

**MINUTES  
of the  
SECOND MEETING  
of the  
COURTS, CORRECTIONS AND JUSTICE COMMITTEE**

**July 31-August 1, 2017  
Las Vegas and Springer**

The second meeting of the Courts, Corrections and Justice Committee was called to order by Senator Richard C. Martinez, co-chair, on July 31, 2017 at 10:08 a.m. at the Student Union Building ballroom at New Mexico Highlands University in Las Vegas.

**Present**

Rep. Gail Chasey, Co-Chair  
Sen. Richard C. Martinez, Co-Chair  
Rep. Eliseo Lee Alcon  
Sen. Gregory A. Baca (7/31)  
Sen. Jacob R. Candelaria (7/31)  
Rep. Jim Dines  
Sen. Linda M. Lopez (7/31)  
Rep. Antonio Maestas  
Rep. Sarah Maestas Barnes  
Rep. Javier Martínez  
Sen. Cisco McSorley  
Rep. William "Bill" R. Rehm  
Rep. Angelica Rubio  
Sen. Sander Rue (7/31)

**Absent**

Rep. Zachary J. Cook

**Advisory Members**

Sen. Bill B. O'Neill  
Sen. John Pinto (8/1)  
Rep. Patricia Roybal Caballero  
Sen. Mimi Stewart (7/31)  
Rep. Christine Trujillo

Rep. Deborah A. Armstrong  
Sen. William F. Burt  
Rep. Brian Egolf  
Rep. Doreen Y. Gallegos  
Sen. Daniel A. Ivey-Soto  
Sen. William H. Payne  
Sen. Peter Wirth

(Attendance dates are noted for members not present for the entire meeting.)

**Staff**

Monica Ewing, Staff Attorney, Legislative Council Service (LCS)  
Celia Ludi, Staff Attorney, LCS  
Diego Jimenez, Research Assistant, LCS

## **Guests**

The guest list is in the meeting file.

## **Handouts**

Copies of all handouts are in the meeting file.

## **Monday, July 31**

### **Call to Order**

Senator Martinez welcomed members of the committee, staff and guests to the meeting and asked the members and staff to introduce themselves.

### **Welcome — New Mexico Highlands University (NMHU)**

Dr. Sam Minner, Jr., president, NMHU, informed the committee that NMHU's three most important features for the recruitment and retention of students are its affordability, the social mobility it offers graduates and student engagement. NMHU is the most affordable university in the state, the third most affordable in the Southwest and the eighth most affordable for out-of-state students in the country. The campus has been improved by the steady implementation of building and renovation projects; most recently the on-time and under-budget renovation of the McCaffrey Historic Trolley Building and the imminent renovation of Rodgers Hall to preserve historic features. A new football field with a new scoreboard is under construction.

NMHU has recruited five students from Chicago to play football for the school next fall. One of those students was his high school's valedictorian. The university just signed the number-one scorer in New Mexico to play basketball, and the student-athlete is from Las Vegas. NMHU's rugby club team has twice been national champions and placed fifth this year. Many rugby players have gone on to professional rugby careers after graduation.

NMHU offers students extensive recreational opportunities, including skiing and hiking trips. The university provides students with hands-on experience in many study areas; for example, anthropology fieldwork and participation in health care projects in Africa. A partnership with Los Alamos National Laboratory (LANL) has resulted in a K-12 makerspace, volcano research in the Czech Republic and the purchase of a mobile science lab to take to surrounding community schools, all of which were funded by LANL. NMHU also offers a range of arts courses and supports the arts through initiatives such as the invitational New Mexico Painters exhibition.

On questioning, Dr. Minner and Max Baca, vice president, finance and administration and government relations, NMHU, addressed the following topics.

***Tracking student outcomes.*** Dr. Minner confirmed that the university tracks graduation rates and has begun to monitor students' post-graduation employment.

**Infrastructure.** Mr. Baca said that the university has a 10-year capital improvement plan that includes addressing the campus' sewer lines. It has installed new roofs, a boiler and geothermal cooling and heating systems, which have reduced the university's carbon footprint, maintenance expenses and electric bills.

**Effect of lottery scholarship reductions.** Dr. Minner informed the committee that the American Association of University Presidents is working on a unified response to the reduction of lottery scholarships to cover just 60% of tuition. He said the reduction is having a very negative effect on NMHU students. Many students have great financial need, and federal Pell grants and work-study jobs will not provide enough assistance to cover tuition for those students in the scholarship program. He added that the reduced scholarship amounts may have an impact on the school's social mobility outcomes.

