



# NEW MEXICO COUNTIES

33 STRONG

## Legislative Finance Comittee

November 18, 2025

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To: Members of the Legislative Finance Committee  
From: Joy Esparsen, Executive Director, New Mexico Counties  
Date: November 18, 2025  
Subject: Legislative Tax Policy and County Revenue Streams

On behalf of New Mexico Counties (NMC) — a non-profit, non-partisan organization representing all 33 counties in New Mexico — thank you for the opportunity to provide a county perspective on legislative tax policy and its impacts on county revenue. Counties are on the front lines of delivering essential public services, including public safety, infrastructure, and health. Sustainable and equitable revenue systems are critical to ensuring these services continue without interruption. New Mexico Counties supports comprehensive tax reform that improves efficiency, promotes economic development, and ensures fairness. Specifically, NMC:

- ✓ Supports tax reform efforts that improve economic efficiency, economic development, ease of administration, and overall fairness of the state and local tax system.
- ✓ Supports Gross Receipts Tax (GRT) reform that would reduce rates and broaden the base by eliminating some of the more than 300 exemptions, deductions, and credits currently in place.
- ✓ Believes counties must be recognized as government partners in legislative and executive efforts to restructure and reform state and local tax systems.
- ✓ Opposes legislation that has a significant negative impact on county revenues.
- ✓ Opposes long-term unfunded mandates placed on county governments (e.g., state district courts, district attorneys, and state public health offices).

County governments are highly reliant on gross receipts taxes (GRT) and property taxes as their primary revenue sources. GRT revenues have been volatile, particularly through the pandemic, with many counties only now returning to pre-pandemic levels. Property tax revenues are traditionally more stable, but new fiscal pressures have emerged from voter-approved veteran exemptions passed in the November 2024 election. The new exemptions significantly alter property tax dynamics across counties:

- Increased the standard veteran exemption from \$4,000 to \$10,000 off net taxable value.
- Expanded the disabled veteran exemption from only those 100% disabled veteran with a service-connected disability between 10%–100%, allowing deductions proportional to their disability percentage. This increased the

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number of eligible individuals from roughly 16,000 to more than 53,000, with the total fiscal impact still unknown.

- Counties must utilize yield control to redistribute financial losses up to the mill rate cap of 11.85, which will shift costs to other taxpayers, including disabled individuals and seniors on value freeze.
- Special districts (e.g., hospitals, schools) cannot adjust through yield control and will experience direct revenue losses.
- Once the mill rate cap is reached, county budgets will face direct reductions in available revenue.

New Mexico Counties is committed to working collaboratively with the Legislature and the Executive on responsible, evidence-based tax reform that promotes economic growth, fiscal stability, and fairness while safeguarding the ability of local governments to serve their communities.

Thank you for your consideration and for including the county perspective in these important fiscal discussions. For additional information or supporting data, please contact me at (505) 660-9629 or [jesparsen@nmcounties.org](mailto:jesparsen@nmcounties.org).

**COUNTY GRT DISTRIBUTIONS FY21-FY25**

	2020-2021	2021-2022	2022-2023	2023-2024	2024-2025
Bernalillo County	\$ 233,750,939.35	\$ 284,664,896.77	\$ 287,400,049.38	\$ 311,433,967.89	\$ 324,928,052.96
Catron County	\$ 300,660.87	\$ 1,509,329.72	\$ 734,632.89	\$ 1,266,479.35	\$ 1,081,504.80
Chaves County	\$ 13,277,713.62	\$ 17,803,082.69	\$ 17,299,225.41	\$ 20,184,589.74	\$ 20,638,015.79
Cibola County	\$ 5,186,827.62	\$ 7,336,089.98	\$ 6,495,522.14	\$ 6,958,199.63	\$ 7,964,858.55
Colfax County	\$ 1,944,305.97	\$ 2,755,621.85	\$ 2,688,701.14	\$ 2,836,997.25	\$ 3,191,339.77
Curry County	\$ 8,646,771.74	\$ 11,467,386.27	\$ 10,857,252.31	\$ 14,074,996.65	\$ 13,842,703.23
De Baca County	\$ 180,177.35	\$ 345,173.81	\$ 253,080.70	\$ 725,747.11	\$ 437,005.49
Dona Ana County	\$ 47,191,086.44	\$ 74,591,658.15	\$ 65,182,558.38	\$ 75,093,080.61	\$ 80,428,544.55
Eddy County	\$ 37,212,076.66	\$ 62,426,105.35	\$ 87,602,097.06	\$ 102,023,642.42	\$ 110,665,583.90
Grant County	\$ 5,659,115.07	\$ 8,652,909.61	\$ 9,112,838.37	\$ 10,422,932.16	\$ 10,985,811.65
Guadalupe	\$ 1,589,980.18	\$ 1,771,252.66	\$ 1,580,909.15	\$ 2,309,096.37	\$ 1,580,581.14
Harding County	\$ 130,332.11	\$ 186,484.19	\$ 295,910.92	\$ 367,836.44	\$ 356,730.48
Hidalgo County	\$ 1,306,569.45	\$ 1,181,631.59	\$ 1,084,900.80	\$ 1,150,527.14	\$ 1,530,857.96
Lea County	\$ 16,348,106.71	\$ 30,575,822.51	\$ 44,220,093.05	\$ 48,275,303.84	\$ 49,656,015.01
Lincoln County	\$ 1,868,297.22	\$ 2,498,851.63	\$ 2,474,361.21	\$ 3,245,920.72	\$ 4,586,109.67
Los Alamos County	\$ 63,280,718.48	\$ 65,392,036.62	\$ 82,062,045.76	\$ 102,020,036.10	\$ 80,447,933.21
Luna County	\$ 9,204,652.37	\$ 7,393,107.20	\$ 8,616,263.94	\$ 9,189,779.29	\$ 10,662,691.30
McKinley County	\$ 14,966,200.60	\$ 19,721,904.62	\$ 19,880,017.53	\$ 21,646,794.94	\$ 21,940,043.60
Mora County	\$ 652,559.11	\$ 1,217,457.94	\$ 1,871,609.20	\$ 2,453,741.22	\$ 2,900,483.47
Otero County	\$ 10,067,093.07	\$ 18,568,417.18	\$ 12,492,551.38	\$ 15,815,256.71	\$ 18,920,825.26
Quay County	\$ 2,656,893.34	\$ 3,410,210.80	\$ 3,554,346.49	\$ 3,700,470.44	\$ 4,338,288.35
Rio Arriba County	\$ 6,279,558.07	\$ 9,615,817.97	\$ 10,618,350.34	\$ 12,025,333.11	\$ 12,775,339.54
Roosevelt County	\$ 7,599,950.74	\$ 5,447,559.86	\$ 5,508,168.43	\$ 6,232,597.65	\$ 6,852,940.17
San Juan County	\$ 34,215,459.74	\$ 48,647,896.34	\$ 51,092,245.04	\$ 52,967,585.19	\$ 59,108,909.18
San Miguel County	\$ 4,949,026.93	\$ 5,734,253.15	\$ 7,539,088.10	\$ 7,363,373.68	\$ 8,377,347.91
Sandoval County	\$ 12,450,625.76	\$ 22,768,815.14	\$ 26,030,436.72	\$ 32,121,774.61	\$ 28,931,720.14
Santa Fe County	\$ 66,579,820.25	\$ 90,202,621.13	\$ 94,204,333.55	\$ 101,773,041.62	\$ 106,016,330.13
Sierra County	\$ 2,619,026.69	\$ 3,604,213.93	\$ 4,268,893.30	\$ 5,293,608.06	\$ 5,352,848.16
Socorro County	\$ 2,298,576.15	\$ 2,975,404.98	\$ 2,621,527.55	\$ 4,186,809.44	\$ 4,632,001.90
Taos County	\$ 12,191,493.40	\$ 16,346,221.44	\$ 18,225,586.77	\$ 20,333,385.37	\$ 26,233,177.31
Torrance County	\$ 6,424,105.43	\$ 5,539,326.97	\$ 4,613,725.19	\$ 6,602,975.40	\$ 9,936,446.08
Union County	\$ 872,547.11	\$ 1,142,336.06	\$ 1,025,179.74	\$ 1,429,472.96	\$ 1,270,960.60
Valencia County	\$ 17,625,315.52	\$ 25,736,884.01	\$ 25,114,735.55	\$ 28,637,431.31	\$ 29,420,899.28

