

AGENCY: New Mexico Corrections Department

DATE: July 21, 2017

PURPOSE OF HEARING: Update on performance measures, Results First progress, and budget drivers

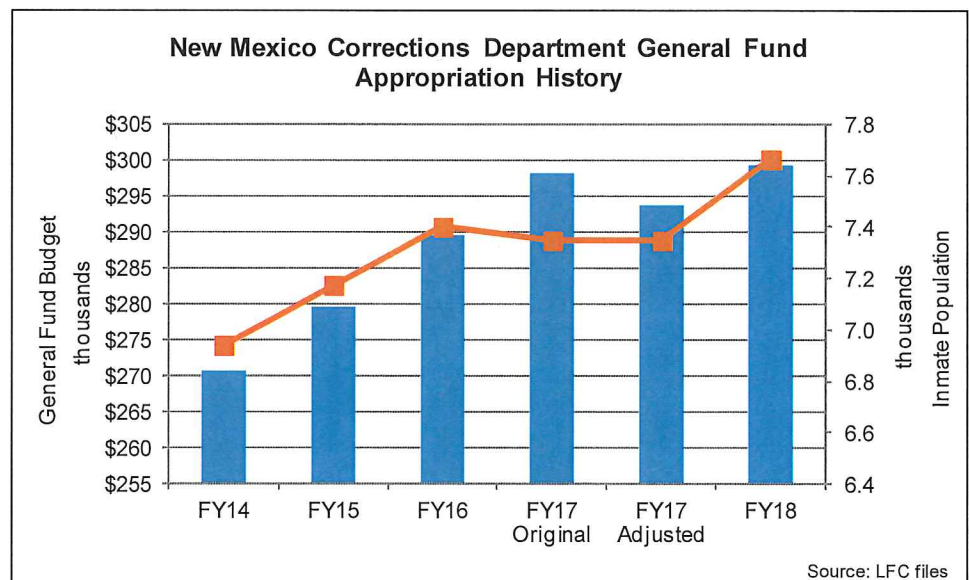
WITNESS: David Jablonski, Secretary

PREPARED BY: Theresa Rogers

EXPECTED OUTCOME: Informational

BACKGROUND INFORMATION

Despite a contraction in statewide revenues, the New Mexico Corrections Department (NMCD) budget has grown an average 2 percent per year over the last five years and is 11 percent higher than in FY14. The department's budget increase mirrors inmate population growth of more than 10 percent over the same time period and higher healthcare costs; over the last five years, the female population rose 18.4 percent while males rose 9.2 percent. Although NMCD has faced tight budgets and increasing population, the department is working to better manage operations with the resources available to them.



At the end of FY17, the Corrections Department transferred \$3.2 million between programs, including \$274.6 thousand from the personal services and employee benefits category. The funds were used to cover salary and benefit shortfalls in the Inmate Management and Control program and overdue Department of Information Technology radio billings.

The FY18 operating budget is only 0.4 percent higher than the agency's FY17 appropriation before a 1.5 percent budget reduction was made in the 2016 2nd special session. The legislature approved increased spending on medical contracts and authorized penalties against private prisons to be used for capital needs. They also designated a \$2 million special appropriation for hepatitis C treatments, population growth, staff overtime, and private prison contracts.

Over the past few years, the legislature has questioned the department's request for additional funding. Insufficient budget projections validating requests and questionable budgeting practices have led to the Legislature to appropriate nonrecurring funds to cover critical issues like healthcare and population growth. To allocate the correct level of funding, better budget development models capable of accurately forecasting costs must be developed.

As of yet, the department has not provided FY17 projections detailing final standing. After using most of the FY16 special appropriation to resolve a budget deficit, the department used the \$1 million remaining to make late radio payments to the Department of Information Technology (DoIT).

A few years ago, NMCD purchased their own radios and did not use DoIT to maintain them, causing problems when the public safety radio frequency changed and the radios were not compatible; as a result, DoIT purchased all new radios and billed NCMD for the cost. Due to budget shortfalls, NMCD did not pay the bills on time.

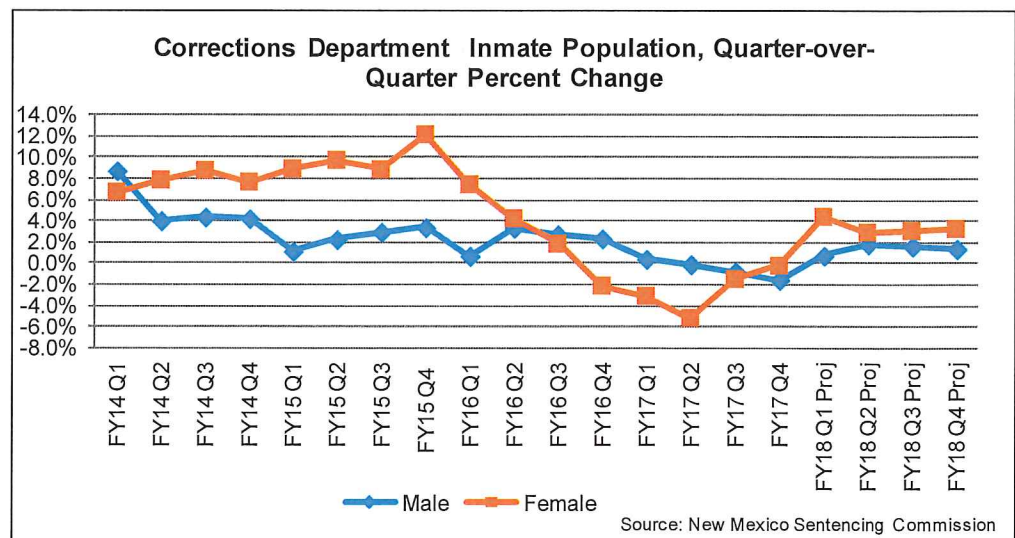
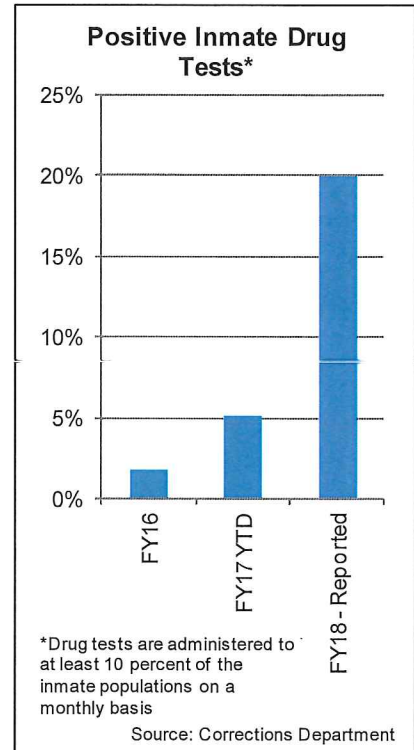
The department has not yet provided projections for FY18. In the 2017 legislative session, NMCD received \$4 million in special appropriations for inmate population growth, treatment of hepatitis C, and custodial staff overtime; \$2 million is for use in FY18 only, while the remaining \$2 million could be used in FY17 and FY18. The department has not yet used any of the \$4 million.

