



**ANNETTE GUTIERREZ  
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR**

***STATISTICAL OVERVIEW OF CRIMINAL JUSTICE  
RELATED ACTIVITIES***

---

***El Paso County***

***Plan Year 2012\_2013***

*The Statistical Overview of Criminal Justice Related Activities is the product of a collective effort among the El Paso County Planning Alliance members.*

## **Introduction**

The Governor's Criminal Justice Division (CJD) mission is to create and support programs that protect people from crime, reduce the number of crimes committed, and to promote accountability, efficiency and effectiveness within the criminal justice system. CJD focuses on the enhancement of Texas' capacity to prevent crime, provide service and treatment options, enforce laws, train staff and volunteers and the restoration of crime victims to full physical, emotional and mental health.

The Criminal Justice Division in collaboration with the twenty-four Councils of Government in Texas, administers grants from a variety of state and federal sources (see appendix A). Although each funding source has its unique purpose, all CJD grant programs share two overarching values: 1) encourage innovative solutions and 2) provide assistance for local control. Adhering to these values allows CJD to respond to the specific needs of Texas' communities.

## **Promote Strategies for Criminal Justice**

- Advise and assist the governor to improve the coordination, administration, operation, performance and effectiveness of the criminal justice system.
  - Promote and expand capacity among community-based organizations, prevention initiatives, and criminal justice programs.
  - Promote and encourage partnerships.
  - Promote and encourage volunteerism.
- Analyze the state's criminal justice environment and establish goals, priorities, and standards for criminal justice, juvenile justice, victim restoration, and crime stoppers programs that improve public safety and reduce crime.

## **Provide Support and Direction to Criminal Justice Programs**

- Facilitate coordination and cooperation between state, regional, local, and federal entities.
- Create and support programs that protect people from crime and reduce the number of crimes committed.
- Promote accountability, efficiency, and effectiveness within the criminal justice system.
- Monitor and evaluate programs and projects.
- Measure program performance.

In order to reach this goal, all of the Councils of Government in Texas are required to spearhead the development and implementation of a community plan. It is CJD's belief that the best decisions are those made closest to the people thus ensuring that local programs make a lasting change.

## **State Statute Allows Rio Grande Council of Governments to:**

- Promote intergovernmental cooperation;
- Provide assistance to local governments;
- Develop and implement state plans at the regional level; and
- Leverage state and local funds to maximize federal and private funds.

## How to Use this Document

The purpose of this Community Plan (whereas known as “Plan”) is to identify the gaps in services regarding to criminal justice, juvenile justice and victim restoration within the El Paso County areas (City of El Paso, Town of Anthony, Village of Vinton, City of Socorro, Town of Horizon, Town of Clint and the Ysleta del Sur Pueblo Tribe). As per the Texas Administrative Code (TAC), it states that each community, consisting of a single county or a group of counties, must file with a COG a community plan that addresses the community’s criminal justice priorities. These priorities must include juvenile delinquency prevention and victim services.

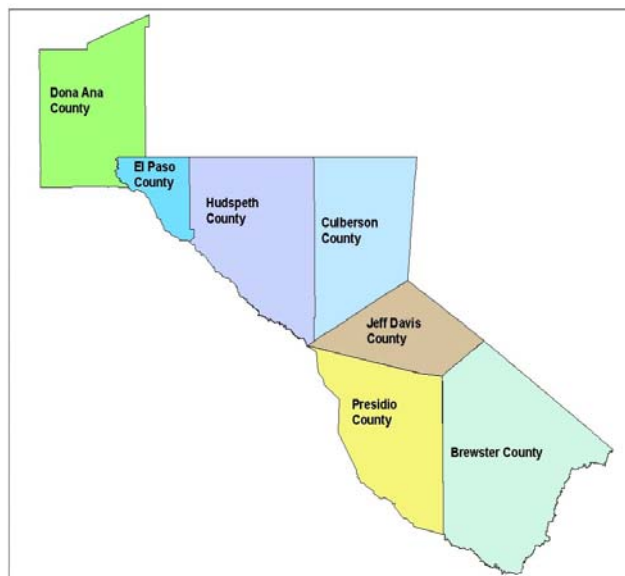
In order to accurately address the gaps in services within our area, the El Paso County Planning Alliance (whereas known as the “Group”) was formed in 2000. Today, many local participants include: non-profit/for-profit entities, faith-based entities, law enforcement, citizens-at-large, prosecution, probation department(s), child advocacy centers, victim services, mentoring programs and independent school districts. All of which have made a commitment to an on-going process that allows the input regarding local trends.

For the last eight years, components of the planning process **have** been an integral part of securing Federal and State funding. Although government funding is significant for the implementation of programs; the ultimate goal is for the programs to be **self-sustained** through local dollars. This goal may be difficult to reach; however, we must be cognizant that government funding is only a “stepping stone” for all programs.

## **INTRODUCTION TO RGCOG**

In January of 1967, local elected officials in El Paso County joined together to form the **El Paso Council of Governments**. This organization was initiated to further intergovernmental cooperation and coordination in the planning, development and delivery of governmental services within El Paso County, Texas.

In 1971, the counties of Hudspeth, Culberson, Jeff Davis, Presidio and Brewster were included in the organization to form a truly “Regional” body, and the organization was renamed **West Texas Council of Governments**. In 1987, by vote of the membership, Doña Ana County, New Mexico and the local governments within were included as full members and the name of the organization was changed to the **Rio Grande Council of Governments (RGCOG)**.



The RGCOG is a voluntary association of local units of government who work together to address issues of common concern and to pursue opportunities of common benefit.

While the RGCOG work program changes from year to year, depending upon federal, state, regional and local priorities, the framework of the organization and the basic mission has not changed. The fundamental purposes of the RGCOG are included in the Local Government Code, the RGCOG By-laws and policies and procedures established by the Board of Directors and membership over the years.

## **REGIONAL SERVICES DIVISION**

The Regional Services Division is charged with the responsibility of providing technical assistance and direct services to RGCOG member governments and their constituents. The services are provided through contractual arrangements and direct management of programs. The major functional areas include:

1. Regional Criminal Justice Planning
2. Community and Economic Development
3. Emergency Communications
4. Regional Program Planning and Oversight
5. Emergency Preparedness
6. Citizen Corps Council/Community Emergency Response Teams
7. Far West Texas Hazard Mitigation Action Plan
8. Rural Access to Emergency Devices (Automatic External Defibrillator) program

Together with its partners in the region, the Division assures the timely and effective provision of a wide array of services and funding streams to improve the quality of life, safety, and the welfare of residents and visitors in Far West Texas.

### **Regional Criminal Justice Planning**

- A. The Regional Services Division coordinates programs and provides staff support to the Office of the Governor's Criminal Justice Division, to develop an annual plan and strategy to provide state financial support to local law enforcement and criminal justice organizations to address both juvenile and adult offender programs.
- B. The Division operates regional programs for juvenile delinquency, training for law enforcement personnel, and others.

The Division staffs the Criminal Justice Planning groups which prioritize programs in the area under:

- Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (JJDP) Act Fund;
- State Criminal Justice Planning (421) Fund;
- Safe and Drug-Free Schools and Communities (SDFSC) Act Fund;
- General Victim Assistance – Direct Services; and
- Law Enforcement, Prosecution, Court, and Training - Domestic Violence, Sexual Assault, and Stalking.

Demographic Information

El Paso County is located at the western tip of the state, bound on the south by the Rio Grande, the dividing line between the state of Chihuahua in Mexico and Texas is the United States. Its neighbor to the north and west is the state of New Mexico, and to the east it is Hudspeth County.

El Paso is an important entry point to the U.S. from Mexico. It was once a major copper refining area, chief manufacturing industries in El Paso now include food production, clothing, construction materials, electronic and medical equipment, and plastics.

Education has become a driving force in the El Paso economy; with three large school districts among the largest employers employing more than 19,000 people between them. The University of Texas at El Paso employs nearly 3,600 people.

The Franklin Mountains are 7,192 feet at the summit; they tower over the county’s urban area, which includes the City of El Paso and its surrounding communities. The Cristo Rey Monument is one of the mountain’s highest peaks in the area and on a clear day (almost every day) you can point to two nations, three states and the largest international metropolis in the world.

Population

The population in El Paso County is 751,296; El Paso is the seat of El Paso County in the U.S. State of Texas and part of the American Southwest. According to the 2009 U.S. Census population estimates, the city had a population of 700,000+. It is the sixth-largest city in Texas and the 22nd-largest city in the United States, as well as the 7th fastest growing large city in the nation from 2000-2009. Its metropolitan area covers all of El Paso County. The metropolitan area has a population of 751,296. El Paso’s surrounding county communities include: Fabens, Tornillo, Clint, San Elizario, Socorro, Horizon City, Canutillo, Vinton, Anthony and the Ysleta Del Sur Pueblo Tribe. El Paso, combined with its sister city of Ciudad Juárez, on the U.S.-Mexico border, accounts for a population of more than 2 million.

<b>COUNTY/CITY POPULATION (1990-2009)</b>				
	<b>1990 Census</b>	<b>2000 Census</b>	<b>2007 Estimate</b>	<b>2009 Estimate</b>
<b>El Paso County</b>	<b>591,610</b>	<b>679,622</b>	<b>734,669</b>	<b>751,296</b>
Anthony	3,328	3,850	4,117	4,451
Clint	1,035	980	975	1,007
El Paso	515,342	563,662	606,913	618,251
Horizon	2,308	5,233	12,165	16,551
Socorro	22,995	27,152	31,883	32,279
Vinton	605	1,892	1,938	2,121
<i>Source: Texas State Data Center</i>				

Although, 83.44% of the population is of Hispanic or Latino origin, El Paso County can easily boast as being one of the most diverse and multi-cultural communities in the nation; most Hispanics are from Mexico, because of its proximity. El Paso has quite a few families from Spain, Puerto Rico, Honduras, Argentina and other countries from Central and South America who have made El Paso home. El Paso has families from Germany and other European nations, Asia and the Middle East. An estimated 13% are of European ancestry, with 3% being black or African American and less than 2% Native American.

<b>RACE / ETHNICITY COMPOSITION BY COUNTY / RCGOG REGION</b>				
	<b>White</b>	<b>Black</b>	<b>Other</b>	<b>Hispanic</b>
Brewster	50.27%	1.16%	1.27%	47.3%
Culberson	24.73%	<1%	1.11%	73.6%
El Paso	12.04%	2.65%	1.87%	83.44%
Hudspeth	21.23%	<1%	1.06%	77.5%
Jeff Davis	62.87%	1.06%	<1%	35.6%
Presidio	13.34%	<1%	<1%	86.1%

*Source: Texas State Data Center, 2008 Estimates 1 May not add up to 100 due to rounding*

**Gender and Age Composition for City and County of El Paso**

<b>GENDER AND AGE COMPOSITION</b>		
	<b>El Paso County</b>	<b>City of El Paso</b>
Male	352,171	277,301
Female	384,139	318,888
Median Age (yrs)	30.6	31.7
Under 5 yrs	71,645	57,746
5 to 9 yrs	59,742	47,775
10 to 14	64,363	50,353
15 to 19	60,888	46,303
20 to 24	61,574	46,671
25 to 34	90,930	72,319
35 to 44	97,877	78,976
45 to 54	92,064	76,522
55 to 59	38,444	32,467
60 to 64	23,421	20,421
65 to 74	39,798	34,531
75 to 84	27,685	24,691

**Area Representation**

The median income for a household in the county was \$35,637 and the median income for a family was \$39,512. Males had a median income of \$31,648 versus \$26,028 for females. The per capita income for the county was \$16,596 and about 23.8% of families and 27.1% of the population were below the poverty line, including 37.7% of those 18 years and younger and 22.3% of those 65 years and over.

<b><i>HOUSEHOLDS BY TYPE</i></b>		
	El Paso County	City of El Paso
Total Households	232,877	197,935
Family Households (Families)	76.7%	74.9%
With own children under 18 years	40.8%	76,875
Married-couple families	51.6%	49.1%
With own children under 18 years		
Male householder, no wife present	5.5%	5.6%
With own children under 18 years		
Female householder, no husband present	19.6%	20.2%
With own children under 18 years	26,677	38.6%
Non-Family Households	23.3%	25.1%
Householder living alone	20.1%	21.7%
65 years and over	8.4%	2.9%
Households with one or more people under 18 years	107,525	86,797
Households with one or more people 65 years and over	53,457	47,511
Average household size	3.13	3.02
Average family size	3.67	3.59
<p><i>Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2008 American Community Survey</i>  <a href="http://factfinder.census.gov/servlet/STTable?_bm=y&amp;-geo_id=05000US48141&amp;-qr_name=ACS_2008_3YR_G00_S2501&amp;-ds_name=ACS_2008_3YR_G00_">http://factfinder.census.gov/servlet/STTable?_bm=y&amp;-geo_id=05000US48141&amp;-qr_name=ACS_2008_3YR_G00_S2501&amp;-ds_name=ACS_2008_3YR_G00_</a></p>		

### Area Commerce

El Paso is home to a young population whose labor force is bilingual, diverse, and ready for our expanding economy. It maintains a strong work ethic and an excellent educational system, the rapidly growing El Paso labor force continues to attract a variety of industries to the region. The diversity of El Paso's labor force is evident in its employment distribution 21.2% of employment is in the government sector, 12.2% is in retail trade and 8.8% in the professional and business services.

El Paso's economy is impacted significantly by the Mexican government's Maquiladora Program. It was established in 1965 and it was created to help alleviate unemployment on both the U.S. and Mexico border by allowing non-Mexican companies to establish manufacturing operations in Mexico to produce goods for exportation. Cd. Juarez has more than three hundred such plants employing approximately 195,000 workers, many of them are residents from El Paso. Fortune 500 companies are operating in telecommunications, manufacturing of medical supplies, consumer appliances, electronics, and automobile parts.

As economic trends change and the way the world conducts business, senior executives are faced with the daunting task of identifying those communities prepared to foster the greatest prosperity. The City of El Paso has been working diligently to ensure its own success in the new economy.

Many Fortune 500 Companies, including Eureka, Leviton, Hoover, Boeing, and Delphi, have discovered the myriad of resources the El Paso area has to offer. A highly productive labor force, strategic location, intelligent infrastructure, and unique quality of life all contribute in making El Paso a remarkably attractive site for expansion or relocation.

The city is uniquely situated on the border of two nations and three states; El Paso's location also presents a wide array of opportunities. El Paso and its sister city, Ciudad Juarez, (located in the Mexican state of Chihuahua) comprises the largest metropolitan area on the border between the United States and Mexico; in fact, the downtown areas of these two cities are within walking distance of each other. El Paso's proximity to Mexico furnishes an excellent opportunity for businesses to capitalize on NAFTA, the maquiladora industry, and other prospects in Central and South America, especially when used in conjunction with El Paso's Foreign Trade Zone (FTZ) #68. Encompassing over 3000 acres in 21 non-contiguous sites, FTZ #68 is the 5th largest in volume in the country and the largest on the U.S. Mexico border.

Moreover, El Paso's central location yields a strategic proximity to markets across North America, with an interstate highway system providing east/west and north/south access, rail facilities serving every North American market, and the newly renovated and expanded El Paso International Airport.

El Paso has the transportation infrastructure that will allow access to markets from coast-to-coast. Furthermore, the telecommunications network in El Paso offers state-of-the-art voice and data transmission facilities to almost one-quarter of a million residential and business customers in the area, ensuring that companies located in El Paso can contact clients and colleagues worldwide.

El Paso is the only city in Texas and only one of two cities west of the Mississippi River to receive a Round II Federal Urban Empowerment Zone designation. The Empowerment Zone program carries special

tax incentives and bond provisions which encourage private investment, while providing additional funding for workforce development. Similarly, Texas State Enterprise Zones allow for refunds on various sales and taxes paid by businesses. In addition to these programs, the City of El Paso offers an array of comprehensive business incentives, including tax abatement, sales and use tax exemptions, and Industrial Revenue Bonds.

For El Pasoans, the quality of life encompasses not only the tangible, such as an affordable cost of living, but also a culture shaped by 400 years of history and influenced by several diverse groups El Paso offers from the Mission Trail to opera and rodeo, visitors and those who call the city home will tell you that there's no place quite like El Paso. It was christened El Paso del Norte (the Pass of the North) by Don Juan de Onate in 1598, the fertile valley and surrounding mountains were the first all-weather path through the Rockies.

The sun shines on El Paso 302 days per year or 83% of the daylight hours; the mean high temperature is 76.8 degrees Low humidity and moderate rainfall combine to create a year-round climate exclusive to the region.

### **El Paso's Largest Employers\***

- El Paso Independent School District (6,155)
- Fort Bliss (civilian employees) (6,006)
- Ysleta Independent School District (6,900)
- City of El Paso 6,264 (6,800)
- University of Texas at El Paso 4,871 (5,000)
- Socorro Independent School District 3,995 (6,900)
- Sierra Providence Health Network Not able to obtain
- El Paso Community College 3,728 (3,982)
- Wal-Mart (Not able to obtain)
- El Paso County (2,600)
- Las Palmas and Del Sol Regional Health Care System (Not able to obtain)
- Echostar (Not able to obtain)

*\*Estimates as of 2006*

## *Tourism*

Tourism also is an important factor in El Paso's economy, bringing in an estimated \$700 million every year. One of the area's main tourist attractions is its proximity to Juárez, Mexico, where visitors can get a glimpse of another country's culture. The Franklin Mountains is another tourist's favorite. The El Paso's Wyler Aerial Tramway to the top of the mountains offers visitors a breathtaking view of two nations and three states in all their majesty and botanical diversity. Hiking, mountain biking and rappelling in the Franklins and Hueco Mountains State Park also attract visitors from all over the world.

Another tourism magnet is El Paso's historical past; few counties can boast of having a Mission Trail, featuring three of the oldest missions in the nation which are the Ysleta Del Sur, La Purisima in Socorro and San Elizario. A walk through downtown allows visitors to visualize the "ghosts" of a legendary El Paso. While there is little left of the old Wild West, the influence of the cattle barons and entrepreneurs of the late 19th and early 20<sup>th</sup> century is still very much alive. Conrad Hilton was one of the entrepreneurs who built the first of the Hilton Hotels in El Paso (now the Plaza). Mr. Henry Trost was an architect who left some of the most magnificent examples of his creativity in El Paso.

### *Texas-Mexico Border Issues*

The U.S. - Mexico border has the highest number of both legal and illegal crossings than any other border in the world. A large percentage of the border is guarded by many U.S. patrolling agents of the federal government.

There is an estimated half million illegal entries into the United States each year. A lot of Border Patrol activity is concentrated around large border cities such as San Diego and El Paso which have extensive fencing. This means the flow of illegal immigrants is diverted into rural mountainous and desert areas, which leads to several hundred migrant deaths along the Mexico-U.S. Border for those attempting to cross illegally into the United States from Mexico.

El Paso's sister city, Ciudad Juarez has gained further notoriety because of violence being a major center of narcotics trafficking linked to the powerful Juárez Cartel. There are also more than 250 unsolved murders of young women since 1993. Unfortunately, because of widely alleged police complicity (and perhaps even participation on the part of police and government officials and local elites), the serial murders continue and most of them remain "unsolved" despite the years that have passed. Homicides have slightly dropped since 2004 despite the increase in population.

The El Paso County, Texas area has long been labeled as the main corridor of drug and human smuggling into the U.S. and is one of the primary areas in which large amounts of money and high caliber weapons are smuggled south into Mexico. The ability to track and gather intelligence has become difficult when cartels have more sophisticated equipment than our local law enforcement agencies. Our law enforcement agencies need to be equipped to combat dangerous cartel members and provide staff with up-to-date resources and technology. The criminal element has become sophisticated with major drug organizations along the U.S. border and together with increased counter intelligence capabilities, any intelligence gathered quickly becomes outdated causing safety concerns for the public as well as for law enforcement.

Drug trafficking by juveniles is a major local concern for law enforcement. According to the Rio Grande Council of Governments Statistical Overview of Criminal Justice Related Activities Plan Year 2011, El Paso has seen a marked increase in the number of juveniles charged with felony drug charges over the last ten years. It has become a normal mean of operation for drug cartels to use juveniles to carry drugs across the border. Between 1993 and 2001, El Paso County saw an increase of almost 600% in felony drug crimes committed by juveniles.

Directly across from El Paso along the Mexican border is Ciudad Juarez, Chihuahua, Mexico, with a population of over 1,300,000. The El Paso-Cuidad Juarez, Mexico community is the largest metropolitan area on the border between the U.S. and Mexico. Overall, this metropolitan area is estimated to have a population of over 2.2 million inhabitants.