Reduction over prior year

**COUNTY ENACTED GRT INCREMENTS**

**July 2025 - June 2026**

County		County Wide 7-20E9c(1)	County Wide 7-20E-9c(2)	County Wide 7-20E-9d(1)	County Wide 7-20E9d(2)	County Health Care 7-20E-18b	County Health Care 7-20E-18a	County Hospital 7-20E-12.2(A)	Spec Cnty Hospital 7-20C-17	EmgcyCom/MedB ehavioral HS 7-20E-22	Regional Transit 7-20E-23	Regional Spaceport 7-20E-25	Cnty Wtr Sanitation 7-20E-26	State Rates 7-1-6.4	State Rates 7-9-4	City Rates	County Rates	Total Tax Rate
Bernalillo	02-002	0.9375%	0.0000%	0.1250%	0.0000%	0.0625%	0.0625%				0.1250%			1.2250%	3.6500%	0.0000%	1.3125%	<b>6.1875%</b>
Catron	28-028	1.0000%		0.1250%		0.0625%								1.2250%	3.6500%	0.0000%	1.1875%	<b>6.0625%</b>
Chaves	04-004	0.9583%		0.1250%	0.2500%	0.0625%								1.2250%	3.6500%	0.0000%	1.3958%	<b>6.2708%</b>
Cibola	33-033	0.9375%		0.1250%	0.3750%					0.2500%				1.2250%	3.6500%	0.0000%	1.6875%	<b>6.5625%</b>
Colfax	09-009	0.5833%		0.1250%	0.2500%									1.2250%	3.6500%	0.0000%	0.9583%	<b>5.8333%</b>
Curry	05-005	0.8125%		0.1250%		0.0625%								1.2250%	3.6500%	0.0000%	1.0000%	<b>5.8750%</b>
De Baca	27-027	1.0000%		0.1250%	0.2500%					0.2500%				1.2250%	3.6500%	0.0000%	1.6250%	<b>6.5000%</b>
Dona Ana	07-007	0.9400%		0.1200%	0.2500%	0.0625%						0.2500%		1.2250%	3.6500%	0.0000%	1.6225%	<b>6.4975%</b>
Eddy	03-003	0.4583%		0.1250%	0.2500%									1.2250%	3.6500%	0.0000%	0.8333%	<b>5.7083%</b>
Grant	08-008	0.8750%		0.1250%	0.2500%	0.0625%				0.1250%				1.2250%	3.6500%	0.0000%	1.4375%	<b>6.3125%</b>
Guadalupe	24-024	0.6875%	0.2500%	0.1250%	0.1250%					0.2500%				1.2250%	3.6500%	0.0000%	1.4375%	<b>6.3125%</b>
Harding	31-031	0.6875%		0.1250%	0.1250%	0.0625%								1.2250%	3.6500%	0.0000%	1.0000%	<b>5.8750%</b>
Hidalgo	23-023	0.8125%		0.1250%	0.1250%					0.2500%				1.2250%	3.6500%	0.0000%	1.3125%	<b>6.1875%</b>
Lea	06-006	0.2500%		0.1250%										1.2250%	3.6500%	0.0000%	0.3750%	<b>5.2500%</b>
Lincoln	26-026	0.2500%		0.1250%										1.2250%	3.6500%	0.0000%	0.3750%	<b>5.2500%</b>
Los Alamos	32-032	0.5000%		0.1200%	0.0050%						0.1250%			1.2250%	3.6500%	1.4375%	0.7500%	<b>7.0625%</b>
Luna	19-019	0.9375%	0.2500%		0.3750%	0.0625%		0.1250%						1.2250%	3.6500%	0.0000%	1.7500%	<b>6.6250%</b>
McKinley	13-013	0.5625%	0.2500%	0.1250%	0.3750%	0.0625%				0.2500%				1.2250%	3.6500%	0.0000%	1.6250%	<b>6.5000%</b>
Mora	30-030	1.0208%		0.1250%	0.2500%					0.2500%				1.2250%	3.6500%	0.0000%	1.6458%	<b>6.5208%</b>
Otero	15-015	0.9375%		0.1250%	0.2500%	0.0625%								1.2250%	3.6500%	0.0000%	1.3750%	<b>6.2500%</b>
Quay	10-010	0.5625%		0.1250%				0.6250%	0.2500%					1.2250%	3.6500%	0.0000%	1.5625%	<b>6.4375%</b>
Rio Arriba	17-017	0.9375%		0.1250%	0.2500%	0.0625%			0.2500%	0.1250%				1.2250%	3.6500%	0.0000%	1.7500%	<b>6.6250%</b>
Roosevelt	11-011	0.9375%				0.0625%		0.5000%						1.2250%	3.6500%	0.0000%	1.5000%	<b>6.3750%</b>
Sandoval	29-029	0.3750%		0.1250%	0.3750%					0.2500%	0.1250%			1.2250%	3.6500%	0.0000%	1.2500%	<b>6.1250%</b>
San Juan	16-016	0.9375%	0.0000%	0.1250%	0.2500%	0.0625%				0.2500%				1.2250%	3.6500%	0.0000%	1.6250%	<b>6.5000%</b>
San Miguel	12-012	0.8958%	0.2500%	0.1250%	0.3750%	0.0625%								1.2250%	3.6500%	0.0000%	1.7083%	<b>6.5833%</b>
Santa Fe	01-001	0.8125%	0.2500%	0.1250%	0.3750%	0.0625%				0.2500%	0.1250%			1.2250%	3.6500%	0.0000%	2.0000%	<b>6.8750%</b>
Sierra	21-021	0.9375%		0.1250%				0.2500%	0.2500%			0.2500%		1.2250%	3.6500%	0.0000%	1.8125%	<b>6.6875%</b>
Socorro	25-025	0.9375%		0.1250%	0.2500%	0.0625%								1.2250%	3.6500%	0.0000%	1.3750%	<b>6.2500%</b>
Taos	20-020	1.0000%	0.2500%	0.1250%	0.3750%	0.0625%		0.5000%		0.1875%	0.1250%			1.2250%	3.6500%	0.0000%	2.6250%	<b>7.5000%</b>
Torrance	22-022	0.5625%	0.2500%	0.1250%	0.3750%	0.0625%				0.2500%				1.2250%	3.6500%	0.0000%	1.6250%	<b>6.5000%</b>
Union	18-018	0.5625%						0.2500%	0.1250%					1.2250%	3.6500%	0.0000%	0.9375%	<b>5.8125%</b>
Valencia	14-014	0.9375%		0.1250%	0.2500%	0.0625%				0.2500%	0.1250%			1.2250%	3.6500%	0.0000%	1.7500%	<b>6.6250%</b>