NMCD reported a recent spike in positive inmate drug tests results. The spike is largely due to Suboxone, a drug used to treat narcotic addiction legally outside of prison, but banned within prison. Suboxone is trafficked, sometimes hundreds of strips at a time, inside prison walls leading the department to install x-ray scanners, much like those used at airports to combat the issue. NMCD reports the need for at least four more machines, at a cost of \$150 thousand each, to install at each state prison. Scanners are already in use at Springer, the Penitentiary in Santa Fe, and Central in Los Lunas. The department's FY18 performance measures include an annual measure on inmates testing positive for drug use or refusing to be tested in random monthly drug tests, with a target of less than 1.5 percent. Last year, NMCD reported a rate of 1.8 percent.

Population Trends

Over the last five years, the total inmate population has grown 9.6 percent: the female population has grown 17.2 percent and the male population has grown 8.8 percent.

However, in June, the male inmate population was 2.7 percent below New Mexico Sentencing Commission estimates for the month while the female population was 5.5 percent below May forecasts. Year-over-year, the total inmate population has fallen 1 percent, with male population 1 percent below last year's average and the female population 2 percent lower. Quarter-over-quarter, the total inmate population fell 1.4 percent; the male population fell 1.5 percent and the female census fell slightly by 0.2 percent. In June, the population was 7,305, including an average 6,560 men and 745 women.



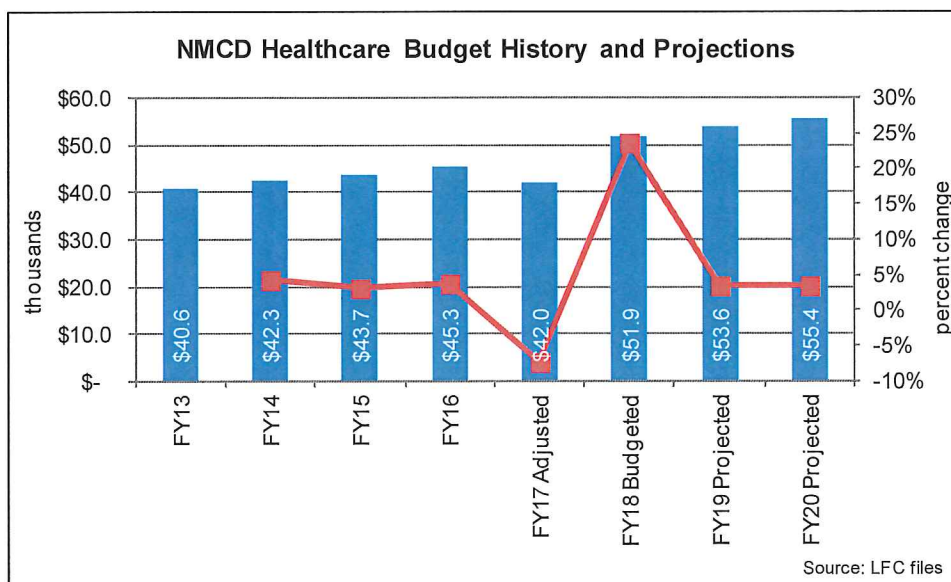
State prison savings as a result of the population decrease are likely to be minimal due to fixed overhead costs, like the number of correctional officers in prisons and administrative costs. However, at private prisons savings could be realized as per diem inmate rates would fall; a percent population decrease realized solely in private prisons could save almost \$1 million. The pharmaceutical contract, which charges \$6.89 per inmate per month on top of an administrative fee, could also experience savings. For meaningful savings, the inmate population would have to decrease at a rate that safely allows fewer officers on duty or closure of facilities.

It is difficult for correctional facilities to procure federal drug discount program pricing; only Texas has been able to successfully procure the special pricing by working with the University of Texas Medical Branch. Some experts consider this arrangement to be an unauthorized use of federal drug discount program pricing.

Healthcare

In May 2016, NMCD switched the inmate healthcare provider from Corizon to Centurion after reports of prolonged medical neglect and mismanagement came to light. In 2007, the LFC published an evaluation that found NMCD did not effectively monitor Corizon. A follow-up study in 2008 showed many of the report's recommendations had been addressed or were improving. In 2013, legislative staff reviewed three years of medical reports, expressing concern whether corrective action plans were implemented when Corizon was out of compliance.

As a result of three new health-related contracts, the agency's FY18 healthcare request increased almost \$8.6 million, or 18 percent, over FY17.



The 2017 General Appropriation Act appropriated a \$6.5 million increase for medical contracts, an increase of 12 percent over the FY17 adjusted budget. NMCD has budgeted \$51.9 million for all healthcare services in FY18, although contract amounts sum to \$56.1 million.

The contract with Centurion, valued at \$42.8 million this fiscal year, requires Centurion to obtain 340b federal drug discount program pricing within six months from the start of the contract for certain

diseases, including hepatitis C. While Centurion has not met this mandate, the department is working with New Mexico hospitals to find a way to qualify for the reduced pricing. With the new Centurion contract, NMCD missed the opportunity to strengthen performance measures and data on quality of service.

The department contracted separately for pharmacy services with Boswell, a shift from previous years when both inmate healthcare and pharmacy needs were covered by Corizon. The \$11 million contract allows for increases of 2.5 percent per year to cover medical inflation and population growth but also contains clauses mandating the use of generic drugs

Centurion, the company now providing inmate healthcare in New Mexico, also provides inmate health services in Florida, Massachusetts, Minnesota, Mississippi, Tennessee and Vermont.

whenever possible and limiting drug supplies to 30 days or less. NMCD covers the costs of specialty HIV and hepatitis C drugs.

Finally, a new contract was approved with MHM Correctional Services to provide behavioral health services specifically to the female population. The cost of the contract escalates by almost 3 percent per year and has relatively weak performance requirements and penalties for failure to provide adequate services. The contract value for FY18 is about \$2.3 million.

NMCD reported after some initial growing pains, the services provided by the new contractors are better than past contractors. In some facilities, Centurion has brought in more staff and provided more services like dental, ophthalmology, and mammograms, than previous providers.

NMCD data shows hepatitis C costs fell from an FY16 average of \$88.5 thousand per patient to \$68.8 thousand in FY17 as a result of competitive market pricing and having treated all the highest acuity patients. In FY16, when NMCD first began treating hepatitis C patients with the new drug therapies, the number of inmates treated and their acuity levels were high. Since FY16, newer drugs have entered the market and have driven drug costs down. The lower acuity patients now being treated require a shorter treatment regime. NMCD continues to work with Project ECHO at UNM to identify infected inmates and develop treatment plans. As of May, the department treated 29 patients in FY17 and plans to treat between 35 and 40 in total. In FY18, \$945.9 thousand was provided in the base budget for hepatitis C treatment, with up to \$4 million available in special appropriations.

Staffing

In June, the vacancy rate for correctional officers was 22 percent and for probation and parole officers was 20 percent. The department has experienced chronic vacancy rates among custody staff, resulting in high overtime costs and a dangerous prison environment. NMCD historically transfers large sums of personnel funds to other budget categories to fund operating deficits. Unfilled vacancies lead to increased overtime costs because officers are forced to work additional hours to cover shift vacancies. In the third quarter of FY17, NMCD reported correctional officer turnover was 3.2 percent and for probation and parole officers turnover was 3.3 percent, down from 13 percent and 10 percent, respectively, in FY16. LFC has asked for data to be provided to validate the rates but none has been provided.