### **Corrections Department (CD) Updates — Pew-MacArthur Results First Initiative Review — Budget Update — Staffing and Staff Training**

David Jablonski, secretary, CD, informed the committee that the department is working with the Pew-MacArthur Results First Initiative project to identify and invest in programs offered to inmates that help reduce recidivism. Currently, 31 of 38 of the CD's programs are evidence-based, and 90% of the department's funds allocated to recidivism reduction initiatives are used for those 31 programs. It is especially important that the department employ evidence-based programming that is cost-effective because of the CD's budget cuts. All programming is state-funded except for the sober living communities, which are funded through a grant.

One of the biggest budgetary challenges the department faces is the cost of inmate health care. For fiscal year (FY) 2018, the department has a \$42.6 million contract with Centurion Managed Care (Centurion) to provide health care in the state's prison facilities; has an \$11 million contract with Boswell Pharmacy Services for pharmacy services; and is negotiating an agreement with Christus St. Vincent Regional Medical Center, which would enable the CD to access the federal 340B drug pricing program. The department does not currently employ staff to perform audits of health care services within the CD's facilities, but it has contracted with HealthInsight New Mexico to provide nurse-auditors to perform those audits beginning in the first quarter of FY 2018. The department plans to hire a full-time clinical nurse-auditor in the first quarter of FY 2018. The cost of prescription medication consumes the majority of the department's health care budget. Routine dental care is provided in CD facilities through contracts with dentists in the communities where the facilities are located.

Secretary Jablonski highlighted the following safety and security measures that the CD has implemented:

- creation of fugitive apprehension units to arrest probation and parole absconders, which has resulted in an increase in apprehensions from 117 in 2011 to over 2,700 in 2016;

- installation of full-body scanners to help identify contraband that a visitor might attempt to bring into a facility. The scanners were installed at the Central New Mexico Correctional Facility in Los Lunas, the Penitentiary of New Mexico in Santa Fe and the Springer Correctional Center in Springer;
- creation of a new offender management services office; and
- the use of a new victim notification system, under contract with a private company, to ensure that all victims are timely notified of an offender's release.

In addition, the department has provided an increase in pay for its corrections officers working in rural areas, such as Grants and Roswell, in an effort to reduce officer vacancies and incentivize employee retention. The Cibola County Correctional Center in Grants is closing, and the CD is hoping to hire as many of the employees from that center as possible at the Western New Mexico Correctional Facility (Western), also located in Grants. That hiring effort could reduce the officer vacancy rate at Western from 30% to 15%.

On questioning, Secretary Jablonski and other CD employees addressed the following topics.

***Inmate health care.*** Secretary Jablonski explained that Medicaid is implicated in inmate health care in two ways: first, if an inmate is hospitalized, after 24 hours in a hospital, the inmate becomes eligible for Medicaid; and second, most inmates are eligible for Medicaid upon their release from prison. The department pre-enrolls inmates who are close to their release dates, and 95% of inmates are eligible for Medicaid upon their release, which is especially important for inmates with chronic conditions that need consistent management.

Dr. Wendy Price, chief, Behavioral Health Bureau, CD, explained that Centurion asserts that it is exempt from the provisions of the state's Inspection of Public Records Act (IPRA), with respect to information requests related to inmate health care, because Centurion is a private entity. Jim Brewster, general counsel, CD, said that despite that assertion, Centurion does provide redacted documents to the CD in response to IPRA requests.

***Staff vacancy rates.*** Of the approximately 2,500 full-time employees in the CD, 1,400 are corrections officers. Secretary Jablonski reported that corrections officers work an average of eight to 12 mandatory overtime hours per week because of the CD's high officer vacancy rates. While the mandatory overtime increases officers' income, it also contributes to employee burnout and fatigue on the job. The department is constantly recruiting employees, but attrition in corrections officer positions is highest in the first year of employment. Secretary Jablonski added that if a corrections officer stays on the job for five years, the CD's data shows that the officer will likely stay with the department through retirement. Secretary Jablonski said that it costs the CD approximately \$17,000 to recruit and train each new corrections officer it hires.