Source: New Mexico Taxation & Revenue Department GRT Enactment Tables

Requires Voter Approval

**NEW MEXICO COUNTY  
GRT INCREMENT CHANGES 2021-PRESENT**

	Jan-Jun 2020	Jul-Dec 2020	Jan-Jun 2021	Jul-Dec 2021	Jan-Jun 2022	Jul-Dec 2022	Jan-Jun 2023	Jul-Dec 2023	Jan-Jun 2024	Jul-Dec 2024	Jan-Jun 2025
Bernalillo	1.3125%	1.3125%	1.3125%	1.3125%	1.3125%	1.3125%	1.3125%	1.3125%	1.3125%	1.3125%	1.3125%
Catron	0.5625%	0.5625%	0.5625%	1.1875%	1.1875%	1.1875%	1.1875%	1.1875%	1.1875%	1.1875%	1.1875%
Chaves	1.3958%	1.3958%	1.3958%	1.3958%	1.3958%	1.3958%	1.3958%	1.3958%	1.3958%	1.3958%	1.3958%
Cibola	1.6875%	1.6875%	1.6875%	1.6875%	1.6875%	1.6875%	1.6875%	1.6875%	1.6875%	1.6875%	1.6875%
Colfax	0.9583%	0.9583%	0.9583%	0.9583%	0.9583%	0.9583%	0.9583%	0.9583%	0.9583%	0.9583%	0.9583%
Curry	1.0000%	1.0000%	1.0000%	1.0000%	1.0000%	1.0000%	1.0000%	1.0000%	1.0000%	1.0000%	1.0000%
De Baca	1.5625%	1.5625%	1.5625%	1.6250%	1.6250%	1.6250%	1.6250%	1.6250%	1.6250%	1.6250%	1.6250%
Dona Ana	1.6250%	1.6250%	1.6250%	1.6250%	1.6250%	1.6250%	1.6250%	1.6250%	1.6250%	1.6225%	1.6225%
Eddy	0.8333%	0.8333%	0.8333%	0.8333%	0.8333%	0.8333%	0.8333%	0.8333%	0.8333%	0.8333%	0.8333%
Grant	1.4375%	1.4375%	1.4375%	1.4375%	1.4375%	1.4375%	1.4375%	1.4375%	1.4375%	1.4375%	1.4375%
Guadalupe	1.3125%	1.3125%	1.3125%	1.3125%	1.3125%	1.3125%	1.3125%	1.3125%	1.4375%	1.4375%	1.4375%
Harding	1.0000%	1.0000%	1.0000%	1.0000%	1.0000%	1.0000%	1.0000%	1.0000%	1.0000%	1.0000%	1.0000%
Hidalgo	1.0625%	1.0625%	1.0625%	1.0625%	1.0625%	1.0625%	1.0625%	1.0625%	1.0625%	1.3125%	1.3125%
Lea	0.3750%	0.3750%	0.3750%	0.3750%	0.3750%	0.3750%	0.3750%	0.3750%	0.3750%	0.3750%	0.3750%
Lincoln	0.3750%	0.3750%	0.3750%	0.3750%	0.3750%	0.3750%	0.3750%	0.3750%	0.3750%	0.3750%	0.3750%
Los Alamos	0.7500%	0.7500%	0.7500%	0.7500%	0.7500%	0.7500%	0.7500%	0.7500%	0.7500%	0.7500%	0.7500%
Luna	1.7500%	1.7500%	1.7500%	1.7500%	1.7500%	1.7500%	1.7500%	1.7500%	1.7500%	1.7500%	1.7500%
McKinley	1.6250%	1.6250%	1.6250%	1.6250%	1.6250%	1.6250%	1.6250%	1.6250%	1.6250%	1.6250%	1.6250%
Mora	1.6458%	1.6458%	1.6458%	1.6458%	1.6458%	1.6458%	1.6458%	1.6458%	1.6458%	1.6458%	1.6458%
Otero	1.1875%	1.1875%	1.1875%	1.1875%	1.1875%	1.1875%	1.1875%	1.1875%	1.3750%	1.3750%	1.3750%
Quay	1.5625%	1.5625%	1.5625%	1.5625%	1.5625%	1.5625%	1.5625%	1.5625%	1.5625%	1.5625%	1.5625%
Rio Arriba	1.7500%	1.7500%	1.7500%	1.7500%	1.7500%	1.7500%	1.7500%	1.7500%	1.7500%	1.7500%	1.7500%
Roosevelt	1.5000%	1.5000%	1.5000%	1.5000%	1.5000%	1.5000%	1.5000%	1.5000%	1.5000%	1.5000%	1.5000%
Sandoval	1.2500%	1.2500%	1.2500%	1.2500%	1.2500%	1.2500%	1.2500%	1.2500%	1.2500%	1.2500%	1.2500%
San Juan	1.4375%	1.4375%	1.5625%	1.5625%	1.5625%	1.6250%	1.6250%	1.6250%	1.6250%	1.6250%	1.6250%
San Miguel	1.7083%	1.7083%	1.7083%	1.7083%	1.7083%	1.7083%	1.7083%	1.7083%	1.7083%	1.7083%	1.7083%
Santa Fe	2.0000%	2.0000%	2.0000%	2.0000%	2.0000%	2.0000%	2.0000%	2.0000%	2.0000%	2.0000%	2.0000%
Sierra	1.8125%	1.8125%	1.8125%	1.8125%	1.8125%	1.8125%	1.8125%	1.8125%	1.8125%	1.8125%	1.8125%
Socorro	1.2500%	1.3750%	1.3750%	1.3750%	1.3750%	1.3750%	1.3750%	1.3750%	1.3750%	1.3750%	1.3750%
Taos	2.1875%	2.3750%	2.3750%	2.3750%	2.3750%	2.3750%	1.8750%	2.1250%	2.1250%	2.6250%	2.6250%
Torrance	1.6250%	1.6250%	1.6250%	1.6250%	1.6250%	1.6250%	1.6250%	1.6250%	1.6250%	1.6250%	1.6250%
Union	0.9375%	0.9375%	0.9375%	0.9375%	0.9375%	0.9375%	0.9375%	0.9375%	0.9375%	0.9375%	0.9375%
Valencia	1.7500%	1.7500%	1.7500%	1.7500%	1.7500%	1.7500%	1.7500%	1.7500%	1.7500%	1.7500%	1.7500%

## County Property Tax Revenue for Operations 2019–2024

County	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Bernalillo County	\$ 134,182,443	\$ 137,759,019	\$ 140,039,127	\$ 149,468,323	\$ 157,761,457	\$ 164,077,490
Catron County	\$ 1,387,938	\$ 1,447,828	\$ 1,507,857	\$ 1,673,148	\$ 1,720,159	\$ 1,655,911
Chaves County	\$ 9,859,009	\$ 9,876,365	\$ 10,226,863	\$ 10,729,461	\$ 10,928,916	\$ 10,961,309
Cibola County	\$ 3,767,474	\$ 3,677,483	\$ 3,746,887	\$ 4,050,125	\$ 3,985,296	\$ 4,328,086
Colfax County	\$ 7,429,110	\$ 7,406,183	\$ 6,642,172	\$ 6,832,986	\$ 7,088,934	\$ 7,326,219
Curry County	\$ 9,168,287	\$ 9,382,635	\$ 9,443,273	\$ 9,927,363	\$ 10,653,882	\$ 11,063,352
De Baca County	\$ 847,041	\$ 866,814	\$ 890,560	\$ 943,053	\$ 1,014,328	\$ 1,037,749
Dona Ana County	\$ 46,030,936	\$ 47,399,402	\$ 48,606,649	\$ 51,592,052	\$ 55,534,218	\$ 58,147,768
Eddy County	\$ 47,288,740	\$ 56,550,716	\$ 49,933,183	\$ 29,745,696	\$ 33,013,345	\$ 32,360,639
Grant County	\$ 7,472,776	\$ 7,191,242	\$ 6,945,667	\$ 5,750,413	\$ 6,016,182	\$ 6,190,034
Guadalupe County	\$ 1,969,007	\$ 2,042,674	\$ 2,093,270	\$ 2,132,238	\$ 2,187,624	\$ 2,269,762
Harding County	\$ 919,050	\$ 873,787	\$ 700,767	\$ 619,638	\$ 634,377	\$ 646,147
Hidalgo County	\$ 2,057,053	\$ 2,141,465	\$ 2,182,324	\$ 2,165,498	\$ 2,228,247	\$ 2,275,700
Lea County	\$ 72,667,278	\$ 86,531,579	\$ 75,151,981	\$ 28,454,946	\$ 30,263,022	\$ 33,084,786
Lincoln County	\$ 8,461,860	\$ 8,767,941	\$ 9,160,196	\$ 7,959,604	\$ 10,216,731	\$ 9,902,243
Los Alamos County	\$ 4,808,572	\$ 4,936,877	\$ 5,011,376	\$ 5,291,459	\$ 5,639,934	\$ 5,857,508
Luna County	\$ 6,761,395	\$ 6,866,617	\$ 7,207,701	\$ 7,244,705	\$ 7,528,816	\$ 7,586,398
McKinley County	\$ 8,423,266	\$ 8,452,571	\$ 7,227,482	\$ 7,431,155	\$ 7,559,400	\$ 7,361,052
Mora County	\$ 1,347,464	\$ 1,435,861	\$ 1,440,678	\$ 1,505,813	\$ 1,585,623	\$ 1,636,402
Otero County	\$ 10,455,573	\$ 10,690,260	\$ 10,900,287	\$ 11,583,748	\$ 12,268,001	\$ 12,832,649
Quay County	\$ 2,140,259	\$ 2,221,070	\$ 2,423,614	\$ 2,606,653	\$ 2,403,538	\$ 2,506,176
Rio Arriba County	\$ 11,470,925	\$ 9,801,363	\$ 8,108,373	\$ 7,086,762	\$ 7,648,518	\$ 8,035,472
Roosevelt County	\$ 4,638,159	\$ 5,203,700	\$ 7,173,549	\$ 7,285,704	\$ 7,595,409	\$ 7,402,163
San Juan County	\$ 28,180,980	\$ 26,676,145	\$ 26,010,456	\$ 25,280,826	\$ 25,608,661	\$ 26,765,447
San Miguel County	\$ 4,736,866	\$ 4,879,324	\$ 4,996,210	\$ 5,272,088	\$ 5,517,244	\$ 5,639,322
Sandoval County	\$ 27,424,291	\$ 28,710,971	\$ 28,936,707	\$ 31,166,004	\$ 33,772,936	\$ 35,849,789
Santa Fe County	\$ 53,093,842	\$ 54,308,638	\$ 53,943,211	\$ 57,900,125	\$ 62,389,504	\$ 66,126,970
Sierra County	\$ 3,465,513	\$ 3,564,523	\$ 3,721,545	\$ 3,932,958	\$ 3,917,917	\$ 4,287,691
Socorro County	\$ 3,063,808	\$ 3,113,421	\$ 3,168,018	\$ 3,475,456	\$ 3,720,677	\$ 3,875,437
Taos County	\$ 12,636,336	\$ 13,120,955	\$ 12,865,160	\$ 13,647,155	\$ 14,404,045	\$ 14,827,364
Torrance County	\$ 4,968,418	\$ 5,222,651	\$ 4,889,486	\$ 5,883,601	\$ 6,292,971	\$ 6,470,527
Union County	\$ 1,530,532	\$ 1,781,515	\$ 1,461,861	\$ 1,446,309	\$ 2,011,744	\$ 2,052,023
Valencia County	\$ 12,989,205	\$ 13,527,047	\$ 13,886,134	\$ 14,777,414	\$ 16,012,337	\$ 17,676,224
<b>County Totals</b>	<b>\$ 555,643,406</b>	<b>\$ 586,428,642</b>	<b>\$ 570,642,624</b>	<b>\$ 524,862,479</b>	<b>\$ 559,123,993</b>	<b>\$ 582,115,809</b>