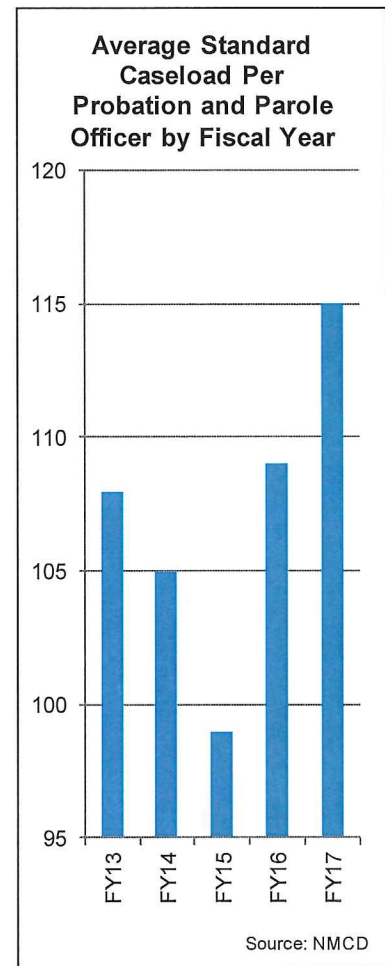
In FY17, \$4.5 million was appropriated to the department to increase salaries. With the help of the State Personnel Office (SPO), the funding was used to increase salary minimums and raise salary midpoints, but no funding was dedicated to address salary compaction and none was appropriated in the 2017 session to help.

NMCD is brainstorming ways to internally deal with compaction and retaining officers including providing housing in rural areas and providing pay differentials for those who work in remote locations.

Pay compaction occurs when newly hired or promoted employees are paid salaries closer to the midpoint of a salary range, which narrows differentials with more tenured employees.

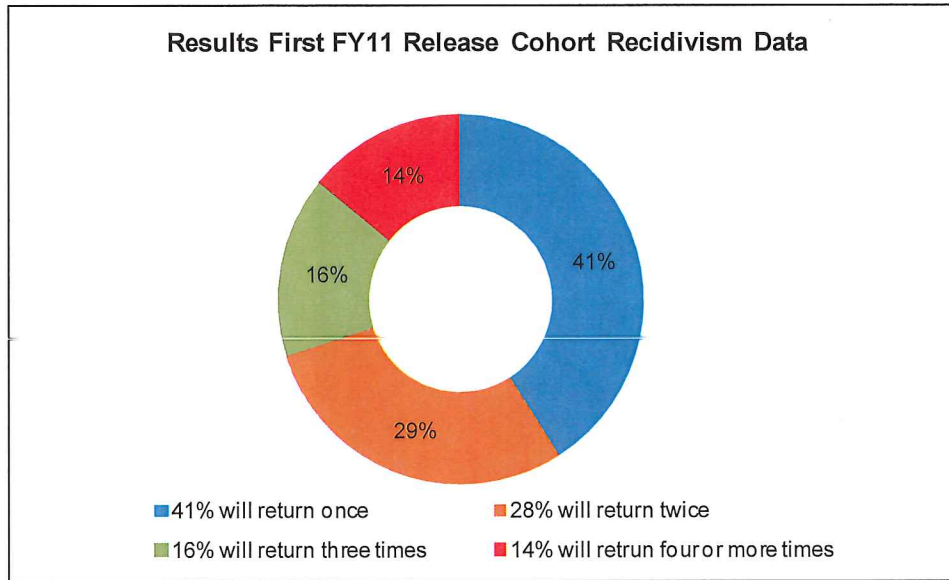
June 2017 Vacancy Rates	
Correctional Officers	22.0%
Probation and Parole Officers	20.2%

FY17 3rd Quarter Turnover Rates	
Correctional Officers	3.2%
Probation and Parole Officers	3.3%



Results First

In 2012, the LFC worked with the Pew Center on the States and the John D. and Catherine T. MacArthur Foundation, to implement a cost-benefit model for strategic budget development. The report made numerous



recommendations to reduce recidivism, reduce the number of release eligible inmates, adopt a risk and needs assessment tool, and provide pay increases to probation and parole officers. In 2013, a follow-up report found NMCD achieved many of the goals established in the original report, including use of a risk and needs assessment tool, but had yet to expand inmate employment through Corrections Industries, modify contracts with private prisons to achieve a cost savings, or decrease vacancy rates among

correctional and probation and parole officers.

The department is working with the Pew-MacArthur Results First staff to create an updated inventory of recidivism reduction programs, including information on design, costs, capacity, and populations served. The department has reported the inventory is complete, but the department has not shared results with the LFC for review. The inventory should allow policymakers to identify wasteful spending and support approaches that produce tangible results.

Corrections Department Performance Report Summary		
FY15	FY16	FY17
Y	Y	Y

Performance Measures

For FY17, NMCD did not report three of the 12 measures in House Bill 2 due to confusion over which ones to report annually. LFC staff is working with the agency to clarify annual and quarterly reported measures for FY18. Historically, NMCD reported quarterly some of the omitted performance data but now wants to report those measures annually to better capture outcomes. The LFC has concerns about the integrity of some of NMCD's performance data, including overall recidivism rates which have remained steady for years. For example, a request was made to NMCD to provide an explanation and monitoring plan for sharply lower turnover rates compared to previous years; no data or explanation has yet been provided.

Before the 2017 legislative session, DFA, LFC, and NMCD agreed to eliminate redundant measures, but retained or clarified many important outcome measures, including three-year recidivism rates and vacancy rates among correctional and probation and parole officers. Many of the measures are integral to understanding the success of the department and should be reported quarterly.

After the 2017 legislative session, the department’s FY18 performance measures remained similar to FY17. Over the next month, Department of Finance and Administration (DFA), LFC, and NMCD staff will meet to establish FY18 quarterly measures and develop measures for FY19.

Facilities

The state’s prisons suffer from many infrastructure problems, the most common needs include new roofs, boilers, heating and cooling systems, and security equipment. Many facilities are riddled by problems with aging generators that have been patched multiple times and need replacement. Back-up generators cost the department up to \$16 thousand a month to rent and cost up to \$750 thousand to replace. Limited capital outlay capacity and shifting priorities due to the state’s financial crisis left little for NMCD facilities.

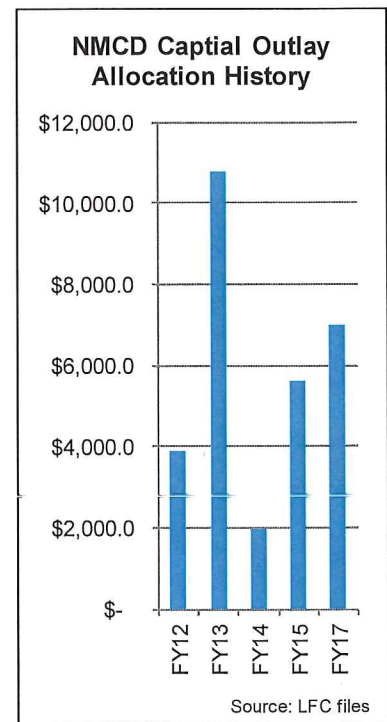
Last year, the General Services Department (GSD) released the facility condition index for NMCD facilities which shows it is now more expensive to repair the department’s building than replace them, the worst being Southern New Mexico Correctional Facility and Central New Mexico Correctional Facility.

High maintenance costs, distance between facilities, and the need for ancillary services, such as healthcare and behavioral health, are cost drivers and pose risks that could be minimized by building a larger facility. Legislative and executive staff have discussed the potential for building a new prison to supplant beds at old and inefficient facilities. The parties agreed to develop a request for proposals to study prison design, construction costs, and identify programming needs, although this has not yet happened.