Over the past two years, a territorial drug war has initiated in this large metropolitan area between the Cartel De Sinaloa (Chapo Guzman) and the Cartel De Ciudad Juarez (Carrillo Fuentes). Since Jan. 2008, over 5,000 individuals have been executed with a large percentage of those deaths having ties with the drug cartels. This translates to 165 deaths in Juarez per 100,000 residents. In Baghdad there are 48 deaths per 100,000 residents (*El Paso Times*, 12/27/09).

Furthermore, other criminal enterprises have taken this opportunity to enhance their presence in Ciudad Juarez, resulting in additional kidnappings, assaults and extortions. Gang members with direct links to El Paso and the rest of the U.S. have been identified as working for the cartels, providing such services from enforcement to actual murders. The Azteca gang and its satellite sub-gang organizations (Sureños and others) have been the main gang participant in the Juarez killings. Reports have identified some of the executions as U.S. citizens forcibly taken hostage in El Paso and taken into Ciudad Juarez, Mexico.

SOURCE: EL PASO COUNTY SHERIFF'S OFFICE

### *Crime in El Paso*

Despite El Paso's proximity to Cd. Juarez, one of the most violent cities in the world, the FBI's Uniform Crime Reports (UCR) demonstrates that crime in the borderland declined during 2009 from figures in 2008.

While El Paso's effort to lower much of its crime rate statistics on or near the border, their rates are still in par with most major cities in the United States. In preliminary figures for crimes reported to police, the bureau said the number of violent crimes increased by 0.17 percent from 2008; three categories stand high with a large decrease from past years, larceny 68.75%, auto theft 31.35% and murder with 29.41% decrease.

Recognition is due for the El Pasoans who help law enforcement, either individually or through organizations such as Neighborhood Watch. The benefits of declining crime are obvious when it comes to keeping people safe. However, acquiring the reputation of being a safe city, and being able to back it up with statistics, also helps El Paso's image in the rest of the country. It can be a positive factor for people and businesses considering locating or relocating in El Paso.

The crime trends were not uniform, murders, for instance, were down in cities of more than 250,000, including an enormous 9.8 percent drop in cities of more than a million residents. However, murders rose in some small cities -- up 3.7 percent in cities of 50,000 to 100,000, up 1.9 percent in cities of 100,000 to 250,000, and up 1.8 percent in cities under 10,000.

Historically, murder trends began in the larger cities and have now moved over several years to smaller cities. The FBI tracked ten crimes such as violent crime, murder, rape, robbery, aggravated assault, property crime, burglary, larceny, auto theft and arson. The property crimes statistics from the FBI showed a decline in larceny-theft by 68.75 percent (highest decrease), burglary by 4.23 percent and robberies dropped by 0.87 percent (lowest decrease).

Most of the El Paso area is safe from violent crime and has a very low murder rate for a large American city. El Paso is generally very quiet and peaceful during the daytime, take normal precautions at night. The areas to avoid at night may include close to the international bridges - though curfews on both sides of the border have cut down on the number of aggressive, intoxicated juveniles at night. To a lesser degree, the area around Cincinnati Street and UTEP may be somewhat problematic late at night, more due to the presence of intoxicated people more than anything else. Drunk driving is a problem at night. Some areas of south, central, east, and northeast El Paso have gang activity, but generally only young people who may look like members of rival gangs are directly targeted by this violence.

Theft and crimes against property are a more serious concern. Auto theft is an ongoing problem. While auto theft rates are not unusually high, the proximity of the border and "chop shops" in Mexico make the recovery far less likely.

El Paso dropped to the third safest city in the U.S. with a population of at least 500,000, according to City Crime Rankings 2008-2009. El Paso was the third safest city in the same category last year.

Murder, rape, robbery, aggravated assault, theft and auto theft are some of the crimes CQ Press used to compile its rankings. Although, it is predicted that because of the BRAC Realignment at Fort Bliss (increasing the City’s population by approximately 20,000 soldiers) it will have a great impact not only on our economy, but in crime as well.

<b>El Paso Crime down 2008 and 2009</b>			
Crime along the border declined during the height of Mexican drug cartel wars in 2008 and 2009, FBI statistics show.			
<b>Crime</b>	<b>2008</b>	<b>2009</b>	<b>% increase/ decrease</b>
Violent Crime	2,825	2,830	0.17% ↑
Murder	17	12	29.41% ↓
Rape	181	182	0.55% ↑
Robbery	456	452	0.87% ↓
Aggravated Assault	2,171	2,184	0.59% ↑
Property Crime	19,702	18,528	5.96% ↓
Burglary	2,079	1,991	4.23% ↓
Larceny	14,870	4,647	68.75% ↓
Auto Theft	2,753	1,890	31.35% ↓
Arson	118	110	6.78% ↓

El Paso Times

**The FBI Uniform Crime Report(s)** affirmed that in 2009, the city reported 2,830.00 violent crimes and 18,528.00 property crimes. Violent crime is composed of four offenses: murder and non-negligent manslaughter, forcible rape, robbery, and aggravated assault. Violent crimes are defined in the Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR) Program as offenses which involve force or threat of force. Property crime includes the offenses of burglary, larceny-theft, motor vehicle theft, and arson. The object of the theft-type offenses is the taking of money or property, but there is no force or threat of force against the victims.

NEED & PURPOSE

SECTION  
II

Part 1-Office of the Governor; Chapter 3-Criminal Justice Division; Subchapter B-General Grant Program Policies; Division 1-Eligibility Requirements; Rule 3.51-Community Plans.

The Plan is intended to provide sufficient information and data in order to determine local priorities within El Paso County. The need to continue the enhancement of the Plan each year is to ensure: 1) new trends are identified; 2) gaps in services remain in the limelight; 3) remain focused; 4) be proactive when possible; 5) create new partnerships while maintaining others; and 6) share resources.

As mentioned in the Introduction, the Planning Alliance in conjunction with the Rio Grande Council of Governments' staff has conducted a number of preliminary exercises to restructure and change its orientation toward the newly mandated planning process. Below are the risk factors that have been identified; however not placed in order of priority at that time.

**IDENTIFIED RISK  
FACTORS**

**Violence and Crime**

*Juvenile Related Factors*

- *Gang Crime*
- *Child/Juvenile Delinquency*
- *Child Abuse and Neglect*
- *Juveniles with Weapons*
- *Violent Juvenile Crime*
- *Violence and Discipline Problems in Schools*

*Victim Related Factors*

- *Crime Victim Services/Rights*
- *Restitution Issues*
- *Victim Impact Panels*
- *Victim Offenders Mediation*
- *Automated Victim Notification System*

*Adult/Other Factors*

- *Family Violence*
- *Sexual Assault*
- *Drug Trafficking*
- *Trafficking of People/ Human Smuggling*
- *Elder Abuse*
- *Domestic Abuse*
- *Crimes Committed by Persons with Mental Illness*
- *Crimes Committed against Persons with Mental Illness*
- *Substance Abuse/Illicit Use of Drugs*
- *Drug Sales*
- *Crimes committed while on drugs and alcohol*

**Economic/Resource Problems**

- *High Unemployment and Underemployment*
- *Lack of Affordable Housing*
- *High Incidence of Poverty*
- *Lack of Transportation to Outlying Areas*
- *Inadequate Accessibility of Services for Some Residents*
- *Low Education Levels/Graduation Rates*
- *High Dropout Rates*
- *Truancy*
- *Scarce Economic and Environmental Resources*
- *Inadequate Judicial Capacity*
- *Low Level of Public Awareness and Participation*
- *Drug Sales Crimes Committed While Under the Influence of Drugs and Alcohol*

**Social / Health Issues**

- *Teen Pregnancy*
- *Breakdown of Value Systems*
- *Lack of Parental Involvement*
- *Illegal Immigration*
- *Poverty*
- *Weak Parenting Skills*
- *Homelessness*
- *Incarceration of Persons with Mental Illness*
- *Pollution*
- *Inadequate Residential Treatment for Both Sexes*
- *Inadequate Health Care*
- *Inadequate Treatment of Mental Illness*
- *Traffic Fatalities*
- *Illegal Dumping*
- *Air and Water Pollution*
- *Children in need of supervision after school*

The highest priorities to be addressed PY 2011 are:

- Family violence;
- Child abuse/neglect;
- Gang Violence (which includes child and juvenile delinquency);
- Victims of violent crime;
- Alcohol & substance abuse, illicit use and sale of drugs, and crimes committed under the influence of drugs or alcohol;
- Mental Health/mental disability;
- Quality of life issues,
- Traffic Safety Initiatives (Targeting Driving under the influence).

#### *Vision Statement*

*To attain a high quality of life in El Paso County as shown through effective and efficient prevention, public safety and awareness efforts*

#### *Mission Statement*

*The mission of the El Paso County Planning Alliance Community Plan is to provide communication and networking among service providers in order to evaluate the needs of the community and to address issues through mutual collaboration.*

AFFECTIVE ENVIRONMENTS  
& PROPOSED MEASURES  
SECTION III

*Challenges for Law and Enforcement*  
*Criminal Justice Issues*

The Office of the Governor Criminal Justice Division (CJD) funds a variety of grants to law enforcement programs for investigation, enforcement, prosecution, courts, substance abuse treatment, training, and technology. Law enforcement resources have been directed toward homeland security initiatives, especially emergency communication systems, border security, training, and coordinated response planning.

Life on the Southwest Border is different from the rest of the country, living so close to Mexico gives us strengths as well as challenges. We benefit as a gateway between Ciudad Juarez and El Paso for travel and commerce, but we also contend with issues of combating pollution, public health problems and the effects of drug smuggling.

These challenges require action at the local, state and federal levels. EL Paso has over 25 Federal, State, and Local Law Enforcement Agencies in the region. The federal government has a strong presence in El Paso to manage its status and unique issues as a border region. The Department of Homeland Security (Border Patrol, Secret Service, Customs and Border Protection, Immigration and Customs Enforcement, Transportation Security Administration (TSA), all have agency operations in El Paso. Listed below is a list of all law enforcement agencies currently located in El Paso:

**Local Law Enforcement Agencies**

- El Paso Police Department
- El Paso Sheriff's Department
- Socorro Police Department
- Horizon Police Department
- Clint Police Department
- Union Pacific Police Department
- Fort Bliss Police Department (military)
- Anthony Police Department
- El Paso Community College Police Department
- University of Texas at El Paso Police Department
- Texas Tech Police Department
- EL Paso I.S.D. Police Department
- Tigua Police Department
- Socorro ISD Police Department

**Federal Law Enforcement Agencies**

- Federal Bureau of Investigation
- Drug Enforcement Administration
- Department of Homeland Security  
(Border Patrol, Immigration and Customs Enforcement)
- Bureau of Alcohol Tobacco and Firearms
- United States Marshals

**State Law Enforcement Agencies**

- Texas Department of Public Safety  
(State Troopers and Texas Rangers)

Through collaborative efforts being made by all of us, the tide is turning. “The combined strength of committed, experienced officers working together across divisional lines, equipped with advanced technology, sufficient resources and the freedom to make decisions are the key to our current and future safety”, according to Governor Perry.

El Paso is part of the largest population living on an international border, including Ciudad Juarez, Chihuahua, which is the fifth largest city in Mexico. Approximately 2.3 million people live in the combined metropolitan area, the largest population center on any international border in the world. El Paso has a unique mandate to maintain safety with the daily influx of people and products across its border. Law enforcement issues continue to face significant operational challenges as new legislation unfolds, population grows and the community demands for safety increases.

El Paso has four international border ports-of-entry and two commercial ports of entry and an additional two ports within the region bordering its sister city of Ciudad Juarez, Chihuahua, Mexico and one international airport.

Ciudad Juarez, with its population of more than 2 million, provides much of the labor force that fuels the economic engine in this region. As many as 100,000 foreign citizens cross into El Paso in route to work, and then casually return home in the evening, south of the border. Americans do likewise, going to and from jobs in Juarez. The primary border crossing that links El Paso, Texas, and Ciudad Juarez, Chihuahua has more than 100,000 people a day traveling through with an astounding 20,000 of those daily crossovers doing so on foot. That makes the U.S. border station on the El Paso side one of the busiest border stations along the entire 2,000-mile U.S.-Mexico boundary.

Additionally located within El Paso area is Fort Bliss. This military installation is a major contributor to El Paso’s economy; it began as a Calvary post in 1848. Today, Ft. Bliss is the site of many United States Army Air units and brigades and produces approximately \$80 million in products and services annually. Fort Bliss is a premiere facility for training, mobilization and deploying combat forces. The White Sands Missile Range is the primary test facility for the military’s most advanced and deadly weapons systems.

In 2006, the government enacted the Base Realignment and Closure (BRAC) act that resulted in a number of military installations across the U.S. being closed or downsized and other bases increasing their size. As a result of BRAC, Ft. Bliss is growing from 9330 soldiers in 2005 to over 33,469 by 2012. For every soldier stationed at Ft. Bliss, there are .58 spouses and 1.6 children which come with the soldier. By 2012, more that 48,000 soldiers and family members will have moved to the El Paso region.



## Family Members Fiscal Year Synchronization



	Baseline 2005		2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	Endstate 2012
Soldiers	9330	+/-	3848	948	2778	2388	5845	4405	3927	24139
		Cumulative	13178	14126	16904	19292	25137	29542	33469	33469
Spouse	4945	+/-	2232	550	1611	1385	3390	2555	2278	14001
		Cumulative	7177	7727	9338	10723	14113	16668	18946	18946
Children	10385	+/-	2955	728	2134	1834	4489	3383	3016	18539
		Cumulative	13340	14068	16202	18036	22525	25908	28924	28924

**FMWRC/MCEC Model:**  
**Spouses = # of Soldiers \* .58**  
**Children = (# of Soldiers \* .48) \* (1.6 Kids)**  
**School-age = # of Children \* .63**

BRAC changed the focus of Ft. Bliss by moving the Air Defense Center to Oklahoma and transforming the base to a cavalry station where the front line troops live and train. The result of this transition is that the population of soldiers attached to the Air Defense Center who were older and of greater maturity are leaving, and younger, less mature, soldiers are moving in. Additionally, Ft. Bliss has become a primary deployment and return center so many families and spouses live in El Paso while the soldier in the family is overseas fighting a war, and returning soldiers with Post-Traumatic Stress Disorder (PTSD) head injuries and other mental health concerns that result from war activities.

El Paso is beginning to see an increase in crime and violence that can be directly attributed to the younger soldier. In 2009, a soldier was convicted of killing a young El Paso girl in an alcohol related accident. The soldier cited PTSD as the cause of his alcohol abuse. In another case, an active duty young soldier was implicated in a drug cartel related execution that occurred in El Paso, bringing to attention that young soldiers are being recruited by drug cartels to commit these acts. In 2009, eight of the first ten alcohol related traffic deaths in the community involved an active duty soldier who had just returned from the war. Violence, domestic abuse, alcohol and substance abuse, and mental health issues can be expected to increase in El Paso due to the large influx of young military soldiers and family being assigned to Ft. Bliss.

The Planning Alliance, cognizant of the issues facing the community and especially focused on the local resource base or lack thereof-appointed a focus group of members from agencies involved in law enforcement and other interested members to define the needs in this issue area and to establish goals and objectives to meet those needs.

The fiscal stresses that greet agencies every year do not relent and their need is very obvious. The environment of law enforcement in the United States and West Texas has become deadly serious. Law enforcement in this day and age is one of the lines of defense against terrorism. Since 9/11 the community is becoming more dependent on law enforcement and corrections to keep the community safe from attack. Furthermore, law enforcement and corrections must continue to engage in the day-to-day work of enforcing the laws of the State of Texas and the local communities therein.

Due to the vast geographic area of Far West Texas, opportunities for holistic officer training are sometimes limited. Therefore, through the continuation of the State Criminal Justice (421) Planning funds, urban and rural officers will be able to receive the utmost professional training.

The focus group established for Law Enforcement and Criminal Justice Issues reached consensus on the following goals, objectives, and activities:

**GOALS/OBJECTIVES/ACTIVITIES:**

1. To provide adequate education and training for law enforcement officials:
  - a) Provide victim sensitivity training for law enforcement officials
  - b) Provide training in crime scene investigation techniques
2. To prosecute law violators as appropriate:
  - a) Provide a 24-hour electronic screening service to collapse the time from arrest and presentation of a prosecutable offense to bonding and arraignment from two weeks to 24 hours
  - b) Identify and prosecute violent criminal and gang related cases
  - c) Coordinate and dispose of drug cases and drug related violent criminal cases
  - d) Develop procedures to enforce collection of fines, fees, and court costs to relieve court time and utilize docket for more severe crimes
  - e) Prosecute crimes that create environmental hazards that adversely affect public health, safety, or welfare including substandard rental housing
  - f) Develop & strengthen effective prosecution strategies to combat family violence
3. To encourage the public at large to provide anonymous information leading to the arrest and indictment of criminals on unsolved felony crimes and specifically misdemeanors through monetary incentives.
4. To permit juvenile probation officers, school officials and parents to monitor daily school attendance, behavior, and academic progress of juvenile probationers.
5. To require juvenile probationers and their parents to participate in community service projects.
6. To provide preventive patrols for K-12 students en route to and from school.
7. To support community based policing by Police Area Representative (PAR) officers in coordination with Neighborhood Watch and other community support groups.

- 8) To reduce the supply and demand of illegal drugs:
  - a) Reducing Supply
    - 1) Identify, investigate, and arrest persons involved in transporting, trafficking, distributing, and selling of illegal drugs
    - 2) Prosecute individuals supplying, selling, and using illegal drugs
  - b) Reducing Demand
    - 1) Prosecute, dismantle, and disrupt organizations supplying illegal drugs
    - 2) Cooperate and participate in community-oriented projects, programs, or educational events on drug use and eradicating illegal drugs
      - i) El Paso County Sheriff's Department's Drug Education Unit
      - ii) El Paso County Sheriff's Department's School Resource Officer Program
      - iii) El Paso County Sheriff's Department's Drug Interdiction Unit
      - iv) Community-oriented youth or adult project, program, or event promoting a drug free environment
  - c) To maintain vigilance on drug trafficking and drug traffickers
    - i) Gather intelligence through the use of CLARIS and other data bases
    - ii) Promote community referrals on drug trafficking activity
    - iii) Share information with other law enforcement sources
  - d) To develop and strengthen appropriate support systems for persons charged with crimes after their release from detention.

**West Texas Community Supervision and Corrections Department**  
**(Adult Probation)**

The vision of the West Texas Community Supervision and Corrections Department (WTCSCD) is to achieve a community that completely supports public safety and the rehabilitation of the probationer. In all, WTCSCD works with offenders, victims, law enforcement and civic organizations, as well as state agencies in an effort to attain a higher quality of life for the El Paso community.

With the support of the judiciary, WTCSCD has used progressive sanctions since 1990 to handle probationers on community supervision. The following is a breakdown for the month of July 2009, of the 7785 people under supervision. Those under direct supervision are categorized by levels. The levels of supervision are determined by a risk and needs assessment. Level 1 offenders require the most intensive type of supervision.