\*Does not include Ad Valorem Production or Equipment

Denotes a decrease over prior year

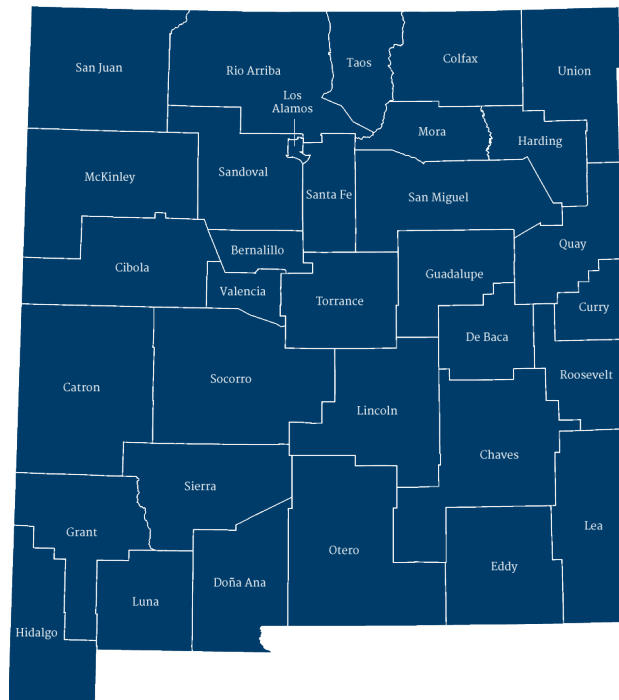
<b>County Debt Service</b>	\$ 43,894,083	\$ 45,074,563	\$ 47,300,723	\$ 54,192,879	\$ 54,864,245	\$ 60,827,705
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**COUNTY EXAMPLE OF MAJOR TAX REVENUE PERCENTAGES**

	<b>Gross Receipt</b>	<b>Property Tax</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>% GRT</b>	<b>% Property</b>
<b>Bernalillo County</b>	\$ 324,928,053	\$ 164,077,490	\$ 489,005,543	66%	34%
<b>Catron County</b>	\$ 1,081,505	\$ 1,655,911	\$ 2,737,416	40%	60%
<b>Chaves County</b>	\$ 20,638,016	\$ 10,961,309	\$ 31,599,325	65%	35%
<b>Cibola County</b>	\$ 7,964,859	\$ 4,328,086	\$ 12,292,945	65%	35%
<b>Colfax County</b>	\$ 3,191,340	\$ 7,326,219	\$ 10,517,559	30%	70%
<b>Curry County</b>	\$ 13,842,703	\$ 11,063,352	\$ 24,906,055	56%	44%
<b>De Baca County</b>	\$ 437,005	\$ 1,037,749	\$ 1,474,754	30%	70%
<b>Dona Ana County</b>	\$ 80,428,545	\$ 58,147,768	\$ 138,576,313	58%	42%
<b>Eddy County</b>	\$ 110,665,584	\$ 32,360,639	\$ 143,026,223	77%	23%
<b>Grant County</b>	\$ 10,985,812	\$ 6,190,034	\$ 17,175,846	64%	36%
<b>Guadalupe County</b>	\$ 1,580,581	\$ 2,269,762	\$ 3,850,343	41%	59%
<b>Harding County</b>	\$ 356,730	\$ 646,147	\$ 1,002,877	36%	64%
<b>Hidalgo County</b>	\$ 1,530,858	\$ 2,275,700	\$ 3,806,558	40%	60%
<b>Lea County</b>	\$ 49,656,015	\$ 33,084,786	\$ 82,740,801	60%	40%
<b>Lincoln County</b>	\$ 4,586,110	\$ 9,902,243	\$ 14,488,353	32%	68%
<b>Los Alamos County</b>	\$ 80,447,933	\$ 5,857,508	\$ 86,305,441	93%	7%
<b>Luna County</b>	\$ 10,662,691	\$ 7,586,398	\$ 18,249,089	58%	42%
<b>McKinley County</b>	\$ 21,940,044	\$ 7,361,052	\$ 29,301,096	75%	25%
<b>Mora County</b>	\$ 2,900,483	\$ 1,636,402	\$ 4,536,885	64%	36%
<b>Otero County</b>	\$ 18,920,825	\$ 12,832,649	\$ 31,753,474	60%	40%
<b>Quay County</b>	\$ 4,338,288	\$ 2,506,176	\$ 6,844,464	63%	37%
<b>Rio Arriba County</b>	\$ 12,775,340	\$ 8,035,472	\$ 20,810,812	61%	39%
<b>Roosevelt County</b>	\$ 6,852,940	\$ 7,402,163	\$ 14,255,103	48%	52%
<b>San Juan County</b>	\$ 59,108,909	\$ 26,765,447	\$ 85,874,356	69%	31%
<b>San Miguel County</b>	\$ 8,377,348	\$ 5,639,322	\$ 14,016,670	60%	40%
<b>Sandoval County</b>	\$ 28,931,720	\$ 35,849,789	\$ 64,781,509	45%	55%
<b>Santa Fe County</b>	\$ 106,016,330	\$ 66,126,970	\$ 172,143,300	62%	38%
<b>Sierra County</b>	\$ 5,352,848	\$ 4,287,691	\$ 9,640,539	56%	44%
<b>Socorro County</b>	\$ 4,632,002	\$ 3,875,437	\$ 8,507,439	54%	46%
<b>Taos County</b>	\$ 26,233,177	\$ 14,827,364	\$ 41,060,541	64%	36%
<b>Torrance County</b>	\$ 9,936,446	\$ 6,470,527	\$ 16,406,973	61%	39%
<b>Union County</b>	\$ 1,270,961	\$ 2,052,023	\$ 3,322,984	38%	62%
<b>Valencia County</b>	\$ 29,420,899	\$ 17,676,224	\$ 47,097,123	62%	38%

# Federal Land Revenues for New Mexico Counties



New Mexico has a unique relationship with the federal government when it comes to land ownership. In some counties, more than 75% of the land is owned by a federal agency or held in trust. Federal lands cannot be taxed but may create demand for services such as fire protection, police cooperation, emergency medical response, search and rescue, or longer roads to skirt federal property. Counties, particularly in the western United States where federal land ownership is significant, must continuously educate members of Congress on the importance of appropriate federal compensation to maintain these services.