Western New Mexico Correctional Facility

The topics discussed in this brief are prominent issues at Western New Mexico Correctional Facility (WNMCF), especially, population change, staffing challenges, and capital needs. In October 2016, Western switched from a men’s prison to a women’s facility. In July 2017, a lawsuit was filed against NMCD, in part accusing the department of housing inmates too closely together in violation of the Duran Consent Decree. WNMCF has an average 7 percent bed vacancy rate with no room to expand further. The facility experiences a 40 percent vacancy rate among correctional officers, exacerbating potential problems resulting from crowding. In the 3rd quarter of FY17, about 10 inmates, or 3 percent, were being held past their release date.

Western has also experienced extreme capital needs resulting from a failed generator which leaked diesel fuel into the building and grounds, requiring extensive clean up and a new generator. In addition, WNMCF is in the process of updating heating, cooling, and air conditioning units in the housing units and well as updating their security systems.





New Mexico Corrections Department

ACTION PLAN

Submitted by agency?	Yes
Timeline assigned?	No
Responsibility assigned?	No

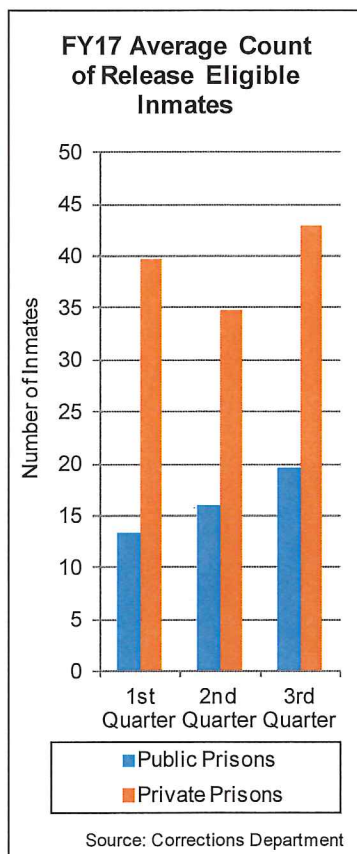
Oklahoma, Nevada, New Mexico, and Wyoming all experienced growth in incarceration rates in 2015. Arizona's rate remained stable, while Texas' rate fell 3 percent and Colorado's fell 4 percent. Utah's rate fell 9 percent as a result of justice system improvement efforts.

The New Mexico Corrections Department (NMCD) continues to not report three of 12 measures in Laws of 2016, Chapter 11 (House Bill 2), including eligible inmates who earn a general educational development certificate, residential drug abuse program graduates reincarcerated within thirty-six months of release, and male offenders who graduate from the men's recovery center and are reincarcerated within thirty-six months. The department believes reporting the data annually will better capture performance outcomes.

NMCD's FY18 base budget increased \$3.6 million in the General Appropriation Act of 2017, a 1.2 percent increase. The department also received \$4 million of general fund special appropriations for inmate population growth, hepatitis C treatment, and custodial staff overtime. 2016 joint interim efforts to generate a gap analysis and master plan for a new, efficient facility to replace old beds is ongoing.

Inmate Management and Control

The percent of male and female release eligible inmates (REIs) not released on time has fluctuated over the first three quarters of the fiscal year. Daily population data shows the average number of REIs at public facilities has climbed over the fiscal year while fluctuations have occurred at private facilities, seemingly due largely to the transfer of the women's population from private to public facilities.



NMCD reports the transfer of women to different prisons resulted in turnover of staff and an increase in release eligible female inmates. The department continues to cite lack of community programs for male inmates to transition into as a key issue.

FY17 Average Release Eligible Inmate Count per Facility			
Facility	1st Quarter	2nd Quarter	3rd Quarter
Public			
Penitentiary of New Mexico	17	18	24
Southern NM Correctional Facility	23	22	21
Western NM Correctional Facility*	2	8	10
Central NM Correctional Facility	29	18	25
Roswell Correctional Center	10	11	15
Springer Correctional Center*	0	20	22
Public Facility Average Total:	81	96	117
Public Facility Percent Change:	-	20%	22%
Private			
Guadalupe County Correctional Facility	8	6	6
Lea County Correctional Facility	15	13	19
Northeast NM Correctional Facility	4	6	9
Otero County Prison Facility	25	24	24
Northwest NM Correctional Facility*	27	7	13
Private Facility Average Total:	79	56	70
Private Facility Percent Change:	-	-29%	25%
Overall Average Total:	159	152	188
Overall Percent Change:	-	-4%	23%

Source: Corrections Department

* Western NM Correctional Facility and Springer Correctional Center became women's prisons in the 2nd Quarter of FY17. Previously, all women were housed at the Northwest NM Correctional Facility, now a men's prison.

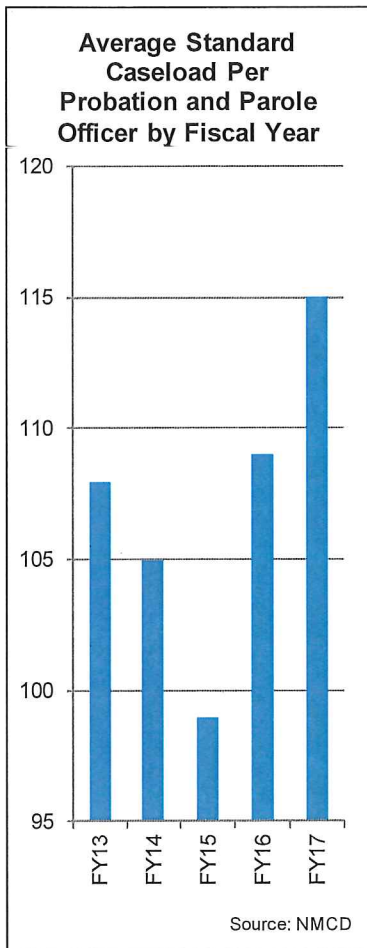


PERFORMANCE REPORT CARD

New Mexico Corrections Department
Third Quarter, Fiscal Year 2017

A 2012 LFC program evaluation found resolving approximately 40 percent of the issues causing release eligible inmates could save an estimated \$4 million per year.

About 49 percent of the prison population is held at state facilities with the remainder in private facilities. Many inmates are difficult to place, especially sex offenders. To stymie climbing REI rates and create more resources for hard to place inmates, efforts should focus on treating nonviolent inmates outside of prison, creating more transitional living opportunities, and addressing administrative inefficiencies that cause delays.



NMCD experienced a spike in inmate-on-inmate assaults this quarter. NMCD explained 20 percent of recent urinalysis tests were positive for drugs use as a result of suboxone, a legal drug outside of prison to treat narcotic addiction, an all time high, and stated reduced segregation and increased drug presence contributed to the spike.

Inmate Management and Control		FY15 Actual	FY16 Actual	FY17 Target	Q1	Q2	Q3	Rating
Budget: \$296,932.6 FTE: 1,837								
1	Participating inmates who have completed adult basic education	34%	52%	40%	55%	57%	62%	G
2	Inmate-on-inmate assaults with serious injury	13	21	10	1	1	9	R
3	Inmate-on-staff assaults with serious injury	2	9	4	1	0	2	Y
4	Escapes from a private facility	0	0	0	0	0	0	G
5	Release eligible female inmates incarcerated past their scheduled release date	13%	10%	10%	7%	9%	7%	Y
6	Release eligible male inmates incarcerated past their scheduled release date	NEW	9%	10%	10%	9%	9%	Y
7	Standard healthcare requirements met by medical contract vendor	90.5%	97.1%	100%	95%	92%	96%	Y
8	Eligible inmates who earn a general educational development certificate	64%	76%	75%	No report	No report	No report	R
9	Prisoners reincarcerated into the corrections department system within thirty-six months due to new charges or pending charges	23%	21%	20%	21%	22%	21%	Y
10	Residential drug abuse program graduates reincarcerated within thirty-six months of release	1.9%	47%	10%	No report	No report	No report	R
Program Rating		Y	G					Y

NMCD data shows hepatitis C costs fell from an FY16 average of \$88.5 thousand per patient to \$68.8 thousand in FY17 as a result of competitive market pricing and having treated all highest acuity patients. Year to date, the department has treated 29 patients and plans to treat between 35 and 40 in total.