**OFFENDERS UNDER SUPERVISION IN EI PASO COUNTY**

	<b>Felony</b>	<b>Misdemeanor</b>	<b>Total</b>
<b>A. Direct Supervision</b>	4735	3050	7785
1. Level 1	1	0	1
2. Level 2 (Max)	699	70	769
3. Level 3 (Med)	3681	2910	6591
4. Level 4 (Min)	139	27	166
5. Residential 258	215	43	258
<b>B. Indirect Supervision</b>	4618	1921	6539
1. Intrastate transfers (out)	120	50	170
a. Transfers out of CSCD	118	49	167
b. Transfers within CSCD	2	1	3
2. Interstate transfers (out)	375	76	451
3. Absconders/Fugitives	1490	1261	2751
a. New to Absconder/Fugitive status	31	30	61
4. Report by Mail	9	45	54
5. Inactive due to incarceration	52	3	55
a. Sentence to County Jail	0	0	0
b. Sentence to TDCJ-ID	26	3	29
c. Serving time in Substance Abuse Felony	0	0	0
a. Punishment Facility (SAFPF)	24	0	24

The West Texas Community Supervision and Corrections Department considers Domestic Violence to be a serious issue in our community. Aside from having a Domestic Violence specialized caseload, we also house domestic violence offenders in our residential centers in an effort to keep the victims safe. The first of its kind in Texas, our Community Intervention Center has 20 beds for domestic violence offenders and is at capacity every month. Another of our residential facilities houses 6-8 offenders monthly that may or may not have other related charges. These residential facilities use a curriculum based out of Massachusetts called Emerge, which is the first counseling program in the nation for men who batter. More specifically, the following table illustrates the number of domestic violence offenders for the past nine years:

**Offenders on supervision for Domestic Violence**

<b>Year</b>	<b>2000</b>	<b>2001</b>	<b>2002</b>	<b>2003</b>	<b>2004</b>	<b>2005</b>	<b>2006</b>	<b>2007</b>	<b>2008</b>
<b>Total Cases</b>	494	446	504	587	525	632	723	806	731
<b>Misdemeanor</b>	411	338	387	468	418	569	586	653	592
<b>Felony</b>	83	108	117	119	107	63	137	153	139

WTCSCD continues to work closely with the District Attorney’s Office in different approaches in the areas of prosecution and supervision. Their proactive tactics to review domestic violence cases within 24 hours of the incident assists Community Supervision Officers in immediate notification of any violations of terms and conditions of probation. In addition, WTCSCD continues to provide specialized caseloads for domestic violence offenders. These offenders have supplemental conditions of supervision. The following are the requirements for all misdemeanor cases:

- You will report weekly or as directed by your Community Supervision Officer
- You will be subject to curfew and be within your place of residence, as previously designated, between the hours of **9:00 pm** to **6:00 am** each and every day, unless suitably employed during these hours
- You may be subject to an assessment and/or evaluation to assess the propensity of future violence
- You may be required to attend and complete Cognitive Training Class
- You will attend and complete Family Violence Counseling
- You will comply with all other existing orders of Family Court and/or Protective Order
- You will be subject to BA/UA testing and/or screening
- You will not harass, stalk, threaten or use violence against the victim or children
- You will attend all court hearings as ordered by the Court
- You cannot possess / use / sell any firearm or ammunition
- You may be subject to 30 days of incarceration to be served as ordered
- You may be subject to ant abuse treatment if deemed appropriate
- You may be placed in a Community Corrections Facility as applicable
- Community service must be completed within ½ of the term of supervision

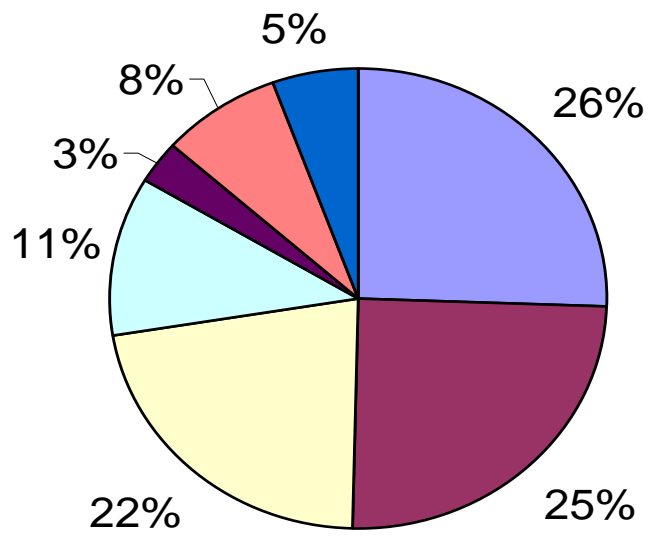
In addition to the above mentioned, all domestic violence felony cases are subject to 180 days of incarceration to be served as ordered.

WTCSCD in the past has asked the Community Justice Assistance Division (CJAD), a division of the Texas Department of Criminal Justice, to review compliance requirements of our local providers of domestic violence classes for offenders to ensure the programs meet minimum standards. Representatives from both CJAD and the Texas Council on Family Violence (TCFV) joined in this compliance review. This process enforced the idea that all domestic violence offenders should attend programs that are all held to the same standards. Since then, WTCSCD has assisted both CJAD and TCFV in reviewing Battering Intervention and Prevention Program Guidelines set forth by Senate Bill 44 which will allow programs to apply for accreditation. Accreditation of offender programs will lead to better quality programs across the state of Texas. In the coming year, WTCSCD will assist with “Dedication” training for TCFV which is approved by CJAD to assist in the fulfillment of the requirements towards Battering Intervention and Prevention Program Guidelines required hours.

WTCSCD is also involved with law enforcement and civic organizations in Domestic Violence Fatality Review. With confidentiality as a major component, the monthly meetings are designed to review murders within our region. The purpose is to bring key participants from every agency involved in the case to the table and discuss it in detail. In a coordinated effort, the group will make recommendations for system's change, in order to prevent future deaths.

The Victims Services Program (VSP) provides services and informs victims of crime whose offender is on probation, of their rights. They also assist with restitution, information and registration of VINE, assistance with Crime Victims Compensation, provides justice information support, pose as a liaison between the victim and the Community Supervision Officer, call victims to inform them of any changes in status. Victims are contacted by phone or mail, when mail is returned a search for the victim is conducted to make every effort to contact them. Follow-up with a victim is done after services are rendered to check for any change in status. VSP also wants to assure empathy within the Community Supervision Officer and therefore will forward any Victim Impact Statements to them. The following chart illustrates the type of crime top services offered in fiscal year 2008/2009:

## Victim Type



- DV
- DUI
- Theft
- Assault
- Child Victims
- Burglary of Habitation
- Burlary of Vehicle

### *One Star Foundation*

One Star supports the non-profit sector and its stakeholders through initiatives that increase civic engagement, research, rigorous evaluation, and non-profit organizational excellence. Their goal is to achieve sustainable social impact throughout the larger non-profit infrastructure.

They believe that the sector is a critical part of Texas' social service network. They encourage state agencies, non-profits, universities, corporations and foundations to become informed and engage partners in an effort to bring system change in the non-profit sector. They strive to strengthen the non-profit sector. They provide state access to high quality learning opportunities and grants related to leadership development, non-profit practices, social impact, and social innovation. They participate in the Governor's Non-Profit Leadership conference. They also connect loyal faith-based and community organizations to resources including state and federal government.

One Star is the State Service Commission, charged with promoting an ethic of service throughout Texas. They work with leaders in various sectors to ensure that service and volunteerism are integrated as viable and serious strategies for addressing needs within the state. AmeriCorps has placed thousand of members with organizations, which then leverage volunteers to help them tackle social challenges. They honor the importance of service and civic engagement through administering the Governor's Volunteer Awards. They consist of many groups and together they are stronger, more dynamic and more effective in achieving an impact on the social challenges of the Texas communities.

### *Creative Kids*

Creative Kids: is a non-profit organization located in El Paso, Texas that is dedicated to enhancing the lives of children through the arts. Through the support of the Office of the Governor - Criminal Justice Division, Creative Kids is able to offer Project ABLE (Art Brokers Learning Experiences), a program for “at-risk” youth residing in public housing. The after-school program and summer program is located at three sites: the El Paso Housing Authority Kennedy Brother Community Center (400 South Zaragoza, El Paso, TX 79907), El Paso Housing Authority Tays (2114 Magoffin, El Paso, TX 79901), as well as the Creative Kids oLo Gallery (504 San Francisco St. El Paso, Texas 79901). The program is held free of charge every Monday through Friday from 4:00 to 7:00 p.m. as well as every Saturday from 10:00-1:00. Creative Kids also offers this program in the summer where an intensive 6-week program is held every Monday-Thursday 10:00-1:00. Low-income children, as in the case of the Creative Kids participants, do not have the opportunity to explore developmental activities, such as the arts. Creative Kids believes that the absence of arts and humanities programs significantly minimizes the opportunities for at-risk youth to develop a number of the developmental assets determined to promote success and are likely to participate in high-risk behaviors. The three sites targeted by Creative Kids are situated in a federally recognized Empowerment Zone area - a ten-mile radius where the City of El Paso Planning Department reported that 65% of the Empowerment Zone residents lack high school equivalency, do-not speak English, live in poverty and are among the City's poorest. These are important risk factors that are addressed in the as they lead to negative, dysfunctional and destructive behaviors. By engaging the participants in a positive "hands-on" program such as Creative Kids, we are able to give them hope and self-empowerment to move forward in a positive direction

The goals of Project ABLE are: to develop and enhance the youth’s self-esteem, promote positive relationships, develop leadership capacity, life skills, and to strengthen the “thriving indicators”. Thereby, the art intervention provides an opportunity for these youth to develop and enhance their developmental assets and at the same time deters high-risk behaviors. For FY 2009, Creative Kids was able to serve over 426 unduplicated youth in the Project ABLE program. (99%) of these individuals reported being Hispanic; Ninety-four percent [94%] of parents reporting their households with an annual income less than \$15,000 and ninety-eight percent [98%] of students receiving either a free or reduced meal from their respective school district.

### *Child Crisis Center of El Paso*

The Child Crisis Center of El Paso (CCCEP) is El Paso Community's only multi-faceted child abuse prevention and intervention agency with a mission of protecting unaccompanied children, newborn through 13 years old, from child abuse, neglect and family crisis. It operates several programs that offer preventive, intervention and supportive services aimed at strengthening the family and providing improved home environments for children to be nurtured in. For the past 30 years, the CCCEP has offered a safe and nurturing residential environment for children who have been abused and neglected, are at risk of abuse and neglect, or are experiencing family crisis.

The Child Crisis Center provides a comprehensive approach to reducing incidents of child abuse and neglect by providing El Paso area families case management for families in need of shelter services; family support and parent education classes to strengthen parenting skills; teen peer-to-peer presentations aimed at reducing incidents of unwanted pregnancies among teens; and home visitation education to provide one-on-one parenting skills. Case management services begin when a child is admitted into the emergency shelter or when our case managers receive a referral/phone call from a family needing assistance. Following an individual family assessment, referrals are provided for parenting classes, financial management classes, drug and alcohol rehab, counseling, and other resources as needed to alleviate and/or eliminate the crisis situation, and to help stabilize the family's life. Follow-up case management for families with children in our emergency shelter is provided up to 90 days following the child's release from our Center.

All of CCCEP's services are provided free of charge to families of all racial, ethnic, and socioeconomic backgrounds. Our well-established collaboration with a variety of community agencies, school districts, and local law enforcement allows us to provide an extensive referral and resource system that benefits the community as a whole. Our partnership with the military community at Ft. Bliss has allowed us to provide much needed services to military personnel, veterans, and their families. Our CPS partnership provides the local CPS office with a valuable resource and brings us many families who are in need of comprehensive supportive services. We will continue to grow our services to meet the needs of our community in order to achieve our goal to help families before child abuse/neglect occurs.

Children admitted into the emergency shelter come for a variety of reasons, including child abuse and neglect, the risk of abuse and neglect, parent substance abuse, parent incarceration, domestic violence, homelessness, and many other reasons. In 2009, the children we served were 72.2% Hispanic, 97.8% from low-income families, 69% from single parent families, and 45.8% were less than 5 years old with 8.6% of those being less than one year. 2009 emergency shelter statistics:

***Child Crisis Center of El Paso***

<b>Admission Statistics:</b>		<b>Reason for Admission:</b>	
Admissions	640	Physical/Sexual Abuse	41
Unduplicated Children	508	Neglect	43
Average Length of Stay	8.5	Medical Crisis of Parent/Guardian/Sibling	203
Total Days of Service	5,026	Stress Relief/Neglect Prevention	226
<b>Other Statistics:</b>		Homeless	40
CPS Involved Admissions (Unduplicated)	211	Parent Incarceration	35
Military Children (Unduplicated)	110	Abandoned	5
		Parent Alcohol/Substance Abuse	38
		Other	9

## **PROJECT VIDA**

Project Vida After School Enrichment Program(s) that offer services in East Central El Paso and Northeast El Paso. The programs serve children and youth ages six years to eighteen years old. Project Vida serves an area with a high incidence of gang related activities. The children who reside in the Chamizal neighborhood in south central El Paso and Northeast 79924 zip code area grow up in a neighborhood in crisis. It is characterized by high levels of poverty, crime, unemployment and low levels of educational attainment and English language proficiency. Unfortunately, it this very combination of socio-economic conditions that have been identified as risk factors that can lead to juvenile delinquency, crime, gang involvement, and other high-risk behaviors such as truancy, substance abuse and premature sexual activity. The Project Vida After School Enrichment Program is community-based and has been developed over 17 years to specifically target the children and adolescents who are at high risk for delinquency and other problem behaviors. The program is filled with life enriching, educational activities and age appropriate evidence-based curricula that build character, self esteem, and resistance to negative peer pressure. Project Vida is located in the heart of the Chamizal neighborhood in south central El Paso and is trusted by the community. As the area's population is overwhelmingly Hispanic, the program also serves to support the Juvenile Justice Board Priority to decrease Disproportionate Minority Contact (DMC), wherein (minority) youth have a higher rate of contact with the juvenile justice system.

There are nineteen (19) gangs known to be "headquartered" in the Chamizal neighborhood. There are a total of 1,006 known gang members associated with the gangs, which is more than 7% of the area's population. (City of El Paso Police Department as reported in the Chamizal neighborhood Weed and Seed Strategy Application/Report, 2008). The project offers a safe, supervised space and after school activities to include: a computer center, academic tutoring and reading program, arts classes, board games and table games, English awareness activities, educational field trips, and nutritional snacks. In addition the children can participate in two research-based programs, "Learning for Life" and "All Stars".

The implementation of Learning for Life curriculum for children 6-11 years old which blends character development, life skills, academic learning and outdoor experiences into a comprehensive program designed to help them successfully navigate the complexities of society, reinforce skills, and critical/creative thinking. The implementation of "All Stars" curriculum for ages 12-17. This curriculum focuses on preventing the on-set of high-risk behaviors and promoting positive pro-social behavior.

For the coming year, Project Vida will work with two VISTA members that will work with the youth, helping them with college readiness. The VISTA members will bring presenters to discuss career options. The children and adolescents are offered a variety of opportunities to provide service to their community through activities such as, mural painting, neighborhood clean ups, and helping with planned community events in the Chamizal area such as the Neighborhood Revitalization Kick Off and the Children and Youth Fair and Health Fair. It is anticipated that at least 200 hours of volunteer work will be contributed to the Chamizal community by Project Vida After School Enrichment Program participants.

Dates: September 01, 2009 to May 31 2010

The Project Vida After School Enrichment Programs served a total of:

308 juveniles   185 males   123 females

Sites are located at the following addresses:

From September 2009 to June 2010

Project Vida After School Enrichment Program (Children ages 6-12 years old)

3608 Pera, El Paso Texas 79905.

Project Vida Youth Program (Ages 12-18 years old)

3611 Rivera, El Paso. Texas 79905

New site for Project Vida After School Enrichment and Youth Program from July 2010

(Ages 6 – 18 years old)

3612 Pera, El Paso, Texas 79905

Project Vida Northeast After School (Ages 10 to 18 years old)

4741 Joel, El Paso Texas 79924

**Center Against Family Violence (CAFV)**  
**With hope, become mighty!**

The mission of the Center Against Family Violence (CAFV) is to confront and prevent domestic violence in all its forms by advocating for safety and justice through intervention, education and community collaboration. Incorporated in 1977, CAFV initially started as a phone Hotline that referred women and their children who are victims of domestic violence to “safe houses” that offered shelter. In 1983, an unused convent became *The Shelter for Battered Women* and began to house victims at one location and moved two years later to a larger facility at an intentionally nondescript and undisclosed location which it still occupies. Today it operates under the name “Shelter for Survivors”. CAFV not only meets the challenges of domestic violence but also has grown as a place where families can “learn to live again” and function as a healthy family unit. To this end, CAFV addresses family needs in times of emergency and works to rebuild families by providing the needed guidance and resources to put them back on the road to a healthy recovery.

**CAFV Crisis Hotline**

The Center Against Family Violence (CAFV) has remained unique in that it provides the only 24-hour Crisis Hotline in a three county area addresses domestic violence issues. Staff and volunteers are trained in the dynamics of domestic violence and offer safety planning, crisis intervention and counseling. Callers receive some form of assistance, ranging from referrals to local agencies, counseling, and assistance on safety planning in case of emergency.

**2009-2010 Fiscal Year**  
**CAFV received 8,713 calls on the HOTLINE**

**CAFV Shelter for Survivors of Domestic Violence**

The Shelter for Survivors of Domestic Violence is an emergency housing refuge that has the capacity to serve 103 people, most of whom are children. In El Paso, like in every part of the country, adult victims are often accompanied by children who also suffer the devastating effects of violence. CAFV is committed to addressing the needs of not only adults but most especially the children, because if their needs and interests are addressed, it is an important step in ending the cycle of violence. While victims stay in the shelter as long as need to assure safety, the average stay is 35+ days. The Shelter provides an array of necessary services that include, individual counseling, group therapy, children’s play therapy, child care activities for children that are not of school age and after school activities and tutoring for those children in school. In addition, during the summer months, when school is not in session, the Shelter provides a full range of daily activities to support the children.

*TOTAL RESIDENTS*

2009 – 2010 Fiscal Year – Total Shelter Residents: 737  
484 children 248 women 5 men.

**CAFV Transitional Living Center (TLC)**

Adjacent to the Shelter for Survivors of Domestic Violence, CAFV operates a Transitional Living Center (TLC). The TLC was established to assist families that are no longer in immediate crisis and who do not qualify for other TLC's and/or are in the process of qualifying. The TLC can accommodate survivors for up to 24 months—rent free. The purpose of the TLC is to “incubate” families by providing access to education services, building on skills necessary for employment, self-sufficiency and preparing clients for permanent housing.” The TLC gives survivors a place to seek a new beginning and not return to an abusive home.

The facility accommodates (6) six families and addresses a long standing gap in services to victims of domestic violence in our region. The TLC is assigned a permanent case manager who works with the clients to promote self-sufficiency through individual service plans, counseling and monitoring to secure coordinated services

**CAFV Family Resource Center (FRC)**

CAFV realizes that emergency shelter and transitional housing is not a long-term solution. The Family Resource Center (FRC) modeled after the President's Family Justice Initiative to make a victim's search for help and justice more efficient and effective. The FRC has co-located partners that provide programs and services for walk-in and referred families from the Emergency Shelter who face problems through a “continuum of care” approach. Several of the community partners housed at the facility include: County Attorney's Office, El Paso Police Department, Dress for Success Program, Upper Rio Grande @ Work, District Attorney, Puentes Gay Lesbian Bisexual Transgender (GLBT), Victims' Services.

*Fiscal Year 2009-2010*

The FRC is a one-stop service center that addressed 1,683 survivors.

- Therapy team provided 17,471 hours of total service.
- Therapy team provided a total of 2,381 individual therapy hours.

### **CAFV Battering Intervention and Prevention Program (BIPP)**

The Battering Intervention and Prevention Program, also known as BIPP, is a program designed to work with the perpetrators of violence in an effort to keep family members safe. Clients are referred primarily by the Court system, the County Attorney's office, and the Probation Department. In addition, some are self-referrals. Clients pay a nominal fee of \$25.00 per session for 26 sessions.

At the end of the 26 total sessions, if the client has not met all requirements, they can continue the program without charge until all elements are complete. BIPP is located at a separate facility in order to protect victims.

### **Fiscal Year 2009-2010**

The **BIPP** provided accountability groups to **547** unduplicated participants.

### **Social Enterprise Venture**

CAFV's resale store, *Next to Nuevo*, sells "gently" used items for sale. They will also provide clients with clothing, miscellaneous house wares and furniture. All surplus items are sold to the general public which generates unrestricted funds for the agency's operations.

### **Community Education and Outreach Program**

In 2005, CAFV started offering outreach efforts that are conducted in a three county wide area (El Paso, Culberson, Hudspeth) that include: advocacy for victims of domestic violence, support/educational groups, crisis intervention, and referrals to CAFV Family Resource Center (FRC) for therapy and/or to our Emergency Shelter.

Since 2005, our outreach team has worked hard to build and gain the trust of the three county wide area as it relates to individuals in the community seeking and utilizing our services. The growing trend is that now CAFV has more victims seeking our services as we have noticed an increase in filling of such items as Crime Victims Compensation (CVC) forms and Pro- Se Protective Orders. We have also grown in terms of strengthening collaboration and continue to train other agencies on our services that include: law enforcement, Justice of the Peace (JP), judges, lieutenants, church support groups, Guadalupana Clinica in Agua Dulce and sheriff departments. For example, through this connection CAFV had the ability to speak directly to the JP in charge of domestic violence and he/she incorporated their professional assessment into the case. Plus, domestic violence informational cards were developed and are now shared with the Lieutenant office in Horizon as well as provided assistance with space for support groups. Demands for presentations have also increased in area schools, senior centers and churches, such places include: Monte Vista Elementary, Centro Comunitario Rio Vista in Socorro, Pnorama Community Center and Catholic Church in San Elizario, Texas, Cultural Learning Center in Canutillo, Texas and Oz Glaze Senior Center in Horizon City, Texas.

Finally, CAFV have also seen the need to provide other services in these areas. In August we donated school supplies to families in need and in November we provided meals for Thanksgiving and in December of 2009 we were able to deliver toys to our most needy families in the rural areas. We also initiated our second annual “Appreciation Day Picnic” in Van Horn, which included raffles throughout the day and food for all who attended.

**Fiscal Year 2009-2010:**

- Community outreach provided the community with 247 presentations, educating 6,259 individuals.
- Volunteers provided CAFV with 7,056 hours of service.