Some of the critical federal programs that offset these reduced revenues, and additional services include Payment in Lieu of Taxes, Forest Reserve/Secure Rural Schools & Community Self-Determination, and the Local Assistance & Tribal Consistency Fund. The following background provides information on the history, distributions, and current allocations of these programs.

# Payment in Lieu of Taxes (PILT)

**Federal Agency:** Department of Interior (<https://www.doi.gov/pilt>)  
**Distributed:** Annually in June, Direct to Counties  
**Allocation:** \$51,575,356 (FY25)  
**Purposes:** General Fund Revenue

## Overview and History

The PILT Program provides compensation to local governments for losses in property taxes on specific lands administered by Department of the Interior agencies, including the Bureau of Land Management, the National Park Service, the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, and the Bureau of Reclamation. In addition, PILT payments cover lands administered by the U.S. Forest Service, the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, and a few additional specific federal land holdings. PILT payments are not provided for tribal lands held in trust by the federal government.

The original law is Public Law 94-565, dated October 20, 1976. This law was rewritten and amended by Public Law 97-258 on September 13, 1982 and codified at Chapter 69, Title 31 of the United States Code. The law recognizes the financial impact of the inability of local governments to collect property taxes on federally owned land.

Congress has repeatedly debated the level of PILT funding to compensate counties. Currently, compensation for PILT funding in New Mexico averages .43 cents per acre, far below the average that could be collected if the land was privately owned. The authorized level of PILT payments is calculated using a complex formula and no precise dollar figure can be given in advance for each year's PILT authorized level.

Five factors affect the calculation of a payment to a given county:

- 1) the number of acres eligible
- 2) the county's population,
- 3) payments in prior years from other specified federal land payment programs,
- 4) state laws directing payments to a particular government purpose, and
- 5) the Consumer Price Index as calculated by the Bureau of Labor Statistics.

If the appropriation for PILT funding is less than the full authorized amount, each county receives a prorated payment.

PILT PAYMENTS IN NEW MEXICO					
COUNTY	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
Bernalillo County	\$233,119	\$241,578	\$254,944	\$275,165	\$286,181
Catron County	\$681,581	\$716,261	\$790,546	\$861,677	\$889,649
Chaves County	\$3,426,876	\$3,518,008	\$3,767,947	\$4,010,591	\$4,146,244
Cibola County	\$2,031,373	\$2,110,323	\$2,247,642	\$2,373,039	\$2,486,145
Colfax County	\$181,687	\$191,590	\$201,140	\$215,634	\$226,614
De Baca County	\$121,463	\$124,627	\$134,329	\$142,626	\$147,758
Dona Ana County	\$3,384,416	\$3,467,870	\$3,702,535	\$3,952,404	\$4,071,186
Eddy County	\$3,805,603	\$3,902,194	\$4,182,371	\$4,441,425	\$4,591,726
Grant County	\$2,296,259	\$2,394,294	\$2,620,578	\$2,821,219	\$2,846,326
Guadalupe County	\$177,013	\$181,477	\$196,005	\$204,695	\$213,699
Harding County	\$118,860	\$124,448	\$133,860	\$139,639	\$142,938
Hidalgo County	\$753,461	\$758,963	\$805,920	\$843,177	\$866,503
Lea County	\$1,203,243	\$1,232,352	\$1,322,901	\$1,406,838	\$1,454,912
Lincoln County	\$1,964,654	\$2,021,081	\$2,140,440	\$2,314,712	\$2,383,948
Los Alamos County	\$96,754	\$99,717	\$105,899	\$113,113	\$117,445
Luna County	\$2,124,639	\$2,177,647	\$2,336,477	\$2,482,302	\$2,564,521
McKinley County	\$1,044,031	\$1,100,976	\$1,169,583	\$1,244,132	\$1,303,103
Mora County	\$274,149	\$294,119	\$314,806	\$337,124	\$356,688
Otero County	\$3,530,901	\$3,650,612	\$3,872,780	\$4,155,372	\$4,301,329
Quay County	\$5,152	\$5,278	\$5,647	\$6,040	\$6,239
Rio Arriba County	\$2,592,269	\$2,761,206	\$3,027,885	\$3,259,690	\$3,410,142
Roosevelt County	\$30,756	\$31,502	\$33,917	\$35,988	\$37,231
San Juan County	\$2,459,114	\$2,525,067	\$2,706,433	\$2,863,428	\$2,969,743
San Miguel County	\$933,177	\$982,005	\$1,044,606	\$1,168,698	\$1,211,857
Sandoval County	\$2,460,430	\$2,540,003	\$2,710,336	\$2,902,795	\$2,970,108
Santa Fe County	\$820,311	\$847,339	\$896,578	\$965,327	\$1,014,212
Sierra County	\$1,292,264	\$1,349,272	\$1,540,488	\$1,491,991	\$1,537,996
Socorro County	\$1,546,883	\$1,623,020	\$1,610,953	\$1,778,623	\$1,852,323
Taos County	\$1,939,135	\$2,004,800	\$2,129,260	\$2,277,837	\$2,379,336
Torrance County	\$352,191	\$385,684	\$407,530	\$450,834	\$473,938
Union County	\$167,819	\$172,170	\$184,689	\$196,317	\$202,426
Valencia County	\$90,384	\$94,200	\$100,736	\$108,165	\$112,890
<b>Totals</b>	<b>\$42,139,967</b>	<b>\$43,629,683</b>	<b>\$46,699,761</b>	<b>\$49,840,617</b>	<b>\$51,575,356</b>

Source: <https://www.nbc.gov/pilt/counties.cfm>

**PILT TOTAL ACRES AND PAYMENTS PER ACRE FOR FY23**

COUNTY	TOTAL ACRES	PAYMENT PER ACRE	COUNTY	TOTAL ACRES	PAYMENT PER ACRE
Bernalillo County	89,782	\$0.31	McKinley County	419,726	\$0.32
Catron County	2,721,951	\$3.06	Mora County	115,610	\$0.32
Chaves County	1,216,379	\$0.29	Otero County	1,512,025	\$0.35
Cibola County	788,644	\$0.32	Quay County	1,811	\$0.29
Colfax County	74,404	\$0.30	Rio Arriba County	2,017,380	\$0.59
De Baca County	44,423	\$0.30	Roosevelt County	10,937	\$0.29
Dona Ana County	1,183,275	\$0.29	San Juan County	861,885	\$0.29
Eddy County	1,574,276	\$0.34	San Miguel County	395,723	\$0.33
Grant County	1,161,466	\$0.41	Sandoval County	908,563	\$0.31
Guadalupe County	64,405	\$0.30	Santa Fe County	305,852	\$0.30
Harding County	71,900	\$0.50	Sierra County	1,301,207	\$0.85
Hidalgo County	822,896	\$0.95	Socorro County	1,561,055	\$0.84
Lea County	424,419	\$0.29	Taos County	763,685	\$0.32
Lincoln County	921,867	\$0.39	Torrance County	161,438	\$0.34
Los Alamos County	35,200	\$0.30	Union County	59,068	\$0.29
Luna County	747,187	\$0.29	Valencia County	35,960	\$0.32
			<b>Totals</b>	<b>22,374,399 Acres</b>	<b>\$0.43 Average</b>

Source: <https://www.nbc.gov/pilt/counties.cfm>

## Forest Reserve Payments

**Federal Agency:** Department of Interior (<https://www.doi.gov/ocl/secure-rural-schools>)  
**Distributed:** Annually in the Spring; Forest Reserve Payments by NM Department of Finance  
**Allocation:** \$958,615.52 (FY25)  
**Purposes:** Shared revenue split between forested counties and school districts based on Title I, II, III allocations

### Overview and History

In 1891, the President of the United States was given the authority to create Forest Reserves. In the subsequent six years over 40 million acres of forest land was placed in Forest Reserves. Across the west, rural county commissioners and school leaders expressed grave concerns over the withdrawal of large blocks of land from settlement, economic development, and taxation within their counties. Many communities were also highly dependent on these lands for grazing, timber, and water. In 1897, Congress addressed these concerns by specifying that Forest Reserve funding would be provided for three purposes:

1. Improve and protect the forests in the Reserve.
2. Secure favorable conditions of water flows.
3. Furnish a continual supply of timber for the use and necessities of citizens of the United States.