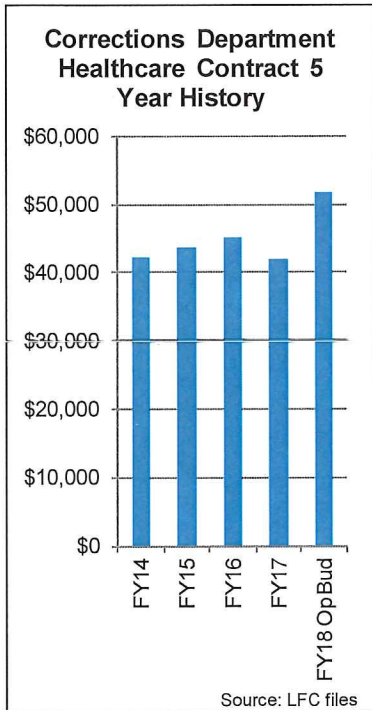
Community Offender Management

The percent of absconders apprehended has fallen over the fiscal year due to vacancies and high caseloads. On average, an investigator in the Security Threat Intelligence Unit has a caseload of 104 offenders – there are currently about 1,700 absconders statewide.

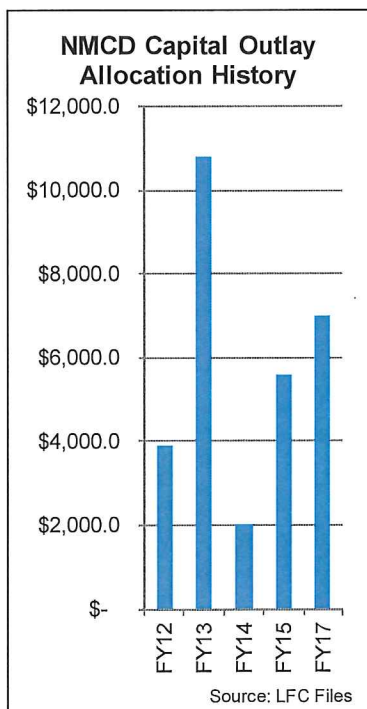
Community Offender Management		FY15 Actual	FY16 Actual	FY17 Target	Q1	Q2	Q3	Rating
Budget: \$33,380.9 FTE: 376								
11	Out-of-office contacts per month with high and extreme supervision on standard caseloads	93%	95%	95%	94%	97%	96%	G



PERFORMANCE REPORT CARD
New Mexico Corrections Department
Third Quarter, Fiscal Year 2017



Last spring, the General Services Department (GSD) released the facility condition index (FCI) for NMCD facilities showing many buildings would be more expensive to repair than replace. The index shows 5 year capital needs of \$192 million.



12	Absconders apprehended	27%	31%	30%	30%	26%	27%	Y
13	Average standard caseload per probation and parole officer	99	109	95	112	118	115	R
14	Male offenders who graduate from the men's recovery center and are reincarcerated within thirty-six months	NEW	95%	25%	No report	No report	No report	R
Program Rating		Y	Y					Y

Program Support

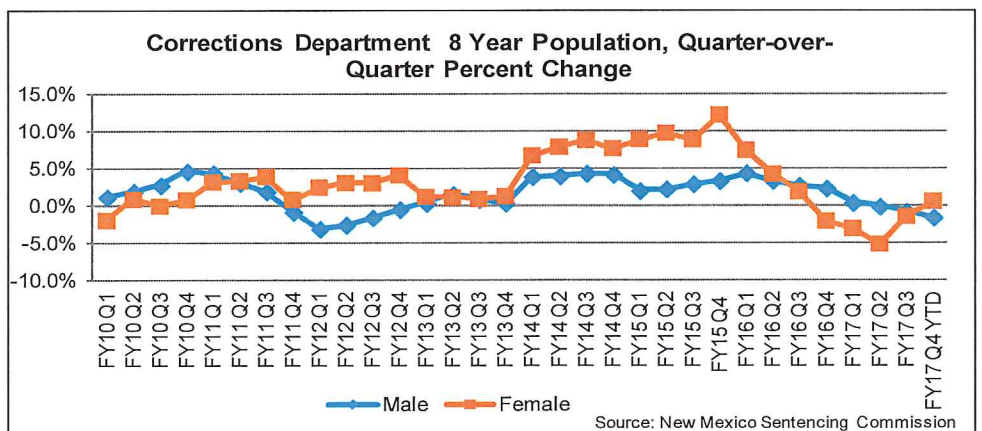
As of May 1st, the probation and parole officer vacancy rate was 19 percent and correctional officers were 21 percent vacancy rate. High turnover and vacancy rates result in tired and overworked officers, a significant safety hazard. NMCD was asked to provide an explanation and monitoring plan for consistently low turnover rates compared to previous years; no data has yet been provided.

Program Support		FY15 Actual	FY16 Actual	FY17 Target	Q1	Q2	Q3	Rating
Budget: \$13,536.4 FTE: 158								
15	Turnover of probation and parole officers	13%	10%	10%	1.7%	2.9%	3.3%	G
16	Turnover of correctional officers in public facilities	14%	13%	10%	2.3%	2.8%	3.2%	G
Program Rating		Y	Y					G

New Mexico Corrections Department Inmate Count 3/23/2017

	Capacity	Inmate Count	Vacancy Rate
Penitentiary of New Mexico	864	777	10%
Southern New Mexico Correctional Facility	768	693	10%
Western New Mexico Women's Correctional Facility	352	328	7%
Central New Mexico Correctional Facility	1,229	965	21%
Roswell Correctional Center	340	298	12%
Springer Women's Facility	424	412	3%
Total State Facility	3,977	3,473	13%
Lea County Correctional Facility	1,284	1,237	4%
Guadalupe County Correctional Facility	601	589	2%
Northeast New Mexico Correctional Facility	637	570	11%
Otero County Prison Facility	640	579	10%
Northwest New Mexico Correctional Facility	714	666	7%
Total Private Facility	3,876	3,641	6%
Total Female Population	776	740	5%
Total Male Population	7,077	6,374	10%
Total Overall Population	7,853	7,114	9%

Source: New Mexico Corrections Department



Appendix X – Corrections Department

General Fund Summary (in thousands of dollars)

