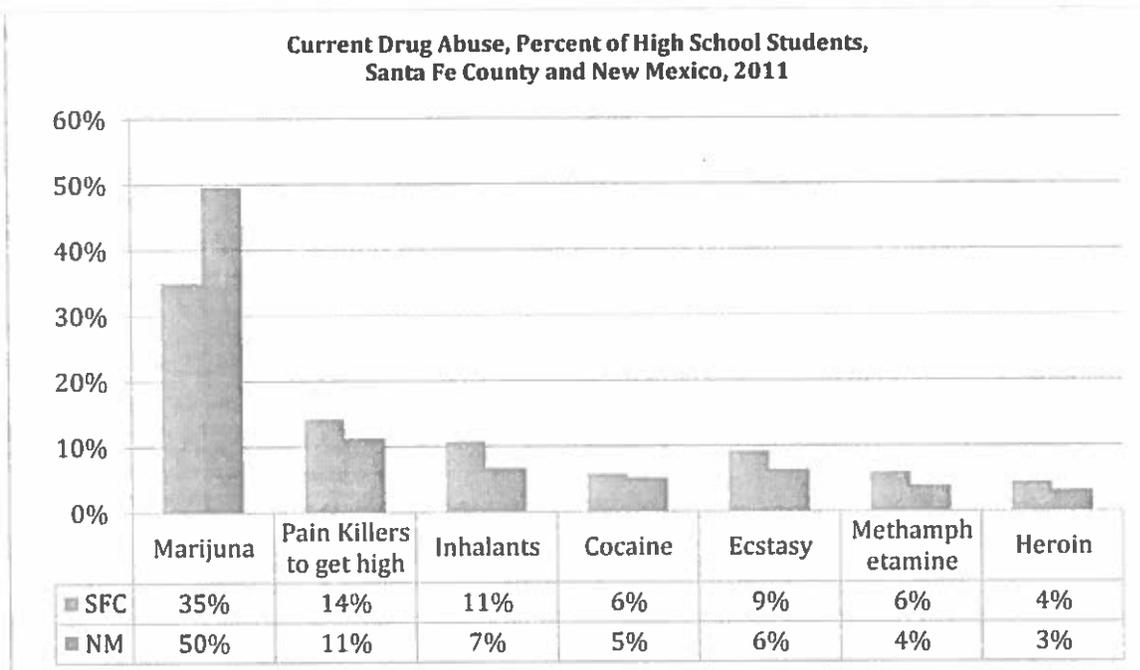


Source: New Mexico Youth Risk & Resiliency Survey Results 2011, available at www.youthrisk.org

Hard liquor is the preferred drink of over 40 percent of Santa Fe County’s youth drinkers, followed by beer. The most common way for high school students to obtain alcohol was to be given it (36%). One quarter of students reported giving someone money to purchase alcohol for them.

Drug Abuse

The rates of illicit drug use by high school students in Santa Fe County are statistically comparable to those of other New Mexico teenagers. However, teens in Santa Fe County are more likely than other New Mexico teens to abuse inhalants. One third of Santa Fe teenagers say they currently smoke marijuana, but 58 percent have tried it at least once and one quarter used marijuana prior to their 13th birthday.



Source: New Mexico Youth Risk and Resiliency, Santa Fe County, 2011

Gaps

The following are factors that affect the success of the local program in addressing needs related to alcohol and drug abuse for youth in Santa Fe County.

- g) The need to prohibit access to alcohol is a continuing challenge since a high percentage of youth report that they obtain alcohol from adults.
- h) There is also a continuing need to reduce underage drinking and drug use, as well as to reduce early initiation of alcohol and drug use for youth in Santa Fe County.

ⁱ New Mexico Youth Risk and Resiliency Survey, High School Results 2011, Santa Fe County.

ⁱⁱ New Mexico Department of Health. "Sales of Prescription Opioids and Overdose Deaths Grow at Astounding Rate over Decade", May 16, 2012.
<http://www.health.state.nm.us/CommunicationsOffice?2012%20News%20Releases/NewsRelease-20120516-OpioidDEARreport-En.PDF>.

ⁱⁱⁱ New Mexico Department of Regulation and Licensing, Board of Pharmacy Prescription Monitoring Program, 2012.

^{iv} CCD's are geographic delineations established by the Census Bureau for purely statistical purposes. The boundaries of CCDs usually are delineated to follow visible features, and coincide with census tracts where applicable.