In 1905, the Forest Reserves were renamed National Forests, and the U.S. Forest Service was founded to manage the lands. The federal government has continued to set aside additional lands and by the mid 1900's over 153 million acres had been set aside as National Forests. President Theodore Roosevelt and Gifford Pinchot, Chief of the Forest Service were so concerned that rural county opposition would politically compromise the future of the U.S. National Forests, that they proposed a new concept - revenue sharing. In 1908, Congress approved a bill that specified that 25% of all revenues raised on National Forests would be sent to counties which contained these forests to be used for county roads and public schools.

From 1908 until the late 1980's this "revenue sharing" system worked well for forested counties and schools by providing a steady and significant income stream. By the late 1980's changes in national environmental policy and laws caused most national forests to discontinue or drastically cut grazing, timber management, and mining. As a result, U.S. Forest Service revenues declined very rapidly as did the 25% Forest Revenue receipts to counties and schools. By 1998 these revenues had declined by over 70%, raising significant concerns that certain forested communities would cease to exist.

## Secure Rural Schools & Community Self-Determination Act (SRS)

In December 2000, the Secure Rural Schools and Community Self-Determination Act (SRS) was signed into law in response to this depletion of shared revenues. This bill provided Title I payments to counties (for roads) and to public schools, it also provided payments to counties to invest in Title II Forest Improvement Projects on National Forests and Title III for specific projects and programs in counties such as search and rescue reimbursement and community wildfire protection plan development. The Act also authorized the counties to create, in cooperation with the USFS, collaborative Resource Advisory Committees. This Act was enormously successful in that it restored county and school revenues to their 1980's and early 90's levels, resulting in restoration of public services and school programs.

Since the "Forest Reserve" payments were incorporated into SRS, Congress has not been consistent in its commitment to maintain this funding:

- 2007 - 1-year extension of SRS is approved
- 2008 - 5-year extension with a new funding formula and a 10% reduction each year.
- 2012 - 1-year extension with a 5% reduction in funding from 2011.
- 2013 - 1-year extension is approved with an additional 5% reduction in funding.
- 2015 - 2-year extension is approved for FY 2014-2015 with another 5% reduction each year.
- 2016 - Congress fails to approve reauthorization and SRS expires.
- 2018 - 2-year reauthorization of SRS for FY-17 & FY-18 with a 5% reduction each year.
- 2019 - 2-year reauthorization of SRS for FY-19 & FY-20 with another 5% annual reduction.
- 2021 - Reauthorization for FY-21, FY-22 & FY-23 at 2017 amounts (w/o annual reductions).
- 2024 - Funding was not reauthorized beginning in FY24

County	FY2021	FY2022	FY2023	FY2024	Difference
Bernalillo	\$58,981.24	\$53,484.32	\$54,056.58	\$9,944.00	(\$44,112.58)
Catron	\$3,028,379.26	\$3,019,503.71	\$3,039,121.91	\$119,636.39	(\$2,919,485.52)
Chaves	\$39,687.56	\$39,973.85	\$39,434.94	\$3,717.52	(\$35,717.42)
Cibola	\$451,981.18	\$481,455.40	\$495,084.94	\$40,513.64	(\$454,571.30)
Colfax	\$66,068.12	\$66,821.49	\$64,899.41	\$11,047.01	(\$53,852.40)
Eddy	\$64,659.01	\$69,918.39	\$65,917.71	\$12,371.43	(\$53,546.28)
Grant	\$709,208.00	\$687,529.41	\$651,840.30	\$34,099.26	(\$617,741.04)
Hidalgo	\$61,173.23	\$58,933.19	\$60,027.15	\$14,631.48	(\$45,395.67)
Lincoln	\$341,172.41	\$304,855.25	\$322,609.67	\$37,927.79	(\$284,681.88)
Los Alamos	\$9,818.54	\$9,470.95	\$9,067.24	\$4,603.13	(\$4,464.11)
McKinley	\$268,929.99	\$260,747.08	\$288,114.51	\$25,927.47	(\$262,187.04)
Mora	\$89,661.96	\$81,540.35	\$89,058.61	\$16,243.64	(\$72,814.97)
Otero	\$643,060.13	\$612,929.07	\$658,658.84	\$51,729.67	(\$606,929.17)
Rio Arriba	\$1,523,245.20	\$1,544,230.46	\$1,605,383.85	\$221,931.20	(\$1,383,452.65)
Sandoval	\$282,870.71	\$258,872.69	\$326,721.28	\$59,479.28	(\$267,242.00)
San Miguel	\$369,560.82	\$308,347.14	\$314,265.51	\$53,947.47	(\$260,318.04)
Santa Fe	\$117,015.29	\$105,682.38	\$99,298.02	\$37,560.50	(\$61,737.52)
Sierra	\$264,666.96	\$310,372.71	\$352,541.99	\$16,677.07	(\$335,864.92)
Socorro	\$693,967.03	\$612,714.94	\$638,765.18	\$81,882.37	(\$556,882.81)
Taos	\$508,442.66	\$516,443.41	\$512,041.31	\$81,960.59	(\$430,080.72)
Torrance	\$188,057.27	\$167,496.93	\$166,916.77	\$20,680.06	(\$146,236.71)
Valencia	\$19,527.87	\$17,203.55	\$18,244.72	\$2,104.55	(\$16,140.17)
<b>Totals</b>	<b>\$9,800,134.44</b>	<b>\$9,588,526.67</b>	<b>\$9,872,070.44</b>	<b>\$958,615.52</b>	<b>(\$8,913,454.92)</b>

It is important to note that SRS funding is an offset in the PILT formula. When Congress did not reauthorize SRS funding in 2024, we anticipate that a larger portion of the PILT funding will be allocated to the Pacific Northwest states beginning in 2026.

In New Mexico alone, SRS funding dropped from \$9.8 million to \$958k and the combined losses of SRS and PILT are anticipated to be over \$12 million if funding is not reauthorized.

Source: <https://www.nmdfa.state.nm.us/local-government/budget-finance-bureau/financial-distributions/>



# New Mexico Counties 2026 Legislative Priorities

## HB2 Appropriations

### Detention Reimbursement Fund

Fully fund the County Detention Facility Reimbursement Act Fund to reimburse counties for the actual cost of housing state inmates. The statutory obligation, according to the New Mexico Sentencing Commission is \$9.38 million, but only \$4.7 million was appropriated in 2025.

### Courthouse Funding

Authorize continued funding to the Administrative Office of the Courts for the construction and renovation of state district courthouses. Counties maintain that these courthouses are a state responsibility and that the rising costs of construction, security, and IT necessitate a shared revenue stream.

### 700 MHz Radios

Authorize continued funding for the monthly operational costs of 700 MHz radios to build statewide interconnectivity infrastructure.

### Detention Recruitment & Retention

Authorize continued funding for the Corrections Workforce Capacity Building Fund administered by DFA. Adequate detention staff are essential to a safe, well-operated facility, which is directly correlated to community safety.

### Firefighter/EMS Recruitment Fund

Authorize continued funding for the Fire & EMS Recruitment Fund administered by DFA for fire departments to staff firefighters and EMS personnel. Call volumes have increased by 50% and response systems remain significantly over-burdened.