***Department budget.*** Phillipe Rodriguez, acting director, Administrative Services Division, CD, affirmed that, two years ago, the CD reported \$200 million in deferred

maintenance on its facilities. This year, the deferred maintenance amount exceeds \$300 million. The department requested \$53 million for maintenance in FY 2017 and \$47 million in FY 2018, but neither request was included in Governor Susana Martinez's budget request for the department. The General Services Department is performing an independent assessment of the CD's facilities, and it may conclude that some facilities are past their useful life.

A committee member observed that only two members of this committee also serve on the Legislative Finance Committee (LFC), and, as a result, the information the LFC has about the CD's programming and budgetary needs is not as complete as it would be if there were more overlap in the committees' membership.

***Inmate programming and pre-release services.*** Dr. Price explained that assessing the effectiveness of mental health programming, such as addiction treatment, is largely subjective, but the department is working with the Results First Initiative to develop more objective performance measures.

Rose Bobchak, director, Probation and Parole Division, CD, reported that all inmates who do not have a high school diploma work toward obtaining a general equivalency diploma (GED) while they are incarcerated. The pass rate for GEDs in CD facilities is 72%, while the national average is 79%. Ms. Bobchak said that 180 days before an inmate is released, the department works with the inmate to identify the services the inmate will need upon release and to connect the inmate with community service providers.

Anna Martinez, acting director, Corrections Industries Division, CD, informed the committee that revenue from the sale of products made in CD facilities is placed in the state's Crime Victims Reparation Fund. Gross receipts tax is also paid on those sales. Some of the products are name plates, furniture, state seals for public buildings, clothing and hoop houses to grow food for consumption in prison and for sale. A bakery to produce items, including cake, tortillas and donuts, will open in October 2017. The Corrections Industries Division operates with an enterprise fund and does not receive General Fund money.

Members requested additional information from the CD on the following:

- the amount of funding requested in the governor's budget for FY 2018 for deferred maintenance;
- staffing levels and vacancy rates, compaction rates and retirement rates for each facility as of August 1, 2017;
- the cost of medical care for HIV-positive inmates;
- the number of inmates at the Springer Correctional Center who have a diagnosis of diabetes, and the cost for those inmates' health care;
- the number of inmates released who qualify for Medicaid;
- whether the Community Corrections Grant Fund has a remaining balance following the fund sweeps during the past several legislative sessions; and

- a breakdown of costs per inmate for every facility.

### **New Mexico Association of Counties Update**

Grace Philips, general counsel, New Mexico Association of Counties, provided an update on county detention facilities. Ms. Philips provided a list of adult and juvenile county detention centers along with information about each facility's population capacity and the average daily population. She noted that the number of juvenile detention facilities is decreasing and that McKinley, Quay and Eddy counties have all closed their juvenile facilities in the last two years. Ms. Philips added that Cibola County will close its juvenile facility in November 2017, and Taos and Otero counties are currently reducing their juvenile populations. Juveniles who were formerly housed in facilities that are closed are now being held in other counties, which results in longer transport times for those juveniles and makes it more difficult for family visits.

Until 2013, New Mexico had more people in county jails than in state prisons. As of 2016, the state's prison population was significantly higher than the county jail population. The recent amendment to the Constitution of New Mexico, related to bail, along with new Supreme Court rules relating to that amendment, are expected to reduce the populations in county jails. Studies by the New Mexico Sentencing Commission show that the median length of stay for an inmate arrested on a misdemeanor charge and held in a county detention facility has decreased in all facilities included in the report. The single most influential factor in increasing an inmate's length of stay in a county facility is whether the inmate's competency to stand trial is raised. A challenge to competency increases an inmate's stay by an average of 300 days.

Nationwide, county jails have been asked by federal Immigration and Customs Enforcement (ICE) to hold persons arrested for up to 48 hours after those persons are eligible for release. That 48-hour detention allows ICE to determine whether it will pursue deportation proceedings against the person. Since 2007, county facilities in New Mexico have not honored such requests from ICE, based on several federal court cases that found that compliance with such detainer requests is not mandatory and that aspects of those detentions violate constitutionally guaranteed rights to due process.

The goal of House Bill 370 (2017 regular session) was to help reduce the number of opioid-related overdose deaths by making the antidote naloxone more available. An appropriation of \$440,196 was made to fund the purchase of naloxone as part of a pilot program. Nine counties, including Chaves, Colfax, Luna, Rio Arriba, Roosevelt, San Juan, Sandoval, Sierra and Taos, have volunteered to partner with the Office of Substance Abuse Prevention of the Human Services Department's Behavioral Health Services Division for the pilot program. The program will make a naloxone kit available to any inmate upon request, following training in the use of the kit.