*Familias Triunfadoras, Inc.*

Familias Triunfadoras, Inc. is located 12500 Socorro Road in San Elizario, Texas. It was founded on December 7, 2006. Familias Triunfadoras, Inc. is a 501(c) 3 women-led non-profit organization with a mission to empower women, children and families living in the colonias of El Paso County who are affected by domestic violence by providing programs that address family strengthening, community unity, economic self-sufficiency, asset building and affordable housing development. The Familias Triunfadoras, Inc. is a Nonprofit Owner-Builder Housing Provider certified by the Texas Department of Housing and Community Affairs (TDHCA). Familias Triunfadoras, Inc. has a full-time staff of 4 and a volunteer base of over 60 certified promotoras(es) and volunteers. The organization is funded in part by grants and contracts from the Texas Department of Housing and Community Affairs, Office of the Governor, Rio Grande Council of Government Area Agency on Aging, Susan G. Komen Foundation and the Our Fathers Foundation.

Core Family Focus:

- Generating economic opportunities through job creation, worker-owned cooperatives and micro-enterprise development.
- Strengthening community members’ skills and knowledge through construction skills development; English, GED and computer education; job preparedness and financial literacy.
- Promoting community development through, community organizing, neighborhood revitalization, asset building and affordable housing development.
- Building healthy communities through domestic violence support services, youth development and health awareness.

Demographics of Target Population

Number of Colonias	220
Ethnicity	98% Hispanic
Population	80,000
Poverty Level	45%
Population <25 years lacking high school diploma	50%
Average Household Income	\$12,000
Children participating in free school lunch program	97%
Single parent household without a husband present	17%
Poverty level of children under 18 in single parent households	81%
Households lacking potable water	40%
Households lacking natural gas	45%
Households lacking sewer	85%

Through the support of the Office of the Governor - Criminal Justice Division, Familias Triunfadoras, Inc. offers the “**Mujeres de las Colonias el Contra la Violencia (Colonia Women Against Violence)**”. The project is committed to ending the intergenerational cycle of domestic violence in the colonias by changing the attitudes, beliefs and behaviors of the Latino community in order to dispel the myth that domestic violence is acceptable in the Latino culture. The program focuses on assisting Latina victims who have been historically isolated due to language and cultural barriers, transportation issues, immigration status, and those who have distrustful attitudes towards the legal system. Our program also provides women the tools needed to become economic self sufficient in order to leave an abusive relationship permanently. The program is offered in San Elizario and Agua Dulce area colonias.

Stakeholder Statistics FY 2010

Program	Number Served
<b>Women’s Advocacy:</b> Providing one-on-one client advocacy to women by working in partnership with the victim to identify and address a wide variety of needs such as assisting them in obtaining emergency shelter, medical assistance, translation services, counseling, legal assistance, transportation or food and clothing during a crisis situation.	750
<b>Women’s Support Group (Platicas):</b> Holding weekly platica sessions (culturally relevant and linguistically appropriate dialogue) where participants are provided with a space to discuss domestic and dating violence openly free of distrust, fear, shame, and embarrassment. The support group identifies the root causes (social, emotional, financial, generational, matriarchal, and patriarchal issues) of domestic violence in the Latino community.	360
<b>Promotoras en Contra la Violencia (Direct Community Outreach):</b> Addressing domestic violence by going directly out to isolated colonias and into the homes, workplace, schools, stores and churches to inform women and youth on domestic violence and services available to victims and their families.	450
<b>Colonia Women in Education:</b> Engages women affected by domestic violence to pursue higher education by holding information workshops on financial aid and scholarships.	60
<b>Promotora Training:</b> In partnership with Día de la Mujer Latina, <i>promotora(es) de salud</i> from the San Elizario, Agua Dulce and Horizon colonias received a solid 160 hour Texas State Certified Training on various community issues and a certification from the Texas Department of State Health Services as community health workers.	35
<b>Tomando Control de Tu Salud:</b> Providing educational workshops on chronic disease and a matter of balance and falls curriculums.	75
<b>Leyendo es Poder (Reading is Power):</b> Encourages colonia parents, single mothers and fathers, grandparents and/or extended family members to read to and read with their children ages 4-10 years. This movement demonstrates how culture, history, tradition and everyday at-home activities such as singing, cooking and storytelling help young children develop early language skills.	45

<b>Ferias de Salud (Health Fairs):</b> Are health fairs that are organized in order to improve the health and wellbeing of people of all ages living in the colonias of El Paso County where participants receive free dental exams, vision testing, diabetes screenings, blood pressure testing, HIV testing and mammograms.	200
<b>Colonias Breast Cancer Awareness, Education and Outreach Project:</b> Provides colonia women information on how to reduce the risks of developing breast cancer. The project tracks residents who are at risk of developing breast cancer by assuring that they receive mammograms, cancer awareness and education.	300
<b>Familias Saludables Project (Healthy Families Project):</b> Engages colonia adults, youth, schools, and local governments in working together to address the most pressing environmental concerns affecting the quality of life along the U.S/Mexico Border Region such as poor water quality, ground water contamination, illegal dumping, lead based and chemical poisoning.	100
<b>Colonia Housing Redevelopment Project:</b> Is a community transformation plan that upgrades colonia housing stock in El Paso County through in-fill construction and/or rehabilitation of homes that need major repairs utilizing funding from the Texas Department of Housing and Community Affairs. The Familias Triunfadoras, Inc. currently administers a Texas Bootstrap Loan Program and packages loan applications for qualifying families access a 30 year loan of up to \$45,000 to build or upgrade their homes at 0% interest.	35
<b>Familias Dignas Campaign:</b> The campaign raises funding and construction materials for repairs of homes owned by the elderly, unemployed and the disabled living on fixed incomes. These residents usually will not qualify for State housing projects due to lack of income and credit	10
<b>Give a Smile to a Colonia Child:</b> Annual Christmas toy drive that provides donated toys to children every year.	1,000
<b>2010 Census outreach:</b> Assisted the border movement in reaching hard to reach colonia residents to participate in the census by holding community workshops.	500
<b>Total:</b>	<b>4,070</b>

**Big Brothers, Big Sisters of El Paso**

This program assists in preventing substance abuse, gang involvement, and other delinquent behaviors by promoting a safe and drug free learning environment through cooperation with schools and parents, by forming mutually beneficial mentoring relationships between high school volunteers and elementary school children.

As of 2007-2008, 161 surveys from parents/guardians were randomly assessed to identify the characteristics and trends for enrolled youth. Parents responded to a prompt to “Check off any of the following situations your child has experienced in his/her lifetime.”

<b>Life Situation Responses</b>	
<i>Enrolled youth who have experienced these conditions/situations in their lifetimes</i>	
<b>41% of our youth have 3 or more of these factors in their lives in addition to poverty (90%) and living in a single-parent household (100%)</b>	
Abuse/Neglect	20%
Deceased Parent	10%
Emotional/Behavioral Problems	42%
Learning Disability	17%
ADD/ADHD	38%
Teen Parent Female	5%
Probation	8%
Drug/Alcohol Use	11%
Truancy	4%
Adjudicated Delinquent	4%
AIDS	2%
Special Ed./Developmental Delay	17%
Incarcerated Parent	16%

- 63% of enrolled youth have a diagnosis or challenge directly affecting academic success.

**Canutillo Independent School District  
High School Biggs Mentoring Project**  
*(Research Funded by Paso Del Norte Health Foundation)*

During the 2007-2008 school years, high school mentors were utilized to provide mentoring services to elementary school youth in Canutillo. For the first time, a separate analysis has been conducted solely on the effects of the High School Mentoring Program -- on the *mentor*. This is groundbreaking research that has been shared with the Big Brothers Big Sisters National Office and the National Mentoring Center.

**Program Outcome Evaluation Results Through 2007**

89% of parents say mentoring has improved their child’s chances at academic success *Among parents who felt these areas were a concern for their child, the following results were reported 6 months into the mentor/child relation*



## High School Mentor Survey Responses

<b>Why these Children need <i>and</i> want a Mentor</b> <i>Survey Comments from Parents &amp; Staff</i>
Angel needs a positive male role model. I have been a single parent for 10 years.
In one year, lost dad and home – went to new school and had a new brother.
Father has Alzheimer's.
No mother.
Accused of pulling weapon on other child.
Child is on house arrest.
Mom in prison for trafficking. Been in for about a year.
Misses his dad. Really needs a Big Brother. Very intelligent, very good, kind, sweet kid.

<b>Parents Report on Mentoring Impact</b>			
<b>Parents said their children improved or maintained strengths in the following areas:</b>			
99.34%	Self-confidence	100.00%	Ability to avoid substance abuse
89.00%	Academic success	100.00%	Ability to avoid early parenting
99.32%	Able to express feelings	100.00%	Shows trust toward me
96.60%	Attitude toward school	97.03%	Respects other cultures
97.58%	Class participation	98.54%	Relationship with family
95.04%	Classroom behavior	98.28%	Relationship with peers
98.04%	Ability to avoid delinquency	96.62%	Ability to make decisions

<b>(Of those who felt they needed help in these areas)</b>	
<b>Because of our mentoring relationship, I...</b>	<b>Total Program Youth With Asset</b>
feel like there are more people who care about me and are willing to help me.	96.88%
have a greater sense of responsibility.	100.00%
am more honest.	93.94%
am better able to resist using alcohol and other drugs.	100.00%
am better able to resist joining in on gang activity.	100.00%
feel my school district believes I am a valuable resource.	92.59%
feel that my mentee's teacher was supportive of my mentoring relationship.	100.00%
am a better person.	100.00%
feel surer of myself.	94.44%
have a more positive view of my future.	97.14%
am better able to teach someone.	96.88%
understand how to be a better role model.	94.29%

**El Paso Municipal Court Traffic Safety Initiatives 2009**  
**El Paso Municipal Court**

**THE CITY EL PASO MUNICIPAL COURT**

The City of El Paso Municipal Court continues its commitment in promoting traffic safety awareness in the community. It has implemented various traffic safety initiatives and community outreach programs in conjunction with the El Paso Police Department Safe Communities Program. Along with these traffic safety initiatives, the Municipal Court is committed to working with state and community agencies to reduce crime committed by minors and juveniles under the age of twenty-one by intervening with the juvenile offender at the receipt of a Class C citation to stop the escalation of criminal activity at the juvenile's first entry into the Criminal Justice System.

The El Paso Municipal Court processed a total of 7,017 juvenile Class C misdemeanor offenses in 2010. The following were the most prevalent violation:

- Curfew 1597
- No Operators License 708
- No Insurance 569
- Theft 560
- Alcohol Related 459
- Disorderly Conduct 476
- Speeding on Roadway 284
- Drug Paraphernalia 180
- Tobacco 177
- Marker Possession 114

Other high volume violations include traffic violations such as speeding, stop signs and red light violations, no operator's license violations, and failure to maintain financial responsibility violations. These traffic violations indicate reckless behavior that undermines the safety of juvenile drivers in the community (JIMS Database List Stats 2009).

**Accomplishments and New Initiatives in 2009-2010**

In December 2009, the Municipal Court implemented a new program called the "Character and Responsibility Program," with the purpose of improving character/integrity at the high schools and middle schools within the El Paso Independent School District. This new program is also designed to foster juveniles the strength to resist antisocial and irresponsible peer pressure and instead to respect local, state and federal laws. In this program, the municipal court sentencing coordinator visits middle school and high school alternative classes and "In School Suspension" classes. They provide presentations on Juvenile Court Procedures and a presentation on Character based on the "Six Pillars of Character." Furthermore, in 2009 the court included a segment on traffic safety by utilizing the Traffic Safety video clips provided to the court by TxDOT and distributed the "Texas Road Tips" booklet.

Among other initiatives the court has successfully implemented life skill classes for juveniles and continues with great success. These classes include a traffic safety, a segment on tobacco effects, a segment on crime and consequences, and a presentation on drug trafficking provided by the El Paso County Attorney's office. Every juvenile that is sentenced performs community service and must attend the life skills classes. In 2008, three hundred sixty-eight students attended these classes. They are held bi-monthly at the Municipal Court and the "Texas Road Tips" pamphlets are distributed to all juveniles in attendance.

Another program the court initiated in 2008 and will continue in 2009 is based on a curriculum provided to the court by the Texas Attorney General entitled "Crime and Consequences." The curriculum is used when a Judge requires a juvenile to attend a specific class based on the offense committed. The curriculum offers lessons on the Juvenile Justice System in Texas; Getting in Trouble in School: school crime and discipline overview; Property Crime; Theft Offenses; Alcohol, Drugs, and Tobacco; Assault; Hate Crimes in Texas; Truancy; Gangs, Guns, and Violence; Making Healthy Choices. The curriculum includes a video clip about juveniles serving time at the Texas Youth Commission.

### **Community Outreach**

Public outreach and community partnerships are vital components of the Municipal Court for making a difference in the community and for the support of the implementation of programs the Court offers the citizens of El Paso. In March 2008, the El Paso Police Department awarded the "Spirit of Unity Award" to the Municipal Court for its partnership with the department and for holding the Life Skills classes in which a Police Officer provides the Traffic Safety presentation to Municipal Court juvenile defendants.

The Municipal Court staff also serves on various boards and committees to address quality of life issues in the community. The Municipal Court received special recognition this past year in December 2008 by the Smoke Free Paso Del Norte coalition for its support in making El Paso a smoke free city. The Municipal Court Sentencing Coordinator attends the Tobacco Network (Smoke Free Paso Del Norte coalition) monthly meeting, where different agencies meet and serve to advise the Network on policy, legislation, and community initiatives. The Court's Sentencing Coordinator also serves on the Teen Court Advisory Board and the Court continues its partnership with the County Attorney's Office. Both entities established an inter-local agreement to refer eligible juveniles to participate in Teen Court. The agreement was established since November 2004.

The Municipal Court has been a member of the Youth Initiative Program (YIP) since January 2006. The program brings together law enforcement agencies, the public and private agencies once a month to promote and support community partnerships and address youth issues through prevention and interventions services. In September 2008, the Municipal Court joined the Multi Agency Referral System (MARS), which was developed by YIP and in partnership with school districts, provides information services and case management for students. This is a collaborative case management effort to assist school administrators. It was out of this collaboration and concerns about juvenile behavior in schools voiced by school administrators that the "Character and Responsibility" program was developed by the Municipal Court to assist the El Paso School District.

Presentations to local civic groups and organizations are also part of the Court's public outreach commitment. The Court provides presentations at local schools to juveniles and school administrators to inform them about juvenile court procedures. Furthermore, organizations will also request the court to provide presentations for the purpose of informing the public about the different services the court provides.

In 2009 local schools have requested the court to provide presentations at their Parent Teacher meetings to inform parents about their children's responsibilities when they have been issued a citation. During these meetings in 2009, the Court distributed materials to parent, teachers, and students provided by TxDOT and the Police Department. Materials such as, the Texas Road Tips book, pens, and pamphlets have also been distributed.

The goal of the Municipal Court Community Service Program is to provide meaningful community service projects to serve as a deterrent to recidivism and to promote responsible civic behavior. Moreover, community service assignments benefit the community and help the offender reconnect with their community. In April 25, 2008, juvenile defendants required to perform community service participated in "Global Youth Service Day 2008." The court selected a local pregnancy shelter center for a project and the Municipal Court's Sentencing Coordinator recruited juveniles from a local high school along with juvenile defendants to help renovate the shelter. From January 2008 until the day of the project in April 2008, students worked hard to solicit donations and recruit other volunteers to assist during the event. Over 100 volunteers including students, juvenile defendants, teachers, and several contractors fixed doors, painted walls, created a mural, put up a playground for kids, and planted trees at the shelter. Establishing partnerships with other community agencies and non-profit organizations is a vital component for the success of the Court's community service program. Currently, over sixty agencies participate in the court's community service program, including a City Department at the airport that has indigent adult offenders performing community service. Furthermore, in 2008, the court established a partnership with local schools to send juveniles to perform community service during and after school. Municipal Court staff also helps out in the community. Every year the staff chooses a charitable organization to donate presents, food, or blankets. In 2008, for Christmas, the staff chose to donate non-perishable food items to the Paso Del Norte Food Bank.

Ms. Richard Momsen, El Paso Municipal Clerk, continues to take part in the City's Neighborhood Leadership Academy by providing a power-point presentation at each academy where information is provided to aspiring community leaders about the functions and services provided to the community by City Clerk's and Municipal Court departments for the purpose of providing to them a working knowledge and essential skills to become community leaders. Additionally, the Municipal Clerk continues to serve as a board member of the Rio Grande Council of Governments CJD Committee. Participation on this committee is crucial because as part of the alliance of non-profit groups, faith-based organizations, and other advocacy groups in the region. The Municipal Clerk assists in identifying urban needs and priorities that are subsequently funded with federal and state funds through the office of the Governor.

### **Other Court Programs**

Finally in 2009, the court has continued to provide defendants with the following opportunities that will address traffic safety in the El Paso Community:

- Defensive Driving is granted by Municipal Court Judges to defendants that qualify to getting their tickets dismissed.
- A Motorcycle class is offered by the Police Department for defendants to attend the motorcycle safety class as part of their court sentence and attend the 6 hour course.
- Child safety classes are court sentenced and provided at El Paso County's Thomason Hospital and by the Police Department to all court defendants.

- The Alcohol Education Program for minors is court ordered to all minors who receive a ticket and classes are provided by Mothers Against Drunk Drivers (M.A.D.D), Total Quality Management Education Center, Academy School of Careers, S.V.M. Defensive Driving, and Drug and Alcohol Driving Awareness Program (DTA-DADAP).
- Appeal hearings are held at the Municipal Court for red light camera violators and are handled by the Administrative Hearing Officer for those wishing to contest their citation.
- Warrant Roundups are held periodically, in conjunction with the El Paso Police Department and the County Attorney's office. In addition to this, checkpoints are held by the Police Department. At the checkpoint, an officer remains in constant contact with the Court's warrant division to check on outstanding warrants.
- The Scofflaw Program, an inter-local agreement with the County of El Paso County Tax Assessor Victor Flores and TXDOT, denies vehicle registration to warrant holders.
- Defensive Driving Certification for Municipal Court Staff is required of all Municipal Court staff with driving duties and who will operate a city vehicle. They must attend a defensive driving class within 30 days of being assigned driving duties and must repeat the training every year.

## *Victory Warriors Drill and Dance*

In 1993 the Victory Warriors Drill and Dance began activities for the youth who lived in Northeast El Paso. The focus of the program shifted in 1997 to include an after school academy for youth 6 - 17. The after-school youth from eleven schools, two school districts, private schools and four zip codes. Victory Warriors Drill Academy is a non-profit community based after-school academy. Victory Warriors has a history of more than ten years of community service. The organization is a non-profit organization that is devoted to mentoring and strengthening families and youth. The Victory Warriors program has community, parents and staff support. It is primarily based in Northeast El Paso. The Victory Warriors project provides community activities for more than 150 youth and families, primarily in Northeast El Paso.

Currently fifty-eight participants are enrolled in the dance and drill academy. Participants are in drill or dance five days weekly. They have performances, training, and field trips with more than fifty participants.

### Target Population

The goal of this grant is to reach the targeted population which includes all youth between ten and twelve years of age and their families. The primary location is in the northeast sector of El Paso, specifically in the 79924 zip code. Approximately 250 youth and parents will be served by these programs in 2010 to 2011 and approximately 100 youth from the 79924 zip code.

Historically, the border regions of the State of Texas suffer from an inadequate supply of services and a very low tax base to provide required services or art activities. According to information provided by the El Paso Human Services, Inc. the Community Youth Development Project in northeast El Paso the 79924 zip code has a population of 59,052 persons of whom at least 8,500 are children/youth between ten to seventeen years of age. Similar to its adjoining neighbor on the lower Dyer Street and Ft. Bliss community, it is characterized by a high incidence of juvenile crime, unemployment, substance abuse, and adolescent pregnancy. The neighborhood demographics indicate a transitional community that does not represent the majority Hispanic population within El Paso County (70%). While only 59% of the population is Hispanic they are identified those assimilating and will be in need of language interpretation; which can be provided by Project Change – Victory Warriors programs. The El Paso Police Department Gang Unit is anticipating a rise in gang related activity throughout the City as a result of an influx of 20,000 and 27,000 family members relocating to Fort Bliss. Recent reports have identified increased participation in gangs among U.S. soldiers; and while the Northeast already has a significant amount of Military population and retirees it will also have to address a potential increase in gang related crime as a result of base expansion. Violent interactions such as theft, local gangs and drugs are also likely to rise. There is a great need for youth services within the neighborhood. Increased access to recreational and preventative programs will give neighborhood youths alternatives to joining gangs and becoming substance abusers. Educational programs are necessary as well to increase educational attainment and decrease the dropout rate in the area neighborhood.