### RISE Funding

Secure HSD funding for county participation in the RISE (Reach, Intervene, Support, and Engage) Program to provide behavioral health, medically assisted treatment (MAT), housing, vocational, and other services to people in detention.

## IPRA Improvements

Amend the Inspection of Public Records Act (IPRA) to exempt from disclosing specific information and prohibit certain requests used to compromise and obstruct critical local government services.

## Property Tax Exemptions Deadline for Veterans

Require all veterans to file for a property tax exemptions within the existing property tax annual schedule to ensure equitable treatment for all taxpayers and allow counties to accurately budget for the fiscal year. Veterans would have 30-days after the notice of value to file an exemption or request an extension for up to 180 days to resolve any delays in certification.

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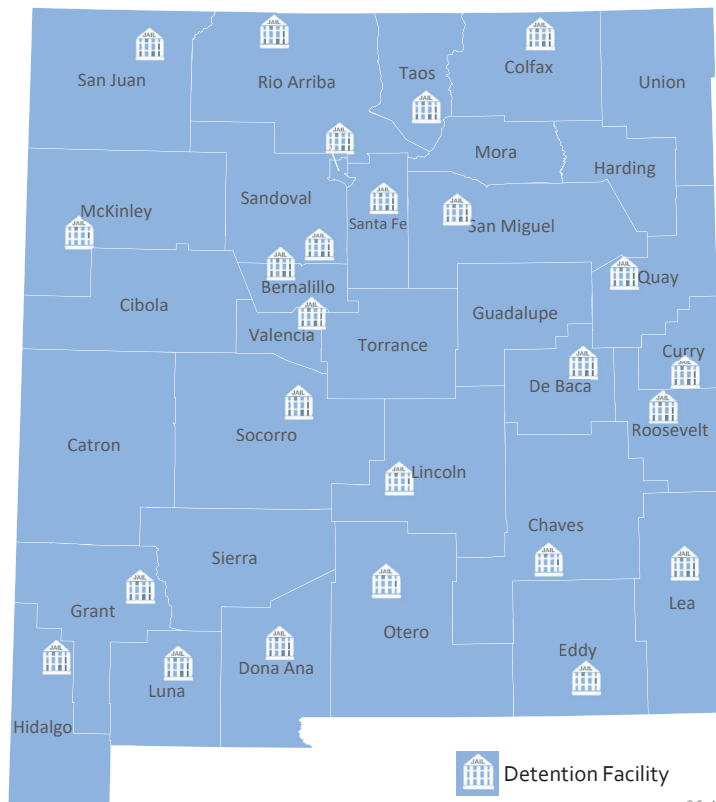
## Fund Creation

- The County Detention Reimbursement Fund was created in 2007 with a \$5 million appropriation following litigation between the counties and state. It diminished to less than \$2.5 million over the next decade.
- The Legislature restored it to the 2007 amount of \$5 million in 2022 but the five-year average cost to house New Mexico Corrections Department inmates has been calculated by the New Mexico Sentencing Commission to be \$8.2 million.
- During the 2025 Legislative Session the legislature only appropriated 4.7M



## Adult Jail Facilities by County

25/33 or 76% of our counties have a jail



Detention Facility

Powered by Bing  
© GeoNames, Microsoft, TomTom



Note 1> Not all facilities on the map obtain their insurance coverage through NMCA.  
Note 2> The only facilities on the map are those operated by a county.

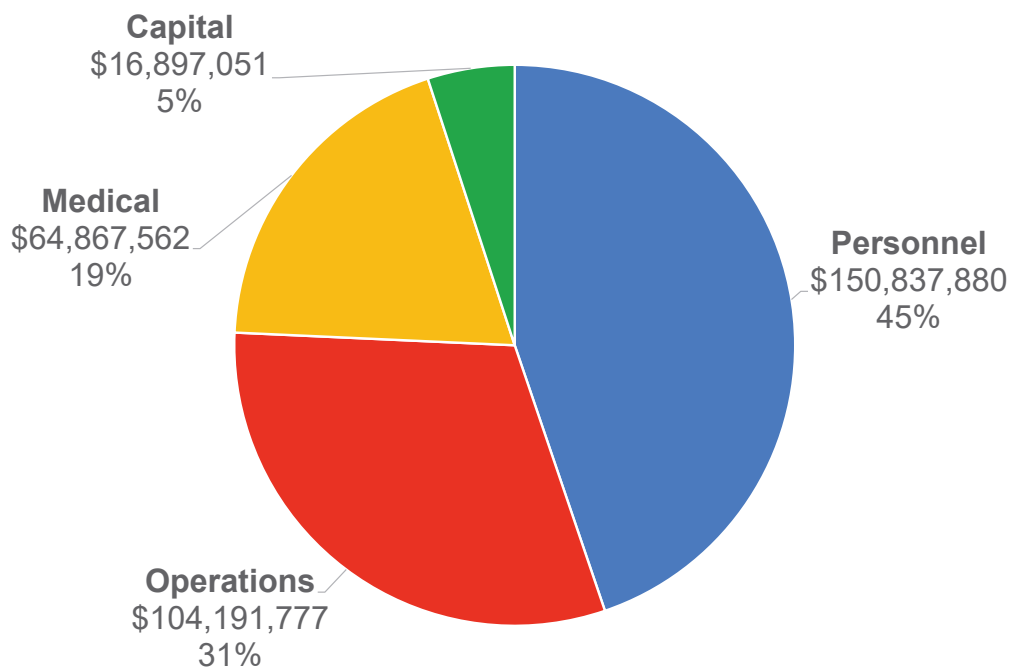
## Cost of Detention

- In FY2024 the 25 counties that operate adult detention facilities collectively spent \$383 Million on personnel, operations, capital, and medical for their jails. The projected total for FY 2025 is over \$400M.



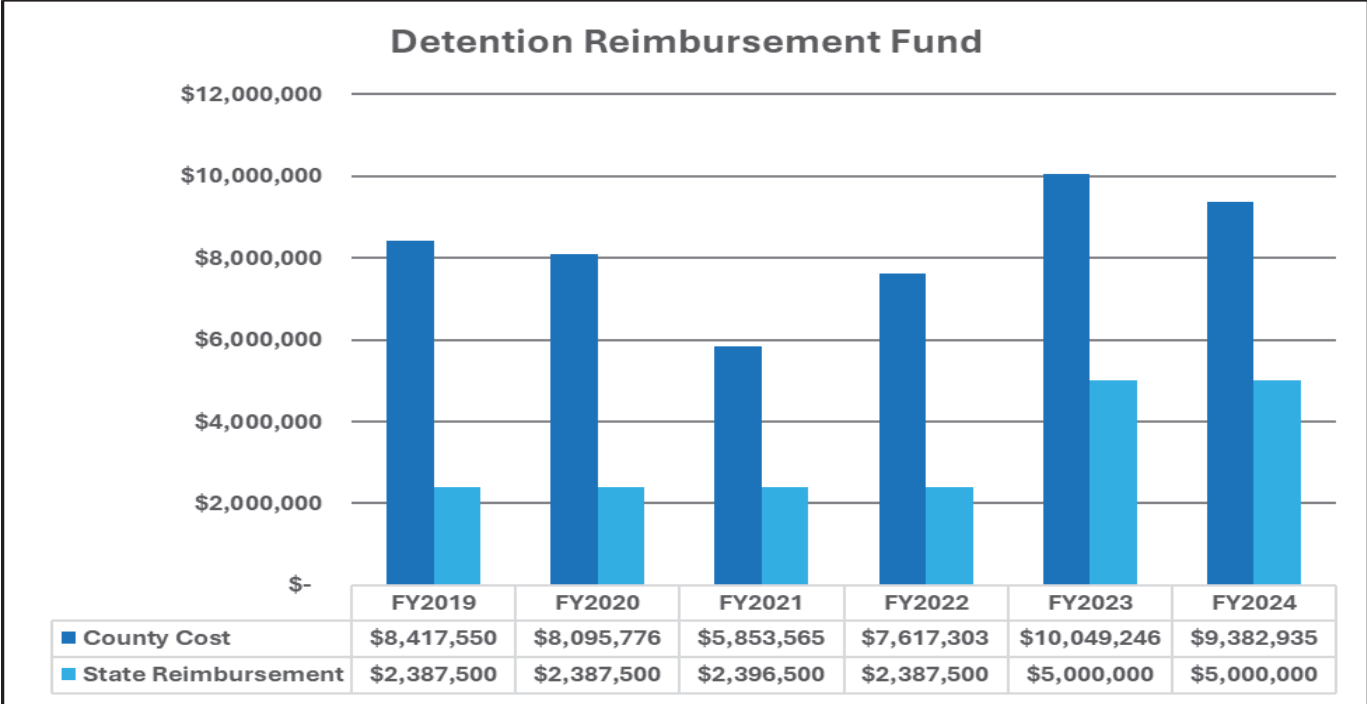
## County Detention Expenditures

Expenditure Shares of County Detention Budget Grand Total





## Detention Reimbursement Fund



## Detention Reimbursement Fund

2025

- Total county cost \$9,356,253
- Total state distribution \$3,470,000
- Amount not reimbursed \$5,886,523
- The NMC asked for an increase of 3.5 M for a total of 8.5M reimbursement in HB2 for FY26 and received 4.7M.
- The NMSC takes a \$30,000 fee each year for compiling the data.