	Executive Rec.	LFC Rec.	FTE	Laws of 2017, Chapter 135
Inmate Management and Control (IM&C)				
FY17 Base General Fund	\$ 255,296.9	\$ 255,296.9	1,837.0	\$ 255,296.9
<i>FY17 Solvency Reductions</i>	\$ (3,829.5)	\$ (3,829.5)	-	\$ (3,829.5)
FY17 Adjusted General Fund	\$ 251,467.4	\$ 251,467.4	1,837.0	\$ 251,467.4
% Change from FY17 Base	-1.5%	-1.5%	0.0%	-1.5%
Pay Plan Compaction	\$ -	\$ 2,884.8	-	\$ -
Sick and Annual Leave Payout Adjustments	\$ -	\$ -	-	\$ (276.2)
Overtime	\$ -	\$ -	-	\$ (200.5)
Vacancy Savings	\$ 1,053.1	\$ 3,000.0	-	\$ (712.7)
Medical Contract	\$ 1,609.9	\$ 1,526.7	-	\$ 1,526.7
Pharmaceutical Contract	\$ 4,705.6	\$ 2,944.5	-	\$ 2,944.5
Behavioral Health Contract (female population)	\$ 2,255.0	\$ 1,992.4	-	\$ 1,992.4
Contract Reductions to match FY16 actuals	\$ -	\$ (481.7)	-	\$ (481.7)
Project ECHO reductions	\$ -	\$ (256.5)	-	\$ (256.5)
Hepatitis C Drug Cost Savings (at \$45.0k avg. cost will treat 14 inmates with remaining base budget funds)	\$ -	\$ (206.1)	-	\$ (206.1)
Otero County Contract Reductions	\$ (7,697.4)	\$ (5,500.0)	-	\$ (900.0)
CCA contract	\$ 448.1	\$ -	-	\$ -
Private Prison Contract Reductions - 1%	\$ -	\$ (2,231.8)	-	\$ -
Special Appropriation for FY18 for inmate growth, treatment of hepatitis C, overtime, and contracts for private prisons*	\$ -	\$ -	-	\$ 2,000.0
DoIT Radio Communications	\$ 2,960.7	\$ -	-	\$ 1,156.7
Other	\$ -	\$ (80.2)	-	\$ 5.3
Subtotal FY18 General Fund Base	\$ 256,802.4	\$ 255,059.3	1,837.0	\$ 258,059.3
% Change from FY17 Adjusted General Fund Base	2.1%	1.4%	0.0%	2.6%
Corrections Industries (CI)				
FY17 Base General Fund	\$ -	\$ -	32.0	\$ -
Increase in Food Services FTE	\$ -	\$ -	-	\$ -
Subtotal FY18 General Fund Base	\$ -	\$ -	32.0	\$ -
% Change from FY17 Adjusted General Fund Base	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Community Offender Management (COM)				
FY17 Base General Fund	\$ 30,033.6	\$ 30,033.6	376.0	\$ 30,033.6
<i>FY17 Solvency Reductions</i>	\$ (450.5)	\$ (450.5)	-	\$ (450.5)
FY17 Adjusted General Fund	\$ 29,583.1	\$ 29,583.1	376.0	\$ 29,583.1
% Change from FY17 Base	-1.5%	-1.5%	0.0%	-1.5%
Personnel Costs	\$ -	\$ 286.4	-	\$ 286.4
Increase in Federal Funds to match Medicaid	\$ -	\$ (300.0)	-	\$ (300.0)
Agency Replacement of GF with Other Revenues	\$ -	\$ (505.4)	-	\$ (505.4)
Transfer to Inmate Management and Control	\$ (493.2)	\$ -	-	\$ -
Subtotal FY18 General Fund Base	\$ 29,089.9	\$ 29,064.1	376.0	\$ 29,064.1
% Change from FY17 Adjusted General Fund Base	-1.7%	-1.8%	0.0%	-1.8%
Program Support (PS)				
FY17 Base General Fund	\$ 12,818.7	\$ 12,818.7	158.0	\$ 12,818.7
<i>FY17 Solvency Reductions</i>	\$ (192.3)	\$ (192.3)	-	\$ (192.3)
FY17 Adjusted General Fund	\$ 12,626.4	\$ 12,626.4	158.0	\$ 12,626.4
% Change from FY17 Base	-1.5%	-1.5%	0.0%	-1.5%
Personnel Costs	\$ -	\$ (200.0)	-	\$ (200.0)
Professional Services	\$ -	\$ (194.0)	-	\$ (194.0)
Transfer to Inmate Management and Control	\$ (369.5)	\$ -	-	\$ -
Other Costs	\$ -	\$ (75.0)	-	\$ (75.0)
Subtotal FY18 General Fund Base	\$ 12,256.9	\$ 12,157.4	158.0	\$ 12,157.4
% Change from FY17 Adjusted General Fund Base	-2.9%	-3.7%	0.0%	-3.7%
FY17 Base General Fund	\$ 298,149.2	\$ 298,149.2	2,403.0	\$ 298,149.2
<i>FY17 Solvency Reductions</i>	\$ (4,472.3)	\$ (4,472.3)	-	\$ (4,472.3)
FY17 Adjusted General Fund	\$ 293,676.9	\$ 293,676.9	2,403.0	\$ 293,676.9
Increase	\$ 4,472.3	\$ 2,603.9	-	\$ 5,603.9
Total FY18 General Fund	\$ 298,149.2	\$ 296,280.8	2,403.0	\$ 299,280.8
% Change from FY17 Adjusted General Fund Base	1.5%	0.9%	0.0%	1.9%

DAILY INSTITUTIONAL COUNT 07/07/2017

Facility	Capacity	Count	IN	OUT	End Count
PNM-NORTH	288	279			279
PNM-SOUTH	288	268			268
PNM-II / MRU	288	276			276
PNM COMPLEX TOTAL	864	823	0	0	823
SNMCF III, IV	480	456			456
SNMCF II	288	224			224
SNMCF COMPLEX TOTAL	768	680	0	0	680
WNMCF/ Women	352	327			327
WNMCF COMPLEX TOTAL	352	327	0	0	327
RDC/ CNMCF MAIN	480	416			416
MHTC	88	63			63
LTCU	39	29			29
GERIATRIC - CNMCF MAIN	16	3			3
CNMCF II- Geriatric Unit	270	234			234
CNMCF I	336	183			183
CNMCF COMPLEX TOTAL	1229	928	0	0	928
RCC II	340	313			313
RCC FACILITY TOTAL	340	313	0	0	313
SWF (Springer) I, II	424	399			399
SWF (Springer) FACILITY TOTAL	424	399	0	0	399
STATE INMATE TOTAL	3977	3470	0	0	3470
LCCF III	1284	1207			1207
LCCF FACILITY TOTAL	1284	1207	0	0	1207
GCCF III	601	571			571
GCCF FACILITY TOTAL	601	571	0	0	571
NENMDF III	637	539			539
NENMDF FACILITY TOTAL	637	539	0	0	539
OCP	640	592			592
OCP FACILITY TOTAL	640	592	0	0	592
NWNMCF GP	714	679			679
NWNMCF FACILITY TOTAL:	714	679	0	0	679
PRIVATE FACILITY TOTAL:	3876	3588	0	0	3588
Total Female	776	726	0	0	726
Total Male	7077	6332	0	0	6332
POPULATION TOTAL	7853	7058	0	0	7058
REI COUNT (day prior)					
PNM	27	GCCF	9	NENMDF	7
SNMCF	16	LCCF	11	OCPF	26
WNMCF (Western Women's)	11	RCC	15	NWNMDF	26
CNMCF	14	SCC/Springer	13	GRAND TOTAL	175
COMMENTS:					
today's transport has been not added to this count - thank you					