On questioning, the following topics were addressed.

***Inmate health care.*** Ms. Philips said that providing sufficient funding for community-based mental health services and an evidence-based risk assessment instrument are the two most effective actions the legislature could undertake to create more equity and justice in the county detention system. A committee member said that jails and prisons should not hold opioid-addicted offenders who are pregnant past the time they are eligible for release because the facility believes it would benefit the offender's health.

***Staffing.*** Ms. Philips said that recruiting and retaining good staff is always a challenge, but the facilities that are managed most effectively and safely are easier to keep fully staffed. Wages for staff at county detention facilities are typically lower than for many other jobs, especially those in the oil and gas industry. However, there are good benefits associated with work in county corrections, and it is a stable employment opportunity.

### **Approval of Minutes**

The committee approved the minutes for its June 21, 2017 meeting with no amendments.

### **Rising Incarceration Rates for Women**

Denicia Cadena, policy director, Young Women United, referred to her presentation materials and informed the committee that Bernalillo County is one of four sites in the United States that is participating in "Deep End Youth" as part of the Juvenile Detention Alternatives Initiative (JDAI), a project sponsored and funded by the Annie E. Casey Foundation to reduce reliance on local confinement of court-involved youth without sacrificing public safety. The project addresses gender disparity in detention rates and average length of stay. Between FY 2012 and FY 2014, detention rates for girls in Bernalillo County increased 8%, while it decreased 26% for boys. During the same time period, the average length of stay for girls increased 12% and decreased 22% for boys. In FY 2014, the majority of girls who were detained came from areas of Albuquerque that are the most economically challenged and have the highest populations of youth of color. Boys with the same or higher risk scores as girls are being released into community programs, but risk assessment overrides are applied to girls disproportionately, resulting in girls' detention, primarily for four reasons:

- a lack of adequate supervision or care;
- the girls' parents refusal of custody;
- domestic violence issues in the case; and
- the girls' parents are located but unavailable.

Some judges are detaining girls longer than boys "for their own good" in a misguided attempt to protect them. According to the JDAI website, "Detention is a crucial early phase in the juvenile court process. Placement into a locked detention center pending court significantly increases the odds that youth will be found delinquent and committed to corrections facilities and can seriously damage their prospects for future success. Yet many detained youth pose little or no threat to public safety.". The Bernalillo County JDAI program has safely reduced the

unnecessary use of detention by 74% over the last 15 years, and the juvenile crime rate, measured through a reduction of law enforcement referrals over the past 16 years, has decreased by 72%.

The most notable trend in incarceration in New Mexico is the continuing, significant increase in the female inmate population. Total prison capacity for female inmates is 781 beds: 424 at the Springer Correctional Center, which houses level 1 and 2 inmates; and 357 at Western, which houses level 2, 3 and 4 inmates. To date, in FY 2017, there are approximately 764 female inmates. The female inmate population is expected to exceed capacity for housing female inmates in FY 2018, with 810 female inmates projected for FY 2018 and 833 projected for FY 2019. The majority of incarcerated women are serving sentences for crimes connected to underlying substance use issues, primarily drug crimes and property crimes, although long-term trends indicate that incarceration of women for violent crimes has increased. The annual and daily costs of keeping an inmate in prison depend on the classification level of the inmate and where they are housed, and averages \$100 a day. A 2012 report from the CD stated that reducing recidivism could save the state \$8.3 million in prison costs alone and reduce losses suffered by victims by \$40 million.

Alternatives to detention are effective, but New Mexico lacks programming options, especially for girls and women. For substance abuse treatment, residential treatment centers (RTCs) and nonresidential treatment programs are necessary, but there are very few such programs for girls and women. There is only one RTC for young people with serious mental health issues, and it does not accept young women. There are currently no detox facilities for young people. There are very few shelter beds for young people, and fewer for young women; only one group home accepts expectant and parenting women.