***After School Academy Programs***

Demographics	
Hispanic	134
Caucasian	12
African American	15
Native American	0
Other	4
Age	6-17
Gender: Male	79
Female	86
Total Number of youth served	165
Total hours of service	8,728

***Court Referrals***

Demographics	
Hispanic	17
Caucasian	1
African American	1
Native American	0
Other	1
Age	10-17
Referrals	20
Gender: Male	14
Female	6
Hours completed	190
Returns	0
Enrolled in the Victory Warriors program	4

### *Parent Academy*

Victory Warriors Drill and Dance Academy is eighteen year old early intervention and prevention program servicing "High Risk" youth in grades 1st to 12<sup>th</sup> grades that are at risk of educational failure, teen pregnancy, truancy and juvenile delinquency.

Project Change El Paso and Victory Warriors Drill, Dance and After School Academy a partnership born out of the strengths of both organizations.

During the last year victory warriors discovered parent with little education were not equipped to identify the educational needs of their school age children, which led to the start of Victory Warriors Parent Academy. The Parent Academy offers parent's classes by parent educators trained in child development to help parents understand appropriate expectations for each stage of their child's development; to encourage learning opportunities, and to promote strong parent-child relationships. The program includes group meetings of participating families; and family outings that focus on discovering El Paso and New Mexico area museums, and attractions through free tours. The Parent Academy is a collaborative community effort that includes schools, businesses, colleges, law enforcement, local health and welfare agencies, and private nonprofit agencies involved in education programs and services for parents of school age children. The Victory Warriors Parent Academy aims to provide services to families residing within the Lower Dyer area, who choose to participate. The focus is strengthening parents' positive involvement as their children's first teachers, providing parents the knowledge and education necessary to prepare their children for success in school life, and become powerful mentors for their children.

Classes are scheduled during evening and weekend to address two needs: (a) to work together to most effectively change child behavior; and (b) manage youth lacked sufficient information, skills and support, and are co-facilitated by school, law enforcement, community mental health professionals and Victory Warriors Academy and is designed to meet the needs of the parents and community. After each session parents complete a questionnaire and their comments regarding the classes help in planning for future classes.

The program will provide parents with information, resources and support to strengthen in their positive involvement as their children's first educators. It provides parents the knowledge and education necessary to prepare their children for success in school life. The parents also become powerful mentors in their children's lives with support from this program. Extension of the parent and family component will include family focused activities, cultural education, and parenting classes. Transportation will be provided to and from schedules parent activities which proves to be a successful part of the program.

<b>Total Registered/Applicants</b>	<b>Numbers</b>	<b>Percentage</b>	
	76		
<i>Females</i>	75	98.68 %	
<i>Males</i>	1	1.32%	
<b>Total Attended</b>	70	92%	
<i>V W Parents</i>	28	36.84%	
<i>Grandparents</i>	7	9.2%	
<i>Community Adults</i>	9	11.84%	
<i>Educators</i>	17	22.37%	
<i>Business /Hippy</i>	9	11.84%	
<b>No Show Applicants</b>	6	8%	
<b>Participants Attended</b>	70	92%	
	<i>1-9 Classes (58)</i>	76.31%	
	<i>10 or More Classes (12)</i>	15.78%	<i>Must attend twenty classes to received a diploma and at least ten to receive certificate</i>
<b>Diploma Recipients</b>	9	12%	
<b>Certificates Received</b>	10	13%	
<b>Total Graduates</b>	19	25%	
<b>Race/Ethnicity</b>			
<i>Hispanic</i>	69	90.8%	
<i>Caucasian</i>	1	1.3%	
<i>African American</i>	4	5.3%	
<i>Native American</i>	0	0%	
<i>Other</i>	2	2.6%	

### *Advocacy Center for the Children of El Paso*

The Advocacy Center for the Children of El Paso (ACCEP) helps reduce the trauma for young victims by coordinating professional agency investigations, providing a child friendly environment, forensic interviews, immediate crisis counseling, victims advocacy and assistance for primary victims and their non-offending family members. In year 2008, ACCEP helped 282 children under the age of five, 587 children between six and twelve and 318 children between the ages of thirteen and seventeen.

ACCEP is the only provider assisting child victims when are first identified as victims of severe physical or sexual abuse in El Paso County.

- Our goal, one Forensic Interview which prevents the victimized child from being interviewed repeatedly, and routed all over town. Children do not talk to different agencies and different people at different times. The child not having to repeatedly relive their attack by being interviewed over and over substantially reduces the trauma inflicted on the child throughout the investigation process. Our neutral fact-finding, trained professional (Forensic Interviewer) educates jurors, community members, and testifies on behalf of child victims.
- We work collaboratively with the District Attorney's Office, County Attorney's Office, Child Protective Services, Federal Bureau of Investigation, West Texas Probation Department, and Office of the Texas Attorney General. ACCEP has also worked collaboratively with the Federal Bureau of Investigation and Immigration and Custom's Enforcement. Everyone works together for the best interest of the child victim.
- Our staff provides forensic interviews of children, crisis counseling, transportation, medical and long-term counseling referral services free of charge. We also assist families with the Crime Victims Compensation application and judicial process. We help child victims and their families to the best of our ability at no cost to the child or family.
- We provide complete supervision of the child while on campus. Snacks, meals, diapers, clothes, or almost any other immediate need that the child may have is given while at the ACCEP facility. The Center also provides care packages of clothing, toiletries, diapers, and food items as needed for victimized families

Joint activities in coordination with other agencies: Working with us, and co-housed at ACCEP are representatives from six collaborating agencies:

- County Attorney's Office, they are involved with cases that involve a child hurting a child (that meets the criteria of severe physical and/or sexual abuse). Unfortunately, the Center now averages over 150 cases each year involving children victimizing children.
- District Attorney's Office, they have three Assistant District Attorneys who alternate weekly being at our Center, they specialize in crimes against children.
- El Paso Police Department, they have 12 detectives, two sergeants and a lieutenant co-housed at our Center, who specialize in crimes against children. The entire Crimes Against Children Section of the El Paso Police Department is on site. This expedites the waiting process for child victims brought directly to our facility.
- El Paso Sheriff's Department, they have three detectives (their whole unit) housed at our Center who provide expertise in crimes against children for all of El Paso County including Socorro, Fabens, San Elizario, Vinton, Alto Vista, Clint, Horizon City, Tornillo, Westway, Ysleta, and Anthony.
- Texas Department of Protective and Regulatory Services, they have three dedicated Child Sexual Abuse Specialists co-housed at our facility, and also co-housed with us are the only two Child Care Licensing Investigators for El Paso County. This communication is invaluable while working joint investigations.

Child victims of severe physical or sexual abuse and their non-offending family members are provided services from the Advocacy Center for the Children of El Paso on a priority basis, seven days a week, 24 hours a day, as required. The Advocacy Center for the Children of El Paso assists over 1,300 victimized children on an annual basis. It is predicted that number of child abuse cases will be steady and increase due to the predicted growth of families to the El Paso area from the military population increase to Ft. Bliss.

For the past ten years ACCEP has coordinated the Southwest Crimes Against Children's Conference in El Paso working collaboratively with the District Attorney's Office, County Attorney's Office, Child Protective Services, Federal Bureau of Investigation, West Texas Probation Department, and Office of the Texas Attorney General. The conference has provided specialized training to over 500 law enforcement, victim's assistance professionals, prosecutors, and other interested professionals to help increase skills in professionals investigating and prosecuting child abuse cases. Providing Continuing Legal Education (CLE), Continuing Education Credits (CEU), and law enforcement (TCLEOSE) credit for professionals.

The Center also works with school aged children with the P.S. Its My Body Happy Bear Program to teach child abuse prevention and safety to children aged 5-7. ACCEP also collaborates with the Center for Family Violence on their Paso Del Norte Health Foundation "No Means No" program focusing on sexual assault prevention and education for high school aged children.

Reducing the trauma inflicted on child victims of sexual or severe physical abuse. Providing timely assistance and advocacy for child victims and non-offending family members. Putting victimized children on the road to healing. Educating our community on the important stages of disclosure, reporting, preventing and detecting child abuse, and offering specialized training to law enforcement, Investigators, and professionals who worked with children is part of the Advocacy Center for the Children of El Paso's mission to provide community education and provide healing and timely services for child victims and their family members.

**ACCEP** served total client participation (total number of times all clients were assisted July 2008 to June 2009):

Total number of victims: 1192	Physical/Sexual: 1075	Other abuse: 202
Ages of Victims (under 5): 282	Between 6-12: 587	Between 13-17: 318
Gender of Victims (Male): 349	Female: 843	Over 18: 5
Crisis Counseling: 261	Follow-up Services: 343	Therapy : 208
Information/Referrals: 469	Justice Support: 175	Assist. Filing Victims Crimes Comp: 214
Personal Advocacy: 283	Telephone Contact:: 323	Other (below) 684

### *Juvenile Probation Department*

The latest annual report put out by the Texas Juvenile Probation Commission (TJPC) was published January of 2007 and contained statistics from the 2006 calendar year. The commission reported an increase of 1,488 (1%) total referrals from the previous year. Total delinquent offenses decreased by .8% from 2005, but felony offense referrals increased by .8%, while misdemeanor offenses decreased by .8% across the state. Interestingly males and females are now equally represented in the system with 51% being male and 49% being female. However, males account for 73% of the referrals Hispanics account for 45% of referrals made. In a study comparing crime frequency in 1995 versus 2003; only sexual assault and drug related crimes have shown an increase. However, a comparison of violent felony offenses between 2005 and 2006 indicates that homicide, aggravated assault and sexual assault referrals by 16%, 1% and 3% respectively from 2005. Below is a chart outlining statistical information related to juvenile crime in the El Paso area for the 2002 – 2009 period.

(Please see the charts on the following pages)

<b>Misdemeanor A &amp; B</b>						
<b>Offense Type</b>	<b>2004</b>	<b>2005</b>	<b>2006</b>	<b>2007</b>	<b>2008</b>	<b>2009</b>
Weapon Violation	11	29	15	13	12	5
Assault	451	478	522	450	430	429
Theft	327	216	306	289	304	362
Drug Offense	363	297	380	374	433	434
Other Misdemeanor	398	404	422	422	463	353
<b>Total # of Misdemeanors</b>	<b>1,550</b>	<b>1,424</b>	<b>1,645</b>	<b>1,545</b>	<b>1,642</b>	<b>1,583</b>
Violation of Probation	260	366	363	331	488	381
Contempt	9	4	11	3	2	2
Children in Need of Supervision	14	6	8	16	6	2
<b>Total # of other Referrals</b>	<b>283</b>	<b>376</b>	<b>382</b>	<b>350</b>	<b>496</b>	<b>385</b>
<b>Total # of Misdemeanor Referrals</b>	<b>1,833</b>	<b>1,800</b>	<b>2,027</b>	<b>2,612</b>	<b>2,848</b>	<b>1,968</b>

<b>Felony Offenses</b>						
<b>Offense Type</b>	<b>2004</b>	<b>2005</b>	<b>2006</b>	<b>2007</b>	<b>2008</b>	<b>2009</b>
Homicide	3	2	2	1	0	1
Attempted Homicide	3	0	9	2	0	0
Sexual Assault	54	78	64	58	26	33
Robbery	35	25	29	39	25	23
Aggravated Assault	258	253	182	177	163	146
Burglary	122	133	199	125	150	127
Theft	30	11	21	17	20	13
Motor Vehicle Theft	33	33	32	25	23	19
Drug Offense	89	97	113	67	76	65
Weapon Violation	21	27	29	21	21	27
Other Felony	176	145	213	185	206	163
<b>Total Felony Referrals</b>	<b>824</b>	<b>804</b>	<b>893</b>	<b>717</b>	<b>710</b>	<b>617</b>
<b>Total # of Referrals per year</b>	<b>2,657</b>	<b>2,604</b>	<b>2,920</b>	<b>2,612</b>	<b>2,848</b>	<b>2,585</b>

Finally, for the past ten years, El Paso has seen a marked increase in the number of juveniles brought in on felony drug charges. It has become normal means of operation for drug cartels to use juveniles to carry drugs across the border. Between 1993 and 2001, the county saw an increase of almost 600% in felony drug crimes committed by juveniles. Prosecutorial efforts have focused on the problem and, over the past 3 years the number of juveniles brought in on felony drug charges has decreased significantly by almost one-half. Nonetheless, compared to the early 1990's, drug trafficking by juveniles remains a major local concern for law enforcement officials.

Only a portion of the cases referred to juvenile authorities actually end up with criminal cases being filed. A large portion of the children referred to the Juvenile Probation Department (JPD) receive services, but their referrals never reach the court. The following chart compares the number of cases referred annually with the number of court cases (petitions) filed.

Year	Est. Juvenile Population	Violent Felonies	Other Felonies	Other Delinquency	Total # of Referrals	Res. Placements	TYC Commitments
2004	84,404	353	471	1,550	2,048	73	71
2005	84,404	358	446	1,424	1,990	69	49
2006	84,404	680	213	1,645	2,242	82	43
2007	84,404	532	185	1,895	2,013	47	50
2008	84,404	214	496	2,138	2,848	29	25
2009	84,404	203	414	1,968	2,585	28	25

	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Total Referrals	2,657	2,604	2,920	2,612	2,848	2,585
Petitions Filed	1,144	1,148	1,071	1,337	1,083	1,154
Rate of filing cases	43%	44%	37%	52%	38%	45%

Part of the reason for the difference between the number of referrals and the number of cases with petitions filed is many of the cases referred to juvenile authorities fail to involve behavior considered criminal under the law. The difference between bad behavior and criminal behavior is not always clear to persons making referrals. The data shows a trend in El Paso of filing a decreasing number of criminal cases each year although there was an increase in 2006. A pattern has been identified for the referral of cases to JPD that do not involve criminal behavior. Stated otherwise, there is a trend toward criminalizing behavior problems, particularly as schools have become more restricted in the disciplinary options (zero-tolerance policies). Juvenile prosecutors believe there is a need to train school and law enforcement officials the difference between bad behavior and criminal behavior. Reducing the number of inappropriate referrals will not reduce the number of cases that truly involve crime; it will result in juvenile authorities utilizing their resources more appropriately.

According to 2003 statewide statistics, juvenile crime in El Paso occurred at a lower rate than statewide. For every 1,000 juveniles in the population, the crime rate in El Paso was 33.70 versus a state rate of 43.10. Data reported by the TJPC tends to reinforce the perception of El Paso as a relatively safe city despite the lower rate of reduction of juvenile crime in El Paso compared to the State as a whole. The data for 2002-2006 shows that in El Paso County, a lower percentage of eligible juveniles are referred to the JPD than is the norm for the state. In fact, El Paso is consistently the lowest of the major urban areas and is more than a third below the state norm. For a comparison of crime rates in the seven largest Texas counties, see the table 15 below.

<b>Referral Rates Per 1,000 Population</b>	<b>Year 2002</b>	<b>Year 2003</b>	<b>Year 2004</b>	<b>Year 2005</b>	<b>Change 2006 +/-</b>
Bexar County	54.50	59.50	61.60	59.09	62.00 +
Dallas County	37.00	36.75	38.67	40.46	38.80 -
<b>El Paso County</b>	<b>33.50</b>	<b>35.16</b>	<b>30.56</b>	<b>29.92</b>	<b>33.70 +</b>
Harris County	37.40	38.97	42.66	38.19	43.10 +
Nueces County	89.30	91.77	94.67	77.63	71.60 -
Tarrant County	45.40	41.61	40.09	40.12	37.40 -
Travis County	56.20	56.95	57.20	60.57	64.80+
<b>State of Texas</b>	<b>44.60</b>	<b>44.41</b>	<b>43.91</b>	<b>41.22</b>	<b>43.10+</b>

Contributing to the issue of juvenile crime in Texas is the issue of substance abuse. While the overall juvenile crime rate is generally low when compared to other urban counties, El Paso County is troubled by a significant problem with alcohol and marijuana abuse amongst its youth.

Drug and alcohol abuse among teens is a problem in this county like many others. The closeness of the border has exacerbated that issue, at least where access to alcohol is concerned. El Paso shows a substantially higher rate of referrals for alcohol abuse than the rest of the state. Of the total number of admissions to the DSHS sponsored treatment programs, treatment for alcohol abuse counted for 25% of the referrals in both 2001 and 2002. In other counties alcohol abuse only accounts for 2% to 6% of the referrals.

The highest percentage of El Paso juveniles referred to DSHS is for marijuana use. In 2002, referrals for marijuana use were approximately 65%, which is similar to but slightly lower than teens in other counties. El Paso juveniles abuse a narrow range of drugs, unlike other counties.

The highest percentage of El Paso juveniles referred to DSHS is for marijuana use. In 2002, referrals for marijuana use were approximately 65%, which is similar to but slightly lower than teens in other counties. El Paso juveniles abuse a narrow range of drugs, unlike other counties.

The range of programs used to address the needs of juveniles in El Paso begins with various levels of supervised probation within the community and adds specialized programs to treat specific needs of the individuals involved. A program now in its fourth year of operation in El Paso, was created to address the drug abuse issues that many youth are facing in the community. The Juvenile Drug Court, which operates out of the Juvenile Probation Department in collaboration with the 409<sup>th</sup> District Court. In its first year it was a gender specific program for girls that addressed the needs of ten girls in fiscal year 2004 and in August 2005 a male track was added to the program. The program has the capacity to handle twelve girls and 12 boys per year at this point.

Outcome data indicates that since the programs implementation through June 20, 2008 a total of 7,737 drug screens were administered and 97% were negative for drugs.

In addition to the drug court program two intensive in-home counseling programs are offered to address the needs of children who are at risk of out-of-home placement due to the instability of their family environment and/or mental health problems existing in the home on the part of the juvenile or the parents. One of these programs is the Family Preservation Program that was partially funded through the Juvenile Probation Commission and partially from the county budget. In a recent study of this program that covered a period of one year and ten months, 116 cases were reviewed. Of these 90 juveniles successfully completed the program (78%) and of these 90 cases, 70 (77%) were able to remain in the community without needing to be removed from their homes.

The other intensive in-home program is jointly funded by the Juvenile Probation Commission (TJPC) and the Juvenile Probation Department. The Special Needs Diversionary Program (SNDP). The program consists of a joint effort between the JPD and Pinnacle Social Services. The SNDP program provides intensive in home mental health clinical and case management services to youth and families in their home. The goal of the program is to work with justice involved who meet program criteria and whom have a priority mental health diagnosis and are in crisis and at risk of being removed from their home. The program was redesigned in 2006 and outcomes indicate that 83% of the population served successfully completed the program compared to an average 55% completion rate for the previous four years before the redesign. This program was formally called as TCOOMMI as it was a collaborative effort between TJPC and the Texas Commission on Offenders with Mental and Medical Impairments.

It should be noted that El Paso County Juvenile Probation began contracting for in-home services in 1998 due to several factors that made residential treatment problematic. The primary issue was the lack of a quality treatment facility in the El Paso area that offered the level of care required by our delinquent population. As a result, children were frequently transported to distant facilities across the state, which made it impossible to involve the family in the treatment process. Therefore, children were stabilized and treated in a highly structured environment in isolation from their families. However, upon return to their families and former neighborhood environment, they quickly reverted to former problematic behaviors, because the cause of the problem was not simply internal to the children, but existed in the family system and in the community in which they lived. It became imperative to address the system as a whole in order to obtain enduring results from the treatment process. Naturally, the cost of residential treatment was another relevant factor as the number of placements required was costing the county over \$2,000,000.00 a year, a very high cost for very poor results.

Unfortunately, as noted above, 47 juveniles still required removal from the home last year and were placed in residential treatment centers. An additional 84 juveniles were removed from the home and placed in the El Paso JPD's boot camp program that consists of both a substance abuse treatment component and/or a behavior modification component. This program has separate units for handling males and females. Due to the problems related to residential placement discussed above, intensive in-home services are often provided to a family upon a juvenile's release from placement to assist in the reintegration process and to provide the support systems needed to maintain the gains the juvenile has made during placement. This has greatly enhanced long-term results, but is obviously costly, as it involves payment for both levels of service.

In fiscal year 2006, there were 2,912 statewide commitments to the Texas Youth Commission (TYC), which is an increase of 414 juveniles over the number committed in 2001. Of these, 50 commitments came from the El Paso area, accounting for approximately 2% of the total TYC commitments for the year. Over the

past six years, the relative percentage and the actual numbers of juveniles committed to TYC facilities from El Paso have remained relatively steady with the exception of 2003-2004 where there was an increase in the number of commitments. Over the last six years the average number of juveniles committed to TYC is 54 youth. Commitments to TYC are generally related to the seriousness of the crime or intensive needs that can only be handled in a long-term secure setting.