**Highest Actual Inmate Populations FY02 through FY16
and
Projected Monthly Highs for July FY17 through June FY18**

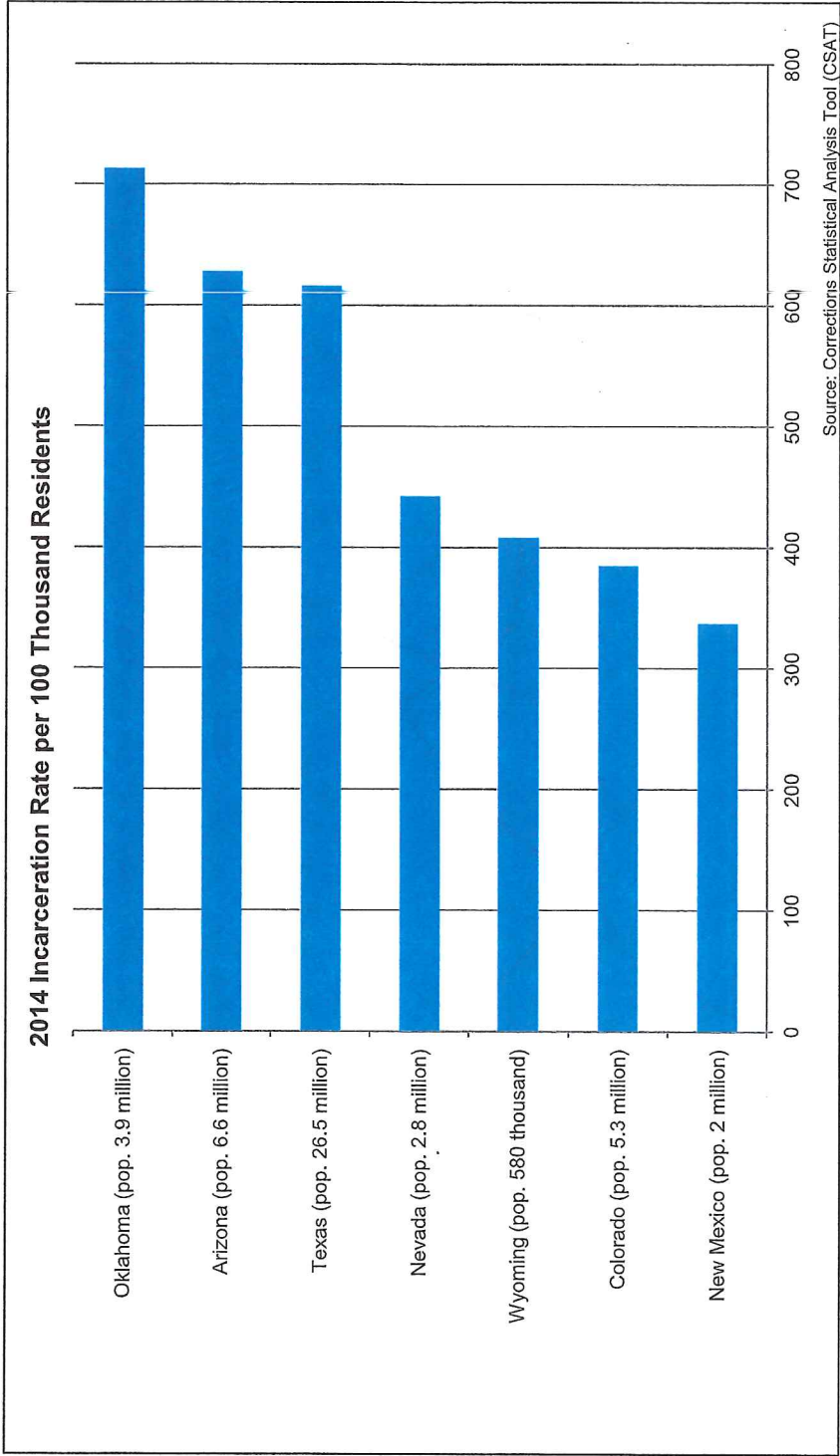
Fiscal Year	Male Population	Female Population	Change in Male Population	Change in Female Population	Change in Total Population
2002	5,410	530			
2003	5,643	568	4.3%	7.2%	4.6%
2004	5,811	600	3.0%	5.6%	3.2%
2005	6,001	636	3.3%	6.0%	3.5%
2006	6,134	696	2.2%	9.4%	2.9%
2007	6,174	713	0.7%	2.4%	0.8%
2008	6,012	629	(2.6%)	(11.8%)	(3.6%)
2009	5,879	619	(2.2%)	(1.6%)	(2.2%)
2010	6,177	614	5.1%	(0.8%)	4.5%
2011	6,175	629	(0.0%)	2.4%	0.2%
2012	6,151	649	(0.4%)	3.2%	(0.1%)
2013	6,188	661	0.6%	1.8%	0.7%
2014	6,344	704	2.5%	6.5%	2.9%
2015	6,558	782	3.4%	11.1%	4.1%
2016	6,727	791	2.6%	1.2%	2.4%
2017 (proj)	6,775	786	0.7%	(0.6%)	0.6%
2018 (proj)	6,853	810	1.2%	3.1%	1.3%
Monthly Projections					
Jul FY17	6,718	775			
Aug FY17	6,730	778	0.2%	0.4%	0.2%
Sep FY17	6,733	781	0.0%	0.4%	0.1%
Oct FY17	6,742	783	0.1%	0.3%	0.1%
Nov FY17	6,743	781	0.0%	(0.3%)	(0.0%)
Dec FY17	6,762	780	0.3%	(0.1%)	0.2%
Jan FY17	6,738	774	(0.4%)	(0.8%)	(0.4%)
Feb FY17	6,761	784	0.3%	1.3%	0.4%
Mar FY17	6,773	784	0.2%	0.0%	0.2%
Apr FY17	6,775	785	0.0%	0.1%	0.0%
May FY17	6,757	785	(0.3%)	0.0%	(0.2%)
Jun FY17	6,735	786	(0.3%)	0.1%	(0.3%)
Jul FY18	6,775	796	0.6%	1.3%	0.7%
Aug FY18	6,783	801	0.1%	0.6%	0.2%
Sep FY18	6,783	805	0.0%	0.5%	0.1%
Oct FY18	6,798	807	0.2%	0.2%	0.2%
Nov FY18	6,804	804	0.1%	(0.4%)	0.0%
Dec FY18	6,838	803	0.5%	(0.1%)	0.4%
Jan FY18	6,817	798	(0.3%)	(0.6%)	(0.3%)
Feb FY18	6,838	807	0.3%	1.1%	0.4%
Mar FY18	6,846	807	0.1%	0.0%	0.1%
Apr FY18	6,853	809	0.1%	0.2%	0.1%
May FY18	6,839	808	(0.2%)	(0.1%)	(0.2%)
Jun FY18	6,838	810	(0.0%)	0.2%	0.0%

Source: New Mexico Sentencing Commission

Differing Prison Population Growth Projections

Fiscal Year	New Mexico Sentencing Commission Projection			LFC Projection		
	Population	Growth Rate	# of New Inmates	Population	Growth Rate	# of New Inmates
2010 - Actual	6,791	-	-	6,791	-	-
2011 - Actual	6,804	0.19%	13	6,804	0.19%	13
2012 - Actual	6,800	(0.06%)	(4)	6,800	(0.06%)	(4)
2013 - Actual	6,849	0.72%	49	6,849	0.72%	49
2014 - Actual	7,048	2.91%	199	7,048	2.91%	199
2015 - Actual	7,340	4.14%	292	7,340	4.14%	292
2016 - Actual	7,518	2.43%	178	7,518	2.43%	178
2017- Projection	7,561	0.57%	43	7,556	0.51%	38
2018 - Projection	7,663	1.35%	102	7,647	1.20%	91
2019 - Projection	7,783	1.57%	120	7,749	1.33%	102
2020 - Projection	7,872	1.14%	89	7,858	1.41%	109