Adverse childhood experiences (ACEs) are predictive of substance abuse and involvement in the criminal justice system as well as assorted other health issues. A national study of adults found that individuals who experienced five or more ACEs were seven to 10 times more likely to report illicit drug use and addiction, and individuals with four or more ACEs were more likely to report health conditions and had shorter life spans. Eighty-six percent of incarcerated juveniles in New Mexico have experienced more than four ACEs. Certain traumas are disproportionately experienced by girls and women: 63% of females experienced sexual abuse compared to 21% of males, and 70% of females experienced physical abuse compared with 49% of males. A 2013 study of women incarcerated in New Mexico reported high rates of lifetime victimization: 67% experienced sexual assault; 89% experienced physical assault; and 62% experienced stalking or harassment. Youth in detention and correctional settings who identify as lesbian, gay, bisexual or other report being sexually victimized by peers at a rate that is nearly 10 times higher than their heterosexual counterparts. Mental health services are desperately needed but are not widely available for girls and women in the detention and correctional systems.



There are more young parents and expectant parents in the juvenile justice system than in the general population of the same age. Nationally, there are more than 120,000 incarcerated mothers and 1.1 million incarcerated fathers of minor children.

To address some of the issues highlighted in the presentation, Ms. Cadena recommended:

- consideration of the specific needs of girls and women in any discussion about juvenile justice and criminal justice systems, child welfare systems and mental and behavioral health care and treatment;
- identification of opportunities for the development of juvenile justice reform policies to positively impact system-involved girls and young women of color; and
- the collection of and evaluation of data, so disparities faced by women can be identified and addressed.

Cory Lee, program director, The Pavilions, Crossroads for Women, said that Crossroads for Women's mission is to provide comprehensive, integrated services to support women who are working to break the cycle of homelessness and incarceration and to achieve healthy, stable and self-sufficient lives in the community for themselves and their children. Through four housing programs, Crossroads for Women provides housing and intensive support services for homeless and formerly incarcerated women with co-occurring mental and addictive disorders who are working toward self-sufficiency. Ms. Lee advocated for the use of evidence-based practices and said that if the goal is to reduce the number of women and girls entering the criminal justice system and to reduce recidivism, the focus must be on gender-responsive, trauma-informed programs. KC Quirk, board member, New Mexico Women's Justice Project, added that women who participate in the various programs at the Springer Correctional Center are more successful upon release and less likely to re-offend.

On questioning, the following topics were addressed.

***Reducing incarceration and recidivism.*** Ms. Lee said that involving women in their own treatment plans is essential to compliance. Ms. Cadena suggested special group treatment for domestic violence victims and more communication between law enforcement and the courts to support early diversion of girls from the criminal justice system. All of the presenters agreed that it is better to place girls into appropriate programs than to detain them in a juvenile justice facility in an effort to protect them from substance abuse or abusive homes. Ms. Cadena observed that because girls cannot stay in an overnight shelter without parental consent, they often end up on the street after conflict in the home, which makes them vulnerable to recruitment by traffickers and could expose them to prostitution and property and drug crimes.

***Disproportionate numbers of Native Americans.*** Ms. Cadena confirmed that 33% of girls committed in Bernalillo County are Native American even though Native Americans make up only 5% of the general population of 10- to 17-year-old youth. She added that there are similar disparities for Native American adults. She suggested that there should be more data

sharing between the CD and the Children, Youth and Families Department to gain a better understanding of the effects on children of having an incarcerated parent. She noted that suicide rates are also higher among Native Americans and there is a lack of culturally relevant programming in juvenile and adult corrections systems.

### **Government Accountability**

Douglas Carver, executive director, New Mexico Ethics Watch (NMEW), briefly informed the committee that NMEW is a nonpartisan, nonprofit organization dedicated to promoting ethics and accountability in government and public life in New Mexico. NMEW advances its mission through research, litigation, policy advocacy and media outreach.

### **Recess**

The committee recessed at 4:56 p.m.

## **Tuesday, August 1**

### **Call to Order**

Senator Martinez reconvened the meeting at 10:20 a.m. at the Springer Correctional Center.

### **Springer Correctional Center — Inmate Housing — Department Policies**

Ebeth Cruz-Martinez, warden, Spring Correctional Center, briefly recounted the history of the correctional center, which opened in 1909 as the New Mexico Boys School housing male juvenile offenders. The boys school was operated by the Children, Youth and Families Department, which closed it in November 2005. In 2006, the CD requested and received funding from the legislature to operate a facility to house level 1 and 2 male inmates and completed renovations at the facility to improve safety and security. The facility re-opened in January 2007. In October 2016, the Springer Correctional Center began housing lower-level female inmates. The center has a capacity of 424 inmates and currently houses 398. The correctional center property consists of approximately 4,000 acres, with the main compound covering approximately 40 acres and including eight dormitories, two single-cell living units, several multi-program buildings, maintenance buildings and kitchen, dining units and warehouses and a gym with a full basketball court and weight room.