Some interesting statistics have been gathered regarding the characteristics of TYC offenders that we should consider in prevention/treatment planning within our communities. It was noted that the median age of offenders at the time of commitment is 16, yet median academic level is at 5<sup>th</sup> grade level in math and reading, which places them five years behind their peers. It was also noted that 79% of the offenders had IQ scores below the mean score of 100. This would appear to indicate that our most serious and/or habitual offenders have poorer cognitive skills, which would be reflected in their inability to reason effectively, solve problems successfully, and cope with stress adequately. It would also impact their level of social and moral development, which requires complex reasoning abilities in today's society. Not surprisingly, therefore, 49% of the offenders have a high need for drug treatment (reflecting both a coping and socializing mechanism) while 45% have severe mental health problems. In addition to their personal deficits, these children come from backgrounds characterized by poverty (64%), unmarried, divorced, or separated parents (76%), and environments characterized as chaotic (79%). The combination of lessened personal skills and exceptionally stressful living conditions appears to be lethal to their successful pro-social development. Counteracting these forces in the lives of our youth is one of the greatest challenges to successful community planning.

According to the TJPC, violent crime referrals for juveniles peaked in 1994, and by 2001 had declined by 27% statewide. However, between 2006 and 2007 violent offenses in El Paso decreased by 27%. Violent crime includes murder, attempted homicide, rape, robbery, and aggravated assault. During the same time period Class A and B misdemeanors decreased by 6%. Referrals for drug offenses experienced a decline from only 493 in 2006 to 441 in 2007.

Violent felonies have the most dramatic impact on the lives of people-both perpetrators and victims. As the data above indicates, El Paso experiences proportionally more violent juvenile behavior than in other areas, and that behavior is reflected in referrals to the JPD.

In El Paso, each day, approximately 3000 students drop out of school. As of January 1998, there were over 5,500 youth and adult gang members involved with the 330 youth street gangs in El Paso alone. Juvenile crime and gang-related violence and arrests are increasing at a rapid rate and school drop-out rates are soaring.

As is the case with adult offenders, an inordinate number of juveniles are involved in drugs and drug abuse. The easy proximity of Ciudad Juarez and its lax enforcement of liquor laws foster an environment of accessibility and peer approval for underage drinking, rave parties, and the like. Despite periodic bridge sweeps by local law enforcement personnel, the practice of teens going across the bridge to Juarez is omnipresent, and has long historical roots for high school students and even junior high students. Figures from the Texas Commission on Alcohol and Drug Abuse for Calendar Year 2002 illustrate this picture. Two thirds of juveniles referred to treatment in TCADA funded programs are sent for marijuana use; more than a quarter are referred for alcohol use. Figures for 2001 portray a similar picture in El Paso.

A study performed for TCADA in 2001 suggests that El Paso juveniles are like their counterparts in other areas of the state in this regard. Substance Use and Delinquency Among Youth Entering Texas Youth Commission Facilities: 2000-2001 by Lynn S. Wallisch, PhD and Lisa Kerber, PhD found that marijuana was the most frequent drug abused by inmates at a TYC facility they studied. As in El Paso, most youths in the study group were only 14 when they began using drugs, and many had had previous counseling or treatment for abuse.

Although comparable data is sketchy, gangs and gang violence seem more prevalent in El Paso than in other major metropolitan areas. The Texas Penal Code defines a gang rather broadly: “Three or more persons having a common identifying sign or symbol or an identifiable leadership who continuously or regularly associate in the commission of criminal activities.”

The juvenile justice system in El Paso has noted a steady increase in the number of juveniles who are in need of substance abuse and mental health services. Accesses to these services within the community are limited and the system is tasked with the rehabilitation of the juveniles with limited resources to accomplish the desired outcomes. Currently, resources have been allocated for the post-adjudicated youth and the department along with the courts, recognize the need for the design and implementation of diversion programming for first-time misdemeanor offenders that will target their behaviors, needs, and risk levels. A need to identify evidenced based assessment tools which can be utilized at the intake level of probation will be helpful in targeting the resources available to best serve the needs of justice involved youth.

The most desirable program is comprehensive and regionally-wide. Failing that, programs should involve strategic partnerships among dividers provides serving the same high risk population. Developing a response may seem too daunting a task to complete before service delivery. However, costs associated with program design can be spread across agencies and can be justified based on improved resources targeting and program feedback mechanisms. Furthermore, the collaboration will allow for program documentation and evaluation to increase our ability to access local, state and federal funding.

Therefore, all of the Juvenile Justice partners have identified the following goals and objectives for this next plan year. Please note that these goals and objectives may be similar to previous planning years. This is due to the notion that there are no easy solutions to juvenile problems. However, with the proper planning and development, local policymakers and partners can make informed decisions on the efficient use of the limited resources that currently exist within the juvenile justice arena.

## GOALS/OBJECTIVES/ACTIVITIES

1. To provide youth with positive and healthy alternative activities:
  - a) Create and foster cultural and media arts workshops
  - b) Provide technology skills workshops
  - c) Promote the expansion and use of mentoring programs
  - d) Increase the use of educational excursions for students
  - e) Provide volunteer service opportunities in the community for youths
  - f) Increase involvement of juveniles in structured leisure activities, recreation, and sports
  - g) To develop & strengthen appropriate support systems for juveniles charged with crimes after their release from detention.
2. To provide information and educate the community about preventing crime and delinquency:
  - a) Conduct workshops and presentations on awareness of drugs and their link to delinquency;
  - b) Promote education for youth relating to the prevention of anti-social behaviors;
  - c) Form youth-directed projects and community activities.
3. To provide parenting education and referrals to agencies for parents to prevent crime and youth delinquency.
4. To provide youth with support services to prevent juvenile delinquency:
  - a) Provide emergency transportation to juvenile runaways who are returning home;
  - b) Assure the accessibility of alternative and enhanced education programs;
  - c) Provide tutoring and computer assisted instruction;
  - d) Provide supportive counseling and guidance;
  - e) Instruct youths in discipline, self-control, self-esteem, goal setting, problem solving, communication, and other life skills;
  - f) Foster a positive police image through mentoring/counseling;
  - g) Promote respect for the law through educational presentations and community service by police officers on school campuses and in community settings;
  - h) Adopt intensive gang intervention counseling with youths and parents;
  - i) Reduce absenteeism and promote truancy assessment, intervention and referral.
5. To provide juveniles with educational employment opportunities:
  - a) Provide youths with stipends for community service;
  - b) Ensure that appropriate scholarship opportunities exist;
  - c) Provide opportunities for youths to build marketable skills;
  - d) Promote mentoring of youths and assure that there exists a wide variety of contacts with business and community leaders at all levels.
6. To provide programs those address the disproportionate numbers of minority youths in the juvenile justice system:
  - a) Promote early identification of violent juveniles and early intervention to curtail future criminal behavior;
  - b) Assure that education personnel are appropriately trained to exercise their authority and use their resources to deal with serious problems at school or related activities;
  - c) Reduce violent youth crimes and hold juvenile offenders accountable for their actions;
  - d) Devise and implement an aggressive and comprehensive approach to counteract gangs and gang activities;

- e) Instill appropriate social values and character in children by addressing family dysfunction which correlates with youth crime;
- f) Assure the existence of a mandatory and adequately funded progressive sanctioning program;
- g) Address the critical need to plan comprehensively and to involve the whole community in efforts to deal with juvenile crime;
- h) Increase funding for community-based programs that aim to deter youths from criminal behaviors;
- i) Develop a computer information system that will match children and families to appropriate service providers based on a risk assessment and needs profile;
- j) Develop programs to protect the public from and give appropriate dispositions to mentally ill and retarded youths accused of committing crimes.

7. Prevent and treat substance abuse:

- a) Provide youths with positive and healthy alternative activities
- b) Provide the community with education, information and referrals for preventing and treating substance abuse;
- c) Provide the community with substance detoxification services and residential services;
- d) Provide substance abuse counseling;
- e) Provide drug testing;
- f) Promote and support patterns for healthy lifestyles, STD prevention and teen pregnancy

## *Challenges for Victims Issues*

### *Victim Restoration*

According to their Biennial Report, assisting crime victims in achieving full restoration to physical, mental, and emotional health is the focus of the Criminal Justice Division's victim strategy. CJD promotes coordinated local service systems that involve multiple disciplines and support a seamless delivery of services.

The Criminal Justice Division maintains that victims who receive coordinated guidance and support while being treated with dignity, compassion, and respect will:

- Cope more effectively;
- Experience greater capacity for healing; and
- Be more willing in the future to report crimes.

CJD touts a comprehensive strategy with a victim-centered "best practice" model that includes six strategic objectives necessary to effect victim restoration:

- Prevent – Stop violent behavior before it starts;
- Intervene – Immediate coordinated response by trained, supportive professionals;
- Protect – Swift enforcement of laws designed to secure safety;
- Serve- Coordinated and tested victim-centered response plans;
- Support – Victim-centered support systems including comprehensive case management;
- Plan and Coordinate – Establish resources, support, and capacity.

CJD encourages providers to build lasting partnerships between the criminal justice system and victim advocacy organizations, building networks that expand the impact and scope of services provided to victims of crime.

Communities and providers are guided by the Criminal Justice Department to consider the following concepts when developing service networks:

- Identify current methods of operation within the community;
- Recognize strengths and focus on eliminating gaps within the delivery of services;
- Identify key components of current victims assistance procedures; and
- Encourage communication between victim assistance agencies across disciplines.

## Local Issues

Victim issues are countless, varied, complex, sensitive and, therefore, often inadequately understood. In a criminal context, they are most often rooted in experience(s) of cruelty of abuse and violence. Crimes spoken of in this vein include sexual abuse, adult and child, and domestic violence. The extent or trauma may or may not be related to a history of abuse as is evident from the idea that a single instance of abuse may be enough to inflict lifelong trauma. There are no boundaries for these crimes as they cross all lines as may pertain to a victim – age, gender, race, sexual orientation, socioeconomic status.

A person who works in the criminal justice system might identify the following non-exclusive list as challenges to working with victims; they are reasons a victim may not be ready to face any attempt at recovery, among other reasons:

- love, misplaced, displaced or otherwise, between the victim and the abuser
- fear, whether fear of continued/retaliatory abuse or fear of the unknown
- guilt or self-blame or shame
- cultural or religious beliefs that prevent a victim from achieving justice for him/herself
- dependence by the victim on the abuser (this may be manifest in financial dependence or e.g., dependence to obtain legal immigration status)
- children as they may exist between the victim and abuser
- society's preconceived and incorrect notions (e.g., that abuse exists only between members of the opposite sex)
- lack of education or sophistication that contribute to fear of navigating the criminal justice system

### **District Attorney's Office**

The District Attorney's Office is committed to helping victims of crime and vigorously protecting their rights. With more than 16 staff members and volunteers, our Victim Assistance Program is the most proactive and innovative victim services program in the state among district attorney's offices.

The 34<sup>th</sup> Judicial District Attorney's Office Victim Assistance Program mission is to alleviate the trauma and devastating effects of crime on the lives of victims and their families. Victim advocates guide victims through the court process, help victims receive restitution, provide crisis intervention, and provide referrals to counseling and community services. Victim services statistics are composed of direct and indirect services provided to victims of crime.

The crime statistics presented are from survivors of homicide victims, family violence, sexual assault (child and adult) assault (child and adult) driving while intoxicated (DWI) hate crimes. These crimes are the enumerated crimes that are collected from law enforcement agencies, by city, county, region, state and national statistics. What does "Victim" mean? "Victim" means a person who is the victim of the offense of sexual assault, kidnapping, aggravated robbery, or injury to child, elderly individual, or disabled individual or who has suffered personal injury or death as a result of the criminal conduct of another" (Texas Victim's Bill of Rights).

### **Victim Rights**

Our Victim Assistance advocates ensure that victims are guaranteed the following:

- Know the current status of your court case
- Be assisted if called as a witness
- Attend all sentencing proceedings
- Speak in person; address the court in writing; or be represented by an attorney at the time of felony sentencing to express your views concerning the defendant, the crime, and its effects on you and your family
- Have the court order restitution from the convicted person
- Request the Board of Prison Terms to provide notice of any hearing to review or consider parole eligibility or parole-setting for prisoner(s) in your case. You must keep the Board of Prison Terms informed of your current address if you wish to be notified
- Speak personally; submit a letter, tape recording or video tape; to the parole hearing to express your views about the crime and the person responsible;
- Crisis Intervention
- Emergency Assistance
- Assistance with Victims' Compensation Applications
- Resource and Referral Assistance

- Follow-up Assistance
- Property Return Assistance
- Orientation to the Criminal Justice System
- Victim Impact Statement Assistance
- Court Escort/Court Support
- Case Status/Case Disposition Information
- Notification of Family/Friends
- Employer Notification
- Victim of Crime Claims Assistance
- Restitution Assistance Creditor Intervention
- Child Care Assistance
- Witness Notification
- Funeral Arrangement Assistance
- Crime Prevention Information
- Witness Protection Assistance
- Temporary Restraining Order Information
- Transportation Assistance
- Court Waiting Area

In addition to providing comprehensive assistance to all victims of crime, the Program has assigned staff to work in specialized prosecutorial units in order to concentrate on the special needs of certain victim populations. Advocates are assigned to different specialized units within the District Attorney’s office:

The District Attorney's Rape and Child Abuse Unit is currently initiating contact with child/adult victims of sexual abuse from the time the case is presented by law enforcement to our office for review. The purpose is to have direct and constant contact with these victim’s and to provide access and services and quickly as possible. In addition we have “Court School” for children, this was created especially for child victims of sexual assault. The victim becomes familiar with the courtroom process and environment. It reduces the anxiety and fears and develops coping skills, enabling the child victim to feel comfortable expressing themselves in the courtroom.

<b>El Paso County, Culberson County and Hudspeth County Sexual Assault</b>			
<b>(Child and Adult)</b>			
	July-Dec 2009	Jan-June 2010	% Change
Number of Sexual Assaults	51	115	125%

*Source: TDCJ Texas Crime Victim Clearinghouse Report*

Our Domestic Violence Unit has developed an outreach to victims of domestic violence in the El Paso community. Our goal was developed for two reasons. First, it is to ensure the safety of the victim. This initiative allows the Victim Advocate to make contact with the victim within twenty-four hours of the arrest of the offender. If there is contact information, the victim advocate will call the victim and discuss the services available to her/him. If there is no telephone number, or if contact has not been made, a victim advocate and an investigator go out to the residence of the victim. This is done to ensure the victim is safe. During this contact, the victim is provided information that will empower her/him with resources and services available for crime victims. The second reason is to make sure that the offender feels the presence of our office in his/her life and realizes that he/she will be held accountable for his/her actions. This initiative started August 11, 2008. We also anticipate that the cooperation of the victim with making immediate contact and providing viable avenues for domestic violence victims. Since domestic violence is an ongoing problem that must be addressed from all levels, the District Attorney's Office has developed a close partnership with the Fort Bliss Military Base. The Victim Assistance Program has been instrumental in developing this partnership between these two agencies in order to ensure that every victim is served and every offender is held accountable.

<b>El Paso County, Culberson County and Hudspeth County</b>			
<b>Family Violence (Home Visits Conducted)</b>			
	July-Dec 2009	Jan-June 2010	% Change
Number of Home Visits	982	1383	41%

*Source: Contact Spreadsheet for 24Hour Initiative*

Our Special Crime Unit is a team of experienced prosecutors that work closely with law enforcement detectives throughout the investigation and prosecution of particularly heinous crimes. The advocate assigned to this unit makes contact within 72 hours of the incident in conjunction with the law enforcement advocates to assure survivors of homicide have access to our office and are provided services and referrals, along with filing of the Texas Crime Victims Compensation application

<b>El Paso County, Culberson County and Hudspeth County</b>			
<b>Homicide Cases, Intoxicated Manslaughter and Non-Reportable and Death Unattended</b>			
	Jan. to Dec. 2009	Jan. to Dec. 2010	% Change
Homicide Investigation in Progress	6	5	- 20%
Homicide Indicted Cases	15	0	0
Intoxicated Manslaughter	2	4	50%
Non-Reportable Crime and Death Unattended	53	24	- 121%

*Source: Spreadsheet from Chief of the Special Crime Unit*

### **Special Events and Initiatives**

The 34<sup>th</sup> Judicial District Attorney's Office has made it possible for crime victims in the community to have a voice. Those accused of a crime have rights and the system makes sure that those rights are observed, but we wanted to bring attention and activism to the plight of the often forgotten crime victims. We work to inform victims about their rights, to let the community to realize this, and to offer a chance for victims to begin to move forward. We offer these services to all types of victims of crime and victims of domestic violence; and we do this with support of our partner agencies and have provided these services to all El Paso, Hudspeth and Culberson Counties.

### **Lunch and Learn(s)**

Earlier this year the District Attorney's office, along with Center Against Family Violence (CAFV) and MADD and West Texas Community Supervision and Corrections Department organized the Help, Hope, Healing Crime Victims' Conference. In an effort to expand this conference into a year round movement, we also presented the Help, Hope, Healing Lunch and Learn. The Lunch and Learn is designed for service providers, law enforcement, and prosecutors. We discussed three different components, the future campaigns of MADD, a victim's perspective on surviving domestic violence and dealing with vicarious trauma as service providers. We provided Continuing Legal Education (CLE's), Continuing Educational Units (CEU's) and Texas Commission on Law Enforcement Officer Standards and Education (TCLEOSE) credits was available to attendees.

### **The HHH Conference**

Our Fifth Annual Help Hope Healing Conference. The Center Against Family Violence, MADD (Mothers Against Drunk Driving), West Texas Supervision and Corrections Department in collaboration with, the 34th Judicial District Attorney's Office, is presenting the fourth annual Help, Hope, Healing Conference on October 23, 2010. This conference is unique because its targeted audience is victims of crime. This conference facilitates workshops that are important to crime victims, such as understanding the legal system, learning about the grieving process, exploring compensation funds, and wellness techniques to begin the healing process. The Help Hope Healing Conference guides crime victims towards community resources. It is offered at no cost to the attendees. Childcare, breakfast and break snacks, lunch, a commemorative t-shirt, and informational literature are provided. More than a dozen partner agencies will display information booths; and crisis counselors will be available for those who need this type of assistance. Because a large percentage of the victims that are served in our region are Spanish speakers, interpreters and equipment is provided.

### **The Walk**

The 20 mile Walk across El Paso, which occurs two weeks before the conference, offers victim's service agencies the opportunity to join in an effort to bring attention to the Conference. For the last four years, we have seen that this effort not only garners attention to the cause but also invigorates those in the day to day fight for victims' rights.

Our destination was the Crime Victims Memorial Reading Garden, an exciting Victims Rally allowed victims to join service agencies and members of the public to show their support for the cause. The District Attorney, Jaime Esparza, with Executive Director of the Center Against Family Violence, Stephanie Dobson and Executive Director of MADD Virginia Gonzalez and Director, Stephen Enders WTCSCD in addressing the crowd.

### **Our Overall Effort**

We are extremely enthusiastic about our accomplishments regarding the Help Hope Healing Conference, the Walk Across El Paso and our 24 Hour Victim Contact Initiative! As a result, the El Paso community remains at the forefront of addressing victim's needs and rights in new, innovative and heartfelt manners. Bringing victims of crime together to learn about available resources, encouraging them to interact together, and developing a coalition for the rights of victims have been our main priorities.

In 2009, the Victim Assistance Program (VAP) of the District Attorney's Office served 9,243 crime victims from January through July 2010. As indicated in the Victim Impact Statement Semi-Annual Report It is anticipated that the program will service more than 17,000 crime victims for the year. As indicated in the Final Progress report for VOCA 2009, the Victim Assistance Program served 18,147 crime victims in El Paso, County. This figure does not reflect the victims of juvenile crime served, which is anticipated to reach over 1,500 victims of juvenile crime.

### *El Paso Sheriff's Office*

*The El Paso County Sheriff's Office (EPCSO) Deputies are the first responders to 911 calls in El Paso County. EPCSO Deputies provide assistance in rural communities where poverty, cultural issues and interventions can be barriers.*

Victims of crime who live in the rural areas of El Paso County are generally Hispanic with lower incomes, and many may have recently migrated to this county with limited knowledge of US law enforcement and the rule of law. There is a lack of awareness among underserved populations, particularly in the rural, socially isolated immigrant communities, regarding victims' rights and crime victims' available resources. Most of these communities lack the infrastructure such as telephones, transportation, and mail service. As a result, crime victims struggle without having the basic services available at the time of need.

The target groups in these areas are not limited to gender, race, or age, although the majority of current victims are Hispanic women. Historically, the border regions of the state of Texas suffer from an inadequate supply of services such as medical care due to the shortage of doctors, formal education and a very low tax base to provide required services.

The El Paso County Sheriff's Office is an active participant in the Community Plan for the Rio Grande Council of Governments for El Paso County. The El Paso County Sheriff's Office addresses all of the priorities within El Paso County.