Source: New Mexico Sentencing Commission and LFC Files



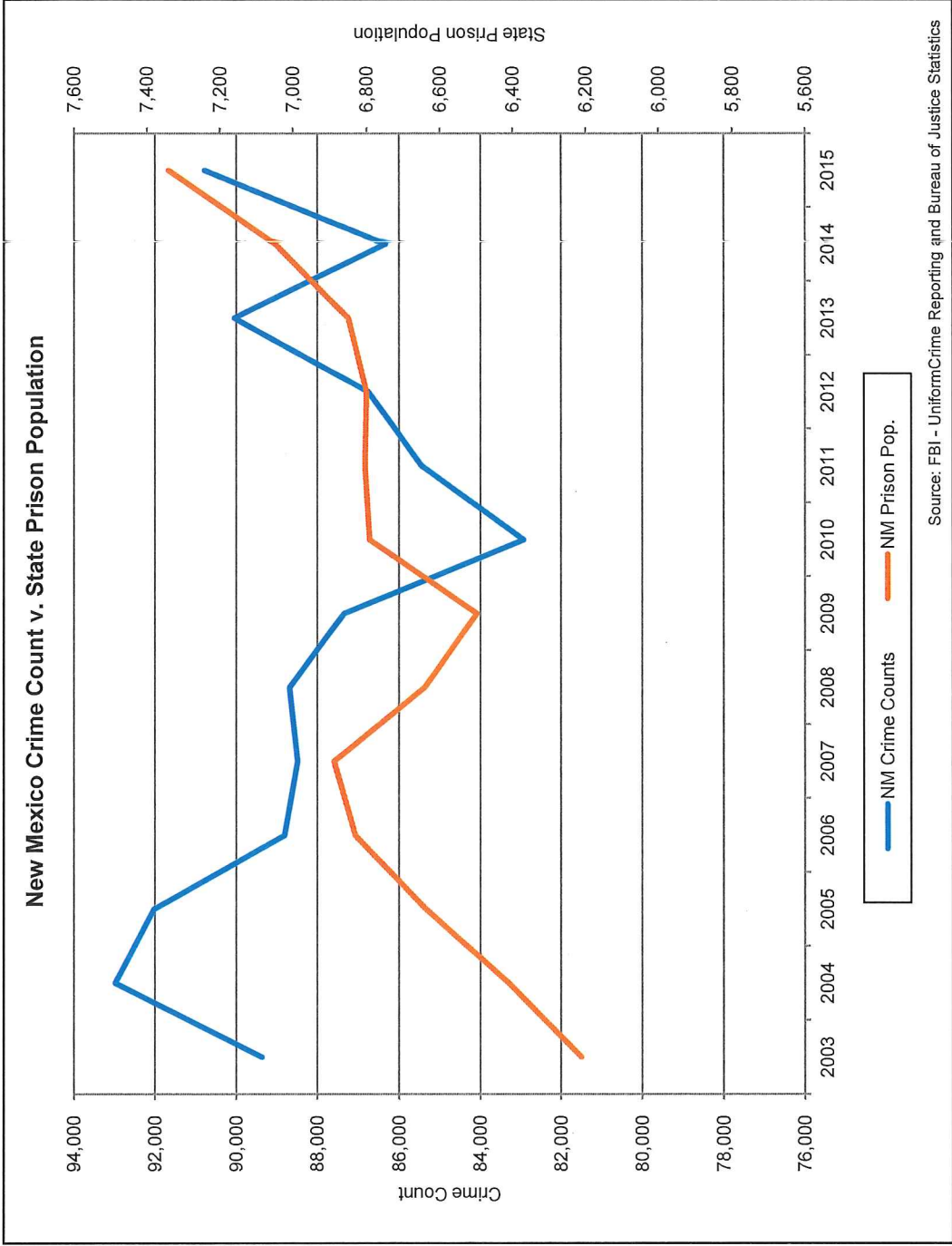


Table 1. Highest Actual Monthly Populations for 2002 through 2016 and Projected Monthly Highs for 2017 through 2026

Fiscal Year	Male Population	Female Population	Change in Male Population	Change in Female Population
2002	5,410	530		
2003	5,643	568	4.31%	7.17%
2004	5,811	600	2.98%	5.63%
2005	6,001	636	3.27%	6.00%
2006	6,134	696	2.22%	9.43%
2007	6,174	713	0.65%	2.44%
2008	6,012	629	-2.62%	-11.78%
2009	5,879	619	-2.21%	-1.59%
2010	6,177	614	5.07%	-0.81%
2011	6,175	629	-0.03%	2.44%
2012	6,151	649	-0.39%	3.18%
2013	6,188	661	0.60%	1.85%
2014	6,344	704	2.52%	6.51%
2015	6,558	782	3.37%	11.08%
2016	6,727	791	2.51%	1.14%
2017	6,775	786	0.71%	-0.64%
2018	6,853	810	1.14%	2.96%
2019	6,950	833	1.40%	2.76%
2020	7,016	856	0.94%	2.69%
2021	7,090	879	1.04%	2.62%
2022	7,170	901	1.12%	2.44%
2023	7,243	923	1.01%	2.38%
2024	7,317	945	1.01%	2.33%
2025	7,394	966	1.04%	2.17%
2026	7,469	988	1.00%	2.23%

Notes: Highest actual monthly populations for 2002 through 2016 are shown in darker background color.

New Mexico Corrections Department Capital Outlay Summary

Overview: The New Mexico Corrections Department (NMCD) is drawing down capital outlay funds for active projects at a good rate. NMCD, working with the General Services Department, is making good progress on major projects. However, NMCD struggles with other capital issues, including aging generators, leaking and rotting roofs, and wastewater plant needs and does not have funds to address them. In an attempt to help, the legislature authorized using funds generated from penalties levied against private prisons for capital needs.

Projects Greater than \$1,000,000

Project Description	Project Status / Milestones Reached	Location (County)	Year Issued	Appropriated Amount	Remaining Amount	Progress Rating (Red, Yellow, Green)		
						Bond / RFP	Plan / Design	Construction
CNM & WNM Correctional Facilities - HVAC/Infrastructure Upgrades	Corrections statewide used to fund multiple projects both design and construction. Completed 3 projects: 2-WNNMCF 1-CNMCF.	Cibola/Valencia	2013	\$4,800,000	\$13,969	G	G	G
Correctional Facility Repairs Statewide	Corrections statewide used to fund multiple projects both design and construction. Currently 5 projects in process.	Statewide	2013-2014	\$5,500,000	\$42,478	G	G	G
Correctional Facilities Renovation & Security Upgrades	Corrections statewide used to fund multiple projects both design and construction. Currently 6 projects in process: 3 WNNMCF, 1 SNMCF, 1 CNMCF, 1 Pavilions.	Statewide	2015	\$6,000,000	\$2,171,440	G	G	G
Correctional Facilities Renovation & Security Upgrades Statewide	NMCD Statewide used to fund multiple projects, both design and construction. Currently 7 projects in process: 2-WNNMCF, 4-CNMCF, 1-SNMCF.	Statewide	2016	\$7,000,000	\$6,718,729	G	G	G
Total Greater than \$1,000,000 Appropriations and Remaining Amounts				\$23,300,000	\$8,946,616			

Other

Offender Management Information System	Design work completed. The project includes funding for designing, constructing, installing and equipping the state police district office, including a secondary access road, in Las Vegas in San Miguel county.	Statewide	2016	\$2,400,000	\$2,400,000	G		
Total Other Appropriations and Remaining Amounts				\$2,400,000	\$2,400,000			