The Springer Correctional Center's security staff includes: one captain, eight lieutenants, eight sergeants, 50 correctional officers and three juvenile probation correctional officers. Of those positions, the captain and lieutenant positions are filled, there is one sergeant vacancy and 27 correctional officer vacancies. The facility's overall employment vacancy rate is 46%.

In June 2017, the Springer Correctional Center installed a body scanner to screen inmates and visitors who might transport contraband into or out of the facility. The scanner not only detects metal, but also other materials such as ceramic knives, plastic explosives, glass, narcotics, tobacco and other organic materials. The scanner provides internal body images and, therefore,

eliminates the need for cavity searches. To date, there have been positive scans of four inmates and one visitor, who was bringing earrings to an inmate.

The education programming at the Springer Correctional Center includes the following programs: adult education and GED education; re-entry programs for inmates to be released; Moral Reconciliation Therapy (MRT); MRT parenting education; "Charting a New Course"; "C-Tech", an introduction to network cabling; college-level courses; automotive technology; culinary arts; and equine therapy. Currently, 83 inmates are enrolled in the adult education and the GED program, for which attendance is mandatory for those inmates who do not have a high school diploma. All of the other programs are optional.

The Springer Correctional Center's health care services include health care monitoring through Project ECHO. Many inmates at the center receive treatment for chronic conditions such as high blood pressure, chronic obstructive pulmonary disorder, emphysema and diabetes. Ms. Cruz-Martinez noted that many inmates enter the facility with untreated health conditions, are treated and are taught how to monitor their health.

On questioning, the following topics were addressed.

***Staffing and vacancy rates.*** Ms. Cruz-Martinez explained that the primary reason for the high vacancy rates among corrections officers is the lack of housing in the town of Springer. The closest towns to Springer are Raton and Las Vegas, which are 45 minutes to an hour away. The Springer Correctional Center has been working with the town of Springer to resolve the housing shortage. The lack of housing and relatively low wages make it hard to recruit officers. The starting corrections officer salary is \$16.80 per hour, and after a one-year probationary period, officers are eligible for participation in the Public Employees Retirement Association. Jerry Roark, deputy secretary of facility operations, CD, added that a lieutenant's salary is \$20.00 to \$21.00 per hour, and it would take a corrections officer about 18 months to be promoted to sergeant and another two years to be promoted to a lieutenant position.

Another recruitment issue is the small and older population of Springer. The town has approximately 1,000 people and the graduating class in 2017 was 14 students. Mr. Roark said that the CD has not considered constructing housing on the correction center's property.

Ms. Cruz-Martinez said that there are six female corrections officers at the center, so they usually have two or three female officers working per shift. Mr. Roark explained that because of the high officer vacancy rate, overtime is necessary. Most officers work an average of 24 overtime hours per week, compared to an average of 16 overtime hours per week in other state facilities.

A committee member commented that full staffing, especially for programming, is essential to reducing recidivism and suggested that recruitment incentives could include signing

bonuses, payment of moving expenses and mileage reimbursement for employees who live out of town in return for longevity commitments.

***Inmate health care.*** Mr. Roark said that about 40% of the center's population is taking prescription psychotropic medications, which is a reduction from previous years when 68% were on such medications. Inmates taking psychotropic medications are provided a 30-day supply when they are released to help with transition to receiving care outside the facility. He did not have information on the percentage of the inmate population that was eligible for Medicaid before their incarceration or on the percentage that qualified for Medicaid upon release.

***Female inmate housing.*** Ms. Cruz-Martinez observed that about one-half of the female inmates are still in Western, including all of the female inmates who are categorized as level 3 or 4. In order to transfer all female inmates to the Springer Correctional Center, Mr. Roark said that the facility would need additional buildings.

Committee members asked for additional information on the last month's menu for inmates at the center and related nutritional information as well as a copy of the facility's inmate classification policy.

### **Adjournment**

There being no further business before the committee, the second meeting of the Courts, Corrections and Justice Committee for the 2017 interim adjourned at 11:45 a.m. The meeting was followed by a tour of the Springer Correctional Center for committee members, staff and members of the public in attendance at the meeting.