Funding restrictions for victim advocacy organizations, indifference in the criminal justice system, a lack of knowledge on the part of the victim, and the rural infrastructure all contribute to a system that does not reach all those in need.

Their goal is to ensure all victims are aware of their rights and protection is afforded to them regardless of their age, income, nationality, gender, or their religious beliefs. The Victim Services Providers will continue to provide services to alleviate the emotional and financial burden as a result of crime to those who reside in the rural communities of El Paso County.

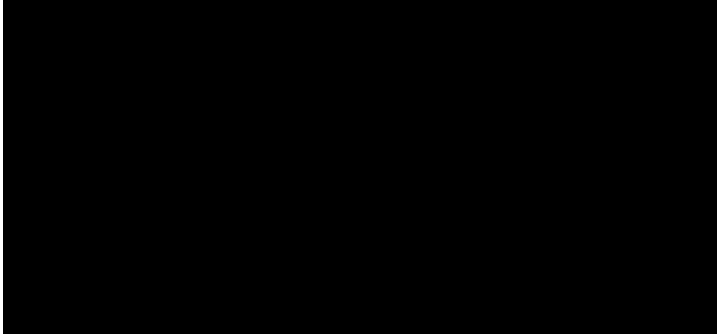
The project continues to provide bilingual Victim Services Providers to contact victims of crime and their families by calling and going to their homes in the rural areas of El Paso County to advise them of the services and assistance available to them soon after the crime is committed. They respond to and assist victims of crime and their families who may need assistance; conduct home visits and inform them of their rights under the Crime Victim's Rights Bill; make referrals on behalf of the victims to obtain services and funds to reduce the burden on the victim and immediate family members; assist in preparing the Texas Crime Victim's Compensation Application. Maintain a working knowledge of area agencies that provide victim services, counseling programs, emergency housing, shelter and legal assistance. They train department personnel and volunteers on how to assist in the Victim Services Program. They provide presentations to identify victims and provide or refer them to services needed. Gather data to monitor crime victims and how they can be better served; Participate with other organizations assisting victims; represent the El Paso County Sheriff's Office in regards to the Crime Victims' Right Council and other advocacy groups.

*Victims Served by El Paso County Sheriff's Office Victims' Services Unit*

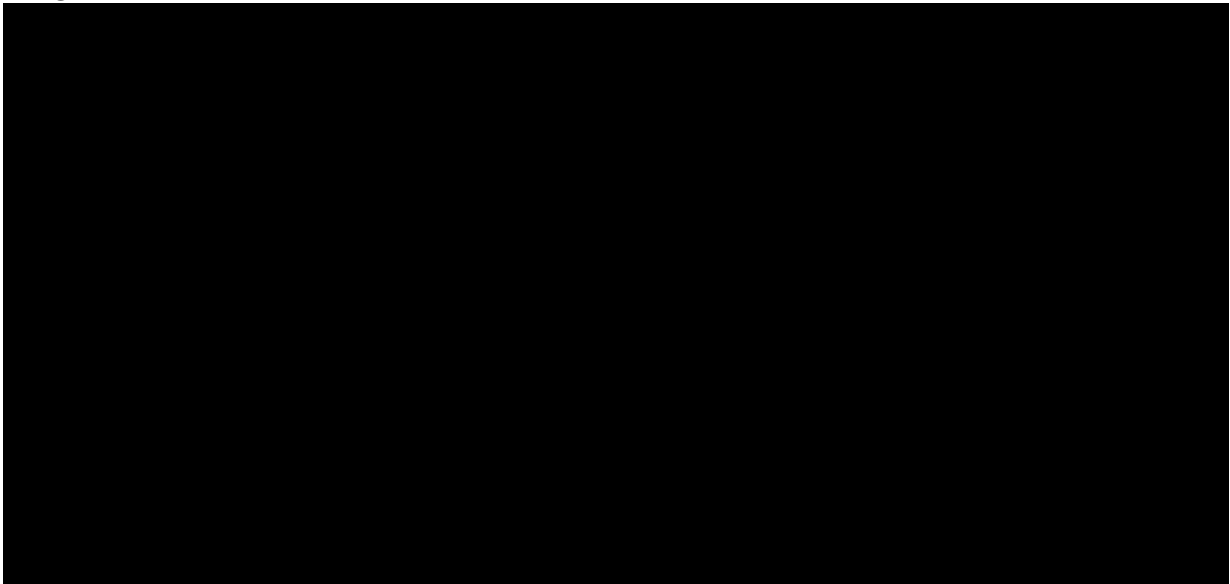
**Total Victims Served in 2008 - 1110**

**Total Victims Served in 2009 - 1540**

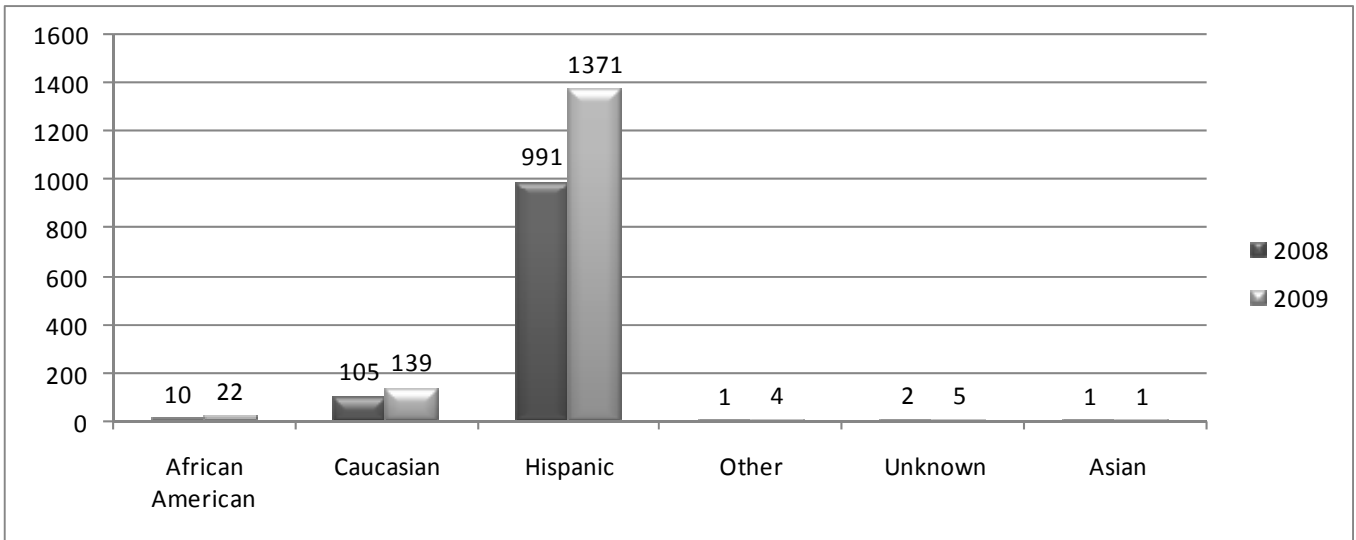
*Gender*



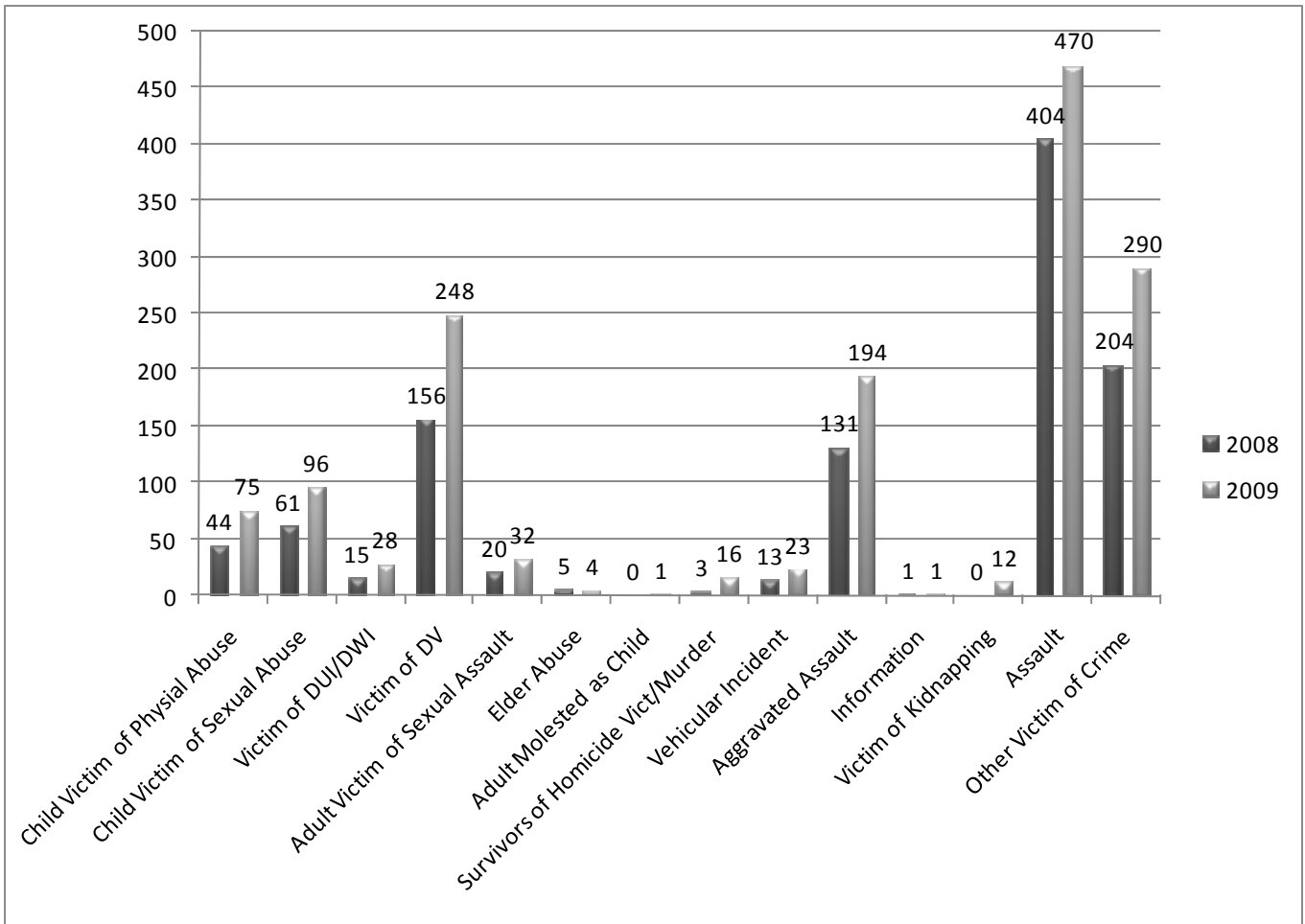
*Age*



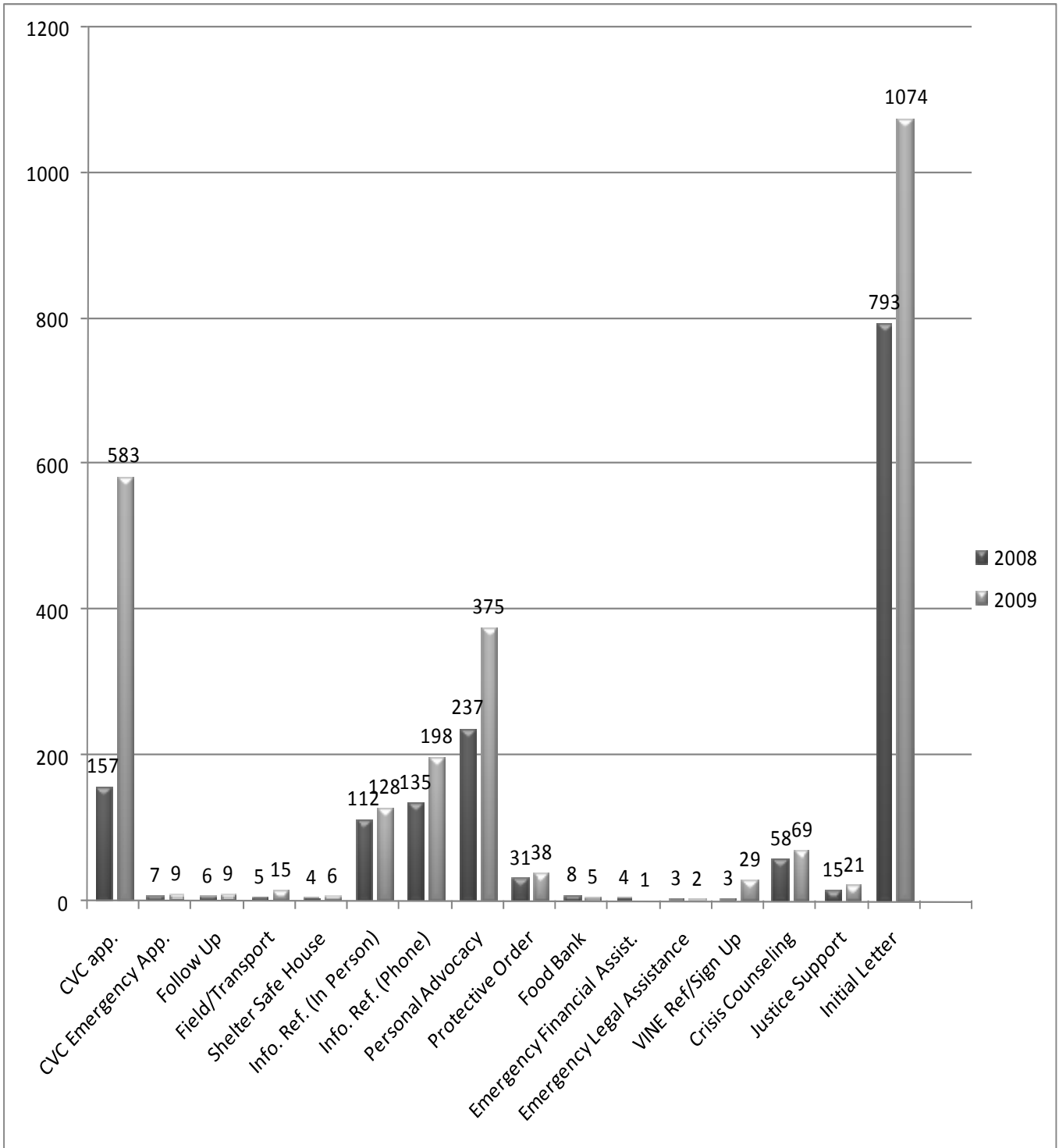
***Ethnicity***



***Types of Victimization***



*Types of Services Provided to Victims*



**La Posada Home, Inc.**

It was established in September 1986 in response to the need for shelter for homeless women and children in the El Paso area. It provides long-term services to families and their children during the difficult transition from homelessness to self-sufficiency in a supportive and safe environment. Although the home accepts any head of household that finds his/herself either homeless or on the verge of becoming homeless, the majority of the clients that are referred to La Posada are victims of domestic violence.

The shelter has been expanding over the years in response to the growing needs of this population for long-term services. In 1986 the agency could only serve 10 people, in 1999: 26 people, in 2000: 30 people, and in 2003: 50 people. In July 2005 a facility that allows for two parent families and for male children over the age of 12 to stay with their parents was awarded to the Home. This doubled the capacity of La Posada Home to 96 clients. La Posada has served more than 2,690 people in its 24 years of existence. The organization has a 95% success rate for clients who stay longer than 6 months.

***Services Offered by Organization***

<b><i>Onsite</i></b>	<b><i>Access to</i></b>
Advocacy and Counseling	Child Care
Shelter, Meal Provision, clothing	-
Job Skills Training	-
Children's Services	Education
Transportation	Medical Services
Rental Assistance	Legal Assistance

<b><i>Number of People Served</i></b>	<b><i>2009-2010</i></b>
Number of sites	2
Shelter capacity	96
Average length of shelter stay	7-12 mo.
Maximum length of stay	24 mo.
Number of people served	262

<b><i>Client Demographics: Ethnicity</i></b>	
Caucasian	3.5%
African-American	2.2%
Hispanic	93.8%
Native-American	.5%
<b><i>Age</i></b>	
Youth (0-18)	92 %
Adults	7%
Elderly (Over 50)	1 %

La Posada's work primarily benefits low-income families, mostly victims of domestic violence, who do not have access to permanent or stable housing. These people have no means to pay for the goods and services they so desperately need such as psychological counseling, childcare services, access to educational and professional opportunities, or adequate housing. By providing a stable home environment, counseling, and by facilitating access to educational and professional opportunities, the shelter assists in the development of a parent's self-esteem and professional skills so that he/she may become self-reliant, providing for her/himself and his/her family on the road to independence.

La Posada Home is currently the one of only two shelters in the border region to offer non-exclusive intermediate and long-term shelter and services to this indigent population. It is also the second largest Transitional Living Center in the El Paso Area.

We work on a continuous basis with all the agencies working to serve the homeless population to avoid duplication of services and to maximize utilization of resources. We receive referrals from all the emergency shelters, schools, hospitals and other programs. In return we also access existing services in the community for our clients so on either a sliding fee scale or free of charge.

Also, La Posada has developed several partnerships with local colleges, universities, private schools, public high schools, clubs, and other service providers to secure services for the Home's clients without putting a burden on the agency's budget. These partnerships have proven to be mutually beneficial in that clients are getting free-of-charge services and the students are gaining invaluable field experience.

## **STARS ( SEXUAL TRAUMA & RESOURCE SERVICES)**

**MISSION STATEMENT:** *To promote a world without sexual violence through education regarding sexual violence issues; providing services to victims/survivors and all those affected, and by inviting our communities to join us in these efforts.*

The Rape Crisis Program has been in existence for over 30 years. It is the ONLY effort in El Paso that provides crisis intervention outreach and follow-up services to victims of sexual violence.

Our Program Services include:

- A 24-hour, 7-days a week confidential hotline (915) 779-1800.
- Crisis intervention for victims of sexual assault and their families at the hospital (Sierra Medical Center and William Beaumont Army Medical Center). These services are available to victims of all ages, including child victims of sexual abuse. This particular service is provided to stabilize and support victims of sexual assault, provide emotional support and assist them in dealing with the trauma of the assault.
- Provide short-term individual peer counseling to victims and their family members.
- Provide crisis intervention and support sessions in an established safe place to adolescent victims of sexual assault through school outreaches.
- Provide support for victims and their families throughout the legal system to include court accompaniment.
- Identify, recruit, and train volunteers as Crisis Support Advocates for victims of sexual assault. (This 40-hour training includes values clarification, listening skills, crisis intervention in sexual assault, and management of the elderly population).
- Host two major fundraisers: Border Issues Conference and Carly Martinez Race.
- Participate and provide prevention standards through sexual assault awareness week in April.
- Provide public education on issues concerning sexual assault and its prevention to the El Paso and Ft. Bliss communities, including sensitivity and advocacy training to law enforcement and community agencies relating to sexual assault.
- Ensure that all victims of sexual assault are advised about possible crime victim compensation benefits.
- Provide information and referrals to victims of sexual assault while linking them to necessary services.

## 2009 STARS SEXUAL ASSAULT STATS

Outreaches to the Hospital: <b>311</b>
Outreaches other than hospital: <b>10*</b>
Walk-In Clients: <b>26*</b>
Telephone Intakes: <b>101*</b>
Family and Friends Seen in Person: <b>305</b>
Telephone Calls to Rape Crisis Program: <b>7160</b>

### AREA OF CITY

Unknown	46
Federal Property	0
Northeast	36
East	95
Lower Valley	23
Central	48
South	0
West	35
Anthony	0
Far East (Fabens, Clint, San Eli)	13
Horizon	7
Montana Vista	4
Socorro	4
Juarez	5
Out of Town	13
Canutillo	0
Downtown	8
Upper Valley	3
<b>TOTAL=</b>	<b>340</b>

### TYPE OF ASSAULT

Sexual Assault	172
Aggravated Sexual Assault	38
Attempted Sexual Assault	12
Aggravated Sexual Assault- Child	56
Incest (current)	10
Sexual Harassment	0
Other	8
Unknown	44
<b>TOTAL=</b>	<b>340</b>

### ETHNICITY OF VICTIM

Hispanic	287
Caucasian/ Anglo	37
Black	2
Native American	0
Asian/ Pacific Islander	1
Multi-Racial	6
Unknown	5
Other	2
<b>TOTAL=</b>	<b>340</b>

### LOCATION OF ASSAULT

Victim's Home	78
Offender's Home	49
S/O Shared Home	20
Friend/ Relative Home	35
Restaurant/ Bar	2
Public Place	14
Parking Lot	3
Street/ Highway	2
School	10
Work	1
Party	4
Motel/Hotel	13
Vehicle	23
Desert	2
Ditch/Alley	3
Daycare	0
Military Barracks	0
Church	1
Medical Facility/Dr.'s Office	3
Nursing Home	2
Jail/ Prison	1
Apartment	8
Public Park	2
Other	11
Unknown	53
<b>TOTAL=</b>	<b>340</b>

### AGE AND GENDER OF VICTIM

<u>AGE</u>	<u>FEMALE</u>	<u>MALE</u>
0-5	39	9
6-13	37	11
14-17	88	1
18-25	57	2
26-30	26	4
31-40	30	1
41-50	20	0
51-65	4	0
66-85+	6	0
Unknown	5	0
<b>TOTAL=</b>	<b>312</b>	<b>28</b>

### Border Issues Conference

Distinguished guest speakers include Trisha Meili, known to the world “The Central Park Jogger”, Grant Watkins, a local survivor and Lyndell Williams of the Texas Association Against Sexual Assault, who specializes in sexual predators. Many other local professional community members presented on various topics that include responding to victim trauma, assisting victims, rape prevention, education about sexually transmitted diseases, violence on the border; homelessness, and working with special populations such as the elderly and the Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual and Transgender population. The purpose of the conference was to educate and enhance the skills of our community members. This event was well attended and received by law enforcement, probation officers, school counselors, administrators and victim service agencies. STARS is committed to helping victims of sexual assault, their families and their loved ones and to educating our children on safety, prevention and awareness.

### Men Can Stop Rape

Intervention: The proposed intervention will bring a nationally acclaimed, innovative prevention program called “Men Can Stop Rape (MCSR)” to UTEP and the El Paso community. The intent is to promote healthy sexual relationships by ensuring that males within our community understand that their role is invaluable in teaching and passing on to the next generation of men: positive values, respect, gender equity and healthy interpersonal and sexual relationships.

This program utilizes an educational format designed to build the male capacity to challenge harmful aspects of traditional masculinity, to value alternative visions of male strength and to embrace their vital role as allies with women and girls in fostering healthy sexual relationships and gender equality. The national program will send trainers who will provide train-the-trainer programs for up to thirty students, faculty, staff, and representatives from the community agency. MCSR will provide training manuals, activities, and suggested formats for how we can design educational programs that are culturally sensitive and tailored to meet the specific needs of the greater El Paso community. These trainees will then be responsible for disseminating the educational programming in our community by working with the Student Development Center, STARS and the Project Coordinators to deliver the curriculum to other community-based programs (i.e., high school, youth programs, athletic programs, etc.) that serve adolescent and youth adult males.

**ISSUES TO BE ADDRESSED IN THE FUTURE**

The Planning Alliance members will continue to:

- Collectively collaborate with law enforcement, juvenile justice and victim service entities to ensure that our clients receive the utmost care;
- Seek other sources of funding in order to become self-sustaining;
- Seek innovated partnerships thus developing a one stop shop when providing services (i.e., countywide crisis response team, community health centers in all underserved areas).

## *Appendix A*

---

### *CJD FUNDING SOURCES*

#### *STATE FUNDS ADMINISTERED BY THE GOVERNOR'S CRIMINAL JUSTICE DIVISION*

##### **Criminal Justice Planning Fund (Fund 421)**

**Source:** A biennial appropriation by the Texas Legislature from funds collected through court costs and fees. Texas Code of Criminal Procedure, §102.056 and §102.075. Section 772.006 of the Texas Government Code designates CJD as the Fund's administering agency.

**Purpose:** Support a wide range of projects designed to reduce crime and improve the criminal and juvenile justice systems.

**Eligibility:** State agencies, units of local government, independent school districts, nonprofit corporations, Native American tribes, COGs, universities, colleges, hospital districts, juvenile boards, regional education service centers, community supervision and corrections departments, crime control and prevention districts, and faith-based organizations are eligible to apply under this fund. Faith-based organizations must be certified by the Internal Revenue Service as tax-exempt nonprofit entities. Grantees may not use grant funds or program income for proselytizing or sectarian worship.

**Award Criteria:** Meet the criteria codified in the TAC, Title 1, Part 1, Chapter 3, Subchapter C, Division 1

**Frequency of Award:** Annual

##### **Drug Court Program**

**Source:** Article 102.0178 of the Texas Code of Criminal Procedure establishes state funding for this purpose and designates CJD as the administering agency. Funds received under this article are deposited to the credit of the drug court account in the general revenue fund.

**Purpose:** Supports projects that provide court-supervised substance abuse treatment as an alternative to traditional criminal sanctions, as defined in Chapter 469 of the Texas Health and Safety Code.

**Eligibility:** Texas counties

**Award Criteria:** Projects must adhere to criteria and requirements in the Request for Applications as posted in the Texas Register.

**Frequency of Award:** Annual

**County Essentials Program**

**Source:** General Appropriations Act, Trusted Programs within the Office of the Governor, Strategy A.1.7.

**Purpose:** Provide financial assistance to Texas counties for essential public services including law enforcement services, jail services, court services, or reimbursement of extraordinary costs incurred for the investigation or prosecution of a capital murder or crimes committed because of bias or prejudice.

**Eligibility:** Texas counties

**Award Criteria:** Projects must adhere to criteria and requirements in the published Application Instruction Kit.

**Frequency of Award:** Not Applicable

**Crime Stoppers Assistance Fund (Fund 5012)**

**Source:** A biennial appropriation by the Texas Legislature established by the Texas Code of Criminal Procedure Article 102.013.

**Purpose:** Enhance and assist community efforts in solving crimes

**Eligibility:** Crime Stoppers organizations as defined by Chapter 414.001 of the Texas Government Code that are certified by the Crime Stoppers Advisory Council to receive repayments under Articles 37.073 and 42.152 of the Texas Code of Criminal Procedure, or payments from a defendant under Article 42.12 of the Texas Code of Criminal Procedure.

**Award Criteria:** Meet the criteria codified in the TAC, Title 1, Part 1, Chapter 3, Subchapter C, and Division 6.

**Frequency of Award:** Annual

**Byrne Justice Assistance Grants I**

**Source:** U.S. Department of Justice

**CFDA Number:** 16.738

**Purpose:** Supports state and local law enforcement agencies addressing violent crime—including drug enforcement and criminal enterprise. Additionally, supports statistically supported strategies of enforcement at the local level.

**Eligibility:** State agencies, units of local government, crime control and prevention districts, and Indian tribes that perform law enforcement functions (as determined by the Secretary of the Interior) are eligible to apply for grants under this fund.

**Award Criteria:** Projects must adhere to criteria and requirements outlined within the Application Instruction Kit.

**Frequency of Award:** Annual

**Residential Substance Abuse Treatment Program**

**Source:** U.S. Department of Justice

**CFDA Number:** 16.593

**Purpose:** Develop and implement residential substance abuse treatment projects within state and local correctional facilities and jail-based substance abuse projects within jails and local correctional facilities.

**Eligibility:** State agencies and counties that operate secure correctional facilities, and community supervision and corrections departments.

**Award Criteria:** Adhere to criteria established in the Texas Administrative Code, Title 1, Part 1, Chapter 3, Subchapter C, and Division 11.

**Frequency of Award:** Annual

**Coverdell Grant Program**

**Source:** U.S. Department of Justice

**CFDA Number:** 16.560

**Purpose:** Improve the quality, timeliness, and credibility of forensic science services for criminal justice purposes.

**Eligibility:** State agencies and units of local government that operate the following: (1) laboratories currently accredited by the Laboratory Accreditation Board of the American Society of Crime Laboratory Directors, the National Association of Medical Examiners, or other appropriate accrediting bodies; or(2) unaccredited laboratories that are in the process of obtaining accreditation.

**Award Criteria:** Adhere to requirements codified in the Texas Administrative Code, Title 1, Part 1, Chapter 3, Subchapter C, and Division 13.

**Frequency of Award:** Annual

**Victims of Crime Act Fund**

**Source:** U.S. Department of Justice

**CFDA Number:** 16.575

**Purpose:** Provide services that: (1) respond to the emotional and physical needs of crime victims; (2) assist victims in stabilizing their lives after victimization; (3) assist victims to understand and participate in the criminal justice system; and (4) provide victims with safety and security.

**Eligibility:** (a) The following applicants are eligible to apply for grants under this fund: state agencies; units of local government; hospital districts; nonprofit corporations; Native American tribes; crime control and prevention districts; universities; colleges; community supervision and corrections departments; COGs that provide direct services to victims; faith-based organizations that provide direct services to victims of crime; and hospitals and emergency medical facilities that offer crisis counseling, support groups, and/or other types of victim services. Faith-based organizations must be certified by the Internal Revenue Service as tax-exempt nonprofit entities. Grantees may not use grant funds or program income for proselytizing or sectarian worship. In-patient treatment facilities, such as those designated to provide treatment to individuals with drug, alcohol, or mental health-related conditions, are not eligible to apply for grant funds.

(b) All applicants must: (1) Demonstrate a record of providing effective services to crime victims. If the applicant cannot yet demonstrate a record of providing effective services, the applicant must demonstrate that at least 25 percent of its financial support comes from non-federal sources. (2) Use volunteers, unless CJD determines that a compelling reason exists to waive this requirement. (3) Promote community efforts to aid crime victims. Applicants should promote, within the community, coordinated public and private efforts to aid crime victims. Coordination efforts qualify an organization to receive VOCA funds, but are not activities that can be supported with VOCA funds. (4) Assist victims in applying for crime victims' compensation benefits. (5) Maintain civil rights information. This requirement includes maintaining statutorily required civil rights statistics on the race, national origin, sex, age, and disability of victims served, within the timeframe established by CJD. This requirement is waived when providing service, such as telephone counseling, where soliciting the information may be inappropriate or offensive to the crime victim. (6) Provide equal services to victims of federal crimes. (7) Provide grant-funded services at no charge to victims. Any deviation requires prior written approval by CJD. (8) Maintain the confidentiality of all client-counselor information and research data, as required by state and federal law. (9) Not discriminate against victims because they disagree with the way the state is prosecuting the criminal case.

**Award Criteria:** Meet the criteria codified in the TAC, Title 1, Part 1, Chapter 3, Subchapter C, and Division 5.

**Frequency of Award:** Annual

**S.T.O.P. Violence against Women Act Fund**

**Source:** U.S. Department of Justice

**CFDA Number:** 16.588

**Purpose:** Assist in developing and strengthening effective law enforcement and prosecution strategies to combat violent crimes against women and to develop and strengthen victim services in such cases.

**Eligibility:** State agencies, units of local government, nonprofit corporations, faith-based organizations, Indian tribal governments, COGs, universities, colleges, community supervision and corrections departments, and crime control and prevention districts are eligible to apply for grants under this fund. Faith-based organizations must be certified by the Internal Revenue Service as tax-exempt nonprofit entities. Grantees may not use grant funds or program income for proselytizing or sectarian worship.

**Award Criteria:** Meet at least one of the eligible purpose areas established by the federal Violence Against Women Office and codified at 28 C.F.R. §90 and address at least one Texas priority codified in the TAC, Title 1, Part 1, Chapter 3, Subchapter C, Division 9.

**Frequency of Award:** Annual

**Juvenile Accountability Block Grant**

**Source:** U.S. Department of Justice

**CFDA Number:** 16.523

**Purpose:** Develop programs that promote greater accountability in the juvenile justice system.

**Eligibility:** (a) Twenty-five percent of this fund is available for state discretionary set-aside grants to state agencies, units of local government (including crime control and prevention districts), Native American tribal governments, COGs, nonprofit corporations, and faith-based organizations. Faith-based organizations must be certified by the Internal Revenue Service as tax-exempt nonprofit entities. Grantees may not use grant funds or program income for proselytizing or sectarian worship. Discretionary projects are eligible for funding only under the specific program purpose areas selected by the Governor's Juvenile Justice Advisory Board from the program purpose areas listed in §3.1203 of this chapter.

(b) Seventy-five percent of this fund is available for local/regional formula grants to cities and counties based on a formula combining juvenile justice expenditures for each unit of local government and the average annual number of Uniform Crime Report Part I violent crimes reported for each unit of local government for the three most recent calendar years for which data are available.

(1) Cities and counties qualifying for a direct formula allocation of \$10,000 or more will receive notice of such allocation.

(2) Cities and counties that do not qualify for the \$10,000 minimum local/regional formula allocation grants, Native American tribal governments, and COGs are eligible to apply for funding to benefit local governments in accordance with the most recent and valid RFA issued by CJD.

**Award Criteria:** Meet the criteria established in the TAC, Title 1, Part 1, Chapter 3, Subchapter C, and Division 12.

**Frequency of Award:** Annual

**Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Fund (Title II)**

**Source:** U.S. Department of Justice

**CFDA Number:** 16.540

**Purpose:** Develop more effective education, training, research, prevention, diversion, treatment, and rehabilitation programs in the area of juvenile delinquency and programs to improve the juvenile justice system.

**Eligibility:** State agencies, units of local government, nonprofit corporations, Indian tribes performing law enforcement functions, crime control and prevention districts, universities, colleges, independent school districts, and faith-based organizations are eligible to apply for grants under this fund. Faith-based organizations must be certified by the Internal Revenue Service as tax-exempt nonprofit entities. Grantees may not use grant funds or program income for proselytizing or sectarian worship.

**Award Criteria:** Address at least one priority area codified in the TAC, Title 1, Part 1, Chapter 3, Subchapter C, and Division 2.

**Frequency of Award:** Annual

**Safe & Drug-Free Schools & Communities Act Fund**

**Source:** U.S. Department of Education, Office for Safe and Drug Free Schools

**CFDA Number:** 84.184

**Purpose:** Implement the following drug and violence prevention services for youth and families who are not normally assisted by state or local education agencies: (1) complementing and supporting local educational agency activities, including developing and implementing activities to prevent and reduce violence associated with prejudice and intolerance; (2) disseminating information about drug and violence prevention; (3) developing and implementing community-wide drug and violence prevention planning and organizing; (4) fostering a safe and drug-free learning environment that supports academic achievement; (5) preventing and reducing violence; the use, possession and distribution of illegal drugs; and delinquency; (6) creating a well disciplined environment conducive to learning; and (7) promoting the involvement of parents.

**Eligibility:** COGs, cities, counties, universities, colleges, independent school districts, nonprofit corporations, crime control and prevention districts, state agencies, Native American tribes, faith-based organizations, regional education service centers, community supervision and corrections departments, and juvenile boards are eligible for grants. Faith-based organizations must be certified by the Internal Revenue Service as tax-exempt nonprofit entities. These grantees may not use grant funds or program income for proselytizing or sectarian worship.

**Award Criteria:** Meet the criteria codified in the TAC, Title 1, Part 1, Chapter 3, Subchapter C, and Division 4.

**Frequency of Award:** Annual

**Title V Grant Program**

**Source:** U.S. Department of Justice

**CFDA Number:** 16.548

**Purpose:** Reduce juvenile delinquency and youth violence by supporting communities in providing their children, families, neighborhoods, and institutions with the knowledge, skills, and opportunities necessary to foster a healthy and nurturing environment that supports the growth and development of productive and responsible citizens.

**Eligibility:** Units of local government are eligible to apply for grants under this fund. For this fund, a unit of local government means any city, county, town, village, or other general purpose political subdivision of the state, and any Indian tribe which performs law enforcement functions as determined by the U.S. Secretary of the Interior.

**Award Criteria:** Meet the criteria codified in the TAC, Title 1, Part 1, Chapter 3, Subchapter C, and Division 3.

**Frequency of Award:** Annual

## ***SAMPLE PARTNERSHIP DESCRIPTION FOR ALLIANCE COMMUNITY PLAN APPENDIX***

**Organization:** Big Brothers Big Sisters of El Paso

**Year Established:** 1999

**Mission:** To help children reach their potential through professionally-supported one-to-one mentoring relationships with measurable impact.

### **Population Served/Demographics:**

- At-risk youth ages 5-17 (poverty and living in single parent homes are the case among 90%+ of our enrolled youth)
- Children who have a parent in prison
- Children who have a parent or other family member in prison, on probation, or parole

A significant portion of our children are:

- Children with emotional, behavioral, academic problems
- Children with ADD/ADHD

### **Impact Areas**

Locally and in national studies, mentoring has been proven to be effective in supporting vulnerable youth. One of the core services mentors provide is to engage youth in activities at schools and in the community which broaden the youth's horizons and introduce him/her to new experiences, including experiences that would strengthen the youth's academic, career, or postsecondary education interests.

According to Herrera, Sipe, and McClanahan (April 2000) in the guidebook "Mentoring School-Age Children: Relationship Development in Community-Based and School-Based Programs," relationship development is critical. "The extent to which youth and mentors engage in social activities is the strongest contributing factor for both community-based and school-based programs" (p. 8). They also found that "Youth benefit academically simply from having an adult [mentor] pay attention to and spend time with them" (p. 8).

According to the landmark study in the mentoring field by Public/Private Ventures (1995), youth mentored through Big Brothers Big Sisters were proven to be:

- Less likely to try drugs and alcohol (28%),
- Less likely to skip school (52%), and
- Less likely to hit someone (33%).

More recently, A study conducted by Harris Interactive® on behalf of Big Brothers Big Sisters (2009) finds adults mentored as children through Big Brothers Big Sisters are more likely than peers with similar backgrounds but who were not involved in the program to have a four-year college degree and incomes of \$75,000 or more. They also report strong relationships with their spouses, children and friends.

Adult “Little’s” (Alumni) were:

- 75% more likely to have received a four-year college degree (28% of alumni vs. 16% of non-alumni).
- 39% more likely to have current household incomes of \$75,000 or higher (46% vs. 33%).
- Extremely or very satisfied with their relationships to friends (72%), family (65%) and spouses (62%). Fewer non-alumni report the same level of satisfaction (46%, 50% and 40%, respectively).
- Extremely or very satisfied with life (64%) compared to just over one in three (35%) non-alumni.
- More likely than non-alumni to be engaged in their community over the past 12 months, particularly when it comes to volunteering (52% vs. 35%, respectively).

**Note:** Our work is often justified with other research frameworks such as research on “risk and protective factors” and the Search Institute’s 40 Development Assets

### **Funding History:**

Government Grants (past or present):

- Texas Department of Family and Protective Services
- Texas Office of the Governor, Criminal Justice Division (421 Fund and SDFSC)
- Safe and Drug Free Schools and Communities
- Texas Educational Agency
- U.S. Department of Education
- U.S. Department of Health and Human Services
- Corporation for National and Community Service
- Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention
- Texas Education Agency (TANF)
- Texas Education Agency (Comp Ed) through contract with EPISD

Organizational Strengths/Expertise/Capacity

- The agency has served approximately 3000 children. 740 in 2008.
- We have expert data tracking software to be able to provide high levels of accountability to funding sources.
- We are able to demonstrate gains for youth
- We will partner on developing customized mentoring projects and on seeking/writing for funding.

- We have experts on our team who do peer reviews of other mentoring agencies in the U.S., train at national conferences, and provide technical assistance to other mentoring programs.
- We have the capacity to partner on statewide projects in partnership with other Big Brothers Big Sisters agencies in Texas.
- We have a proven track record with all of the funding listed above.
- We have a strong funding and independent audit history.

**Contact Information:**

Office Number: 544-4203

CEO and Grant Writer: Beth Senger

**Cited and Other Resources**

- <sup>1</sup> Jekielek, S., Moore, K., Hair, E., & Scarupa, H. (2002, Feb.). Mentoring: A promising strategy for youth development. Child Trends Research Brief. Washington, D.C.
- Beier, S., Rosenfeld, W., Spitalny, K, Zansky, S., & Bontempo, A. (2000, April). The potential role of an adult mentor in influencing high-risk behaviors in adolescents. Archives of Pediatric Adolescent Medicine, Vol. 154. American Medical Association.
- Big Brothers Big Sisters of America (2001). BBBSA School-based mentoring grant evaluation results. Philadelphia, PA.
- Grossman, J. (n.d.). Contemporary issues in mentoring. Public/Private Ventures
- Governor's Mentoring Initiative (n.d.). Texas Commission on Volunteerism and Community Service. Austin, TX.
- Herrera, C., Sipe, C., & McClanahan, W. (2000, April). Mentoring school-age children: Relationship development in community-based and school-based programs. Mentor with Public/Private Ventures.
- Texas Juvenile Commission (2003, September). Annual report to the Legislature regarding juvenile referrals to the Texas Juvenile Probation System. Austin, TX.

**AGENCY LOGO**

**APPENDIX**

**SAMPLE PARTNERSHIP DESCRIPTION FOR EL PASO PLANNING  
ALLIANCE COMMUNITY PLAN**

**Organization:**

**Year Established:**

**Mission:**

**Population Served/Demographics:**

**Impact Areas:**

**Note: Funding History (last completed Fiscal Year i.e., 9/1/07 – 8/31/08)**

**Government Grants:**

**Organizational Strengths/Expertise/Capacity:**

**Contact Information:**

**Cited and Other Resources**