## Detention Reimbursement Fund

### Detention Reimbursement

7-year state reimbursement shortfall

- \$45,308,013
- What can you do?
  - Support fully funding the state's obligation to reimburse Counties for housing state inmates with the Inmate Reimbursement Fund.

## Courthouse Funding

New Mexico Counties requests continued funding to the Administrative Office of the Courts (AOC) for the construction and renovation of state district courthouse complexes. State district courts no longer reflect a single judge residing at a county facility the way the territorial statute first intended. State courthouse complexes can reach well over \$50 million in construction costs, and the **addition of a single judge can cost a county \$2-\$3 million** for renovation and increased operational support. Counties maintain that courthouses are a state responsibility and that the rising costs of construction, security, and IT necessitate a shared revenue stream.

In preparation for the 2026 Legislative Session, a county survey identified approximately **\$114 million** in additional infrastructure funding needed to address district courthouse improvements. Funding requests included upgrades for courthouse staff office space, roof repairs, lighting upgrades, parking lot paving, HVAC improvements, as well as planning and design for the replacement of outdated courthouses that can no longer meet the needs of their communities. These requests **do not** include the additional costs for state District Attorneys that are also placed on county governments.

NMC requests that the Administrative Office of the Courts return to the practice of providing matching funds for these critical needs.

Historic Increases in District Court Judges							
JUDICIAL DISTRICT	FY 2019	FY 2020	FY 2021	FY 2022	FY 2023	FY 2024	FY 2025
1st	9	9	10	10	10	10	10
2nd	27	27	29	29	30	30	30
3rd	8	8	9	9	9	9	9
4th	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
5th	11	11	11	11	12	12	12
6th	4	4	4	4	4	4	4
7th	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
8th	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
9th	5	5	5	5	5	5	5
10th	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
11th	8	8	8	8	8	8	8
12th	4	4	5	5	5	5	5
13th	8	8	8	8	9	9	9
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>94</b>	<b>94</b>	<b>99</b>	<b>99</b>	<b>102</b>	<b>102</b>	<b>102</b>

## 700 MHz Radios

New Mexico Counties requests **\$6 million** in continued funding to the Department of Information Technology for use in FY2025 to fund the payment of subscriber fees for the digital trunked radio communications system for municipal, county and tribal public safety agencies that provide law enforcement, fire, medical or other emergency services.

## Detention Recruitment

<b>Detention &amp; Corrections Workforce Capacity</b>	
Awarded Entities and Departments	# of Officers
Acoma Adult Temporary Holding Facility	4
Bernalillo County Metropolitan Detention Center	23
Bernalillo County Youth Services Center	10
Bernalillo County Youth Services Center (Juvenile)	10
Colfax County - Vigil Maldonado Detention Center	4
Curry County	7
Eddy County Detention	10
Grant County Detention Center	4
Hobbs Detention Facility	3
Luna County	10
New Mexico Corrections Department	46
Otero County Detention Center	4
Quay County Detention Center	3
Rio Arriba County Detention Center	4
Roosevelt County Detention Center	3
San Juan County Adult Detention Center	10
San Miguel County Detention Center	5
Sandoval County Detention Center	6
Santa Fe County	7
Sierra County	2
Socorro County Detention Center	4
Taos Adult Detention Center	5
Valencia County Detention Center	5
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>189</b>

New Mexico Counties requests an additional appropriation for the Detention and Corrections Workforce Capacity Building Fund established by the legislature in 2023 (NMSA 1978 §9-6-19). The Fund was created to assist counties with critical detention officer vacancy levels in county facilities notwithstanding significant pay increases, to attract and retain employees.

In 2024, the Legislature appropriated \$25 million to the Department of Finance & Administration (DFA) for grants to bolster public safety. This significant investment is designed to help offset the cost of new detention and correctional officer salaries for three years. DFA received requests for over **850** positions. Final awards included **189** new officer positions to provide critical support to 22 local entities and the New Mexico Corrections Department. It is evident in the number of requests that the need is greater than the funding provided and consideration for an additional appropriation is a priority for New Mexico counties.

## Firefighter & EMS Recruitment

New Mexico Counties requests an additional appropriation for the Fire & Emergency Medical Services (EMS) Recruitment Fund. New Mexico’s counties rely heavily on volunteer personnel for fire, EMS, and emergency management services. In many counties, paid staff is limited to one or two individuals. Increasing the number of paid firefighters and EMTs will improve response times, department capacity, and Insurance Services Office (ISO) ratings.

In 2024, the Legislature appropriated \$25 million to the Department of Finance & Administration (DFA) to help offset the cost of fire and EMT salaries for three years. DFA received 64 requests for over **330** positions. Final awards included **190** new positions to provide critical support to 59 local entities. It is evident in the number of requests that the need is greater than the funding provided and consideration for an additional appropriation is a priority for New Mexico counties.



## RISE Funding

New Mexico Counties requests that the Legislature continue funding for the Reach, Intervene, Support and Engage (RISE) Program in the Human Services Department Behavioral Health Services Division budget. RISE is a partnership between the state and selected counties to provide behavioral health, MAT, housing, vocational and other services to people in detention.

RISE is being implemented in Bernalillo (through UNM), Colfax (through Krossroads Integrative Health and Recovery Solutions), Doña Ana, Eddy (through Lifehouse Inc.), Grant, Lincoln, Luna, Roosevelt, San Juan, Sierra, Socorro, and Valencia counties. San Miguel and Curry counties were awarded planning grants for RISE programming. An increase in funding would provide sustainability and enable expansion of this very successful program.

## Inspection of Public Records Improvements

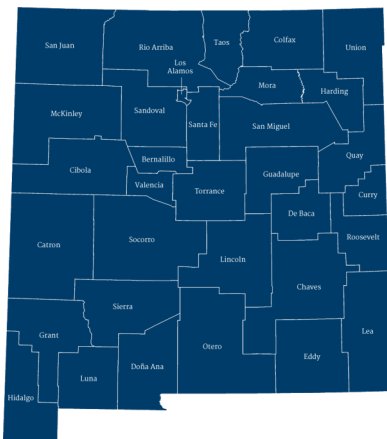
New Mexico Counties seeks to amend the Inspection of Public Records Act (IPRA) to exempt from disclosing specific information and **prohibit certain requests used to compromise and obstruct critical local government services**. IPRA was intended to provide government accountability and transparency. Instead, overwhelmingly burdensome and often frivolous requests have been submitted solely for the purpose of interfering with vital services such as elections and public safety.

During the interim, NMC continues to work with multiple stakeholders to refine this proposal and identify solutions that do not interfere with the original intent of the Act. In 2023, HB232: Disclosure of Certain Information amended IPRA by enacting changes for the protection of critical IT systems, undercover law enforcement, and restricting certain proprietary technical and business information. It was the first time that IPRA had been amended since its enactment.

## Property Tax Exemption Deadline for Veterans

New Mexico Counties seeks to set the filing deadline for the Disabled Veterans' Property Tax Exemption to 30 days following the official mail-out date of the Notice of Value. Veterans may also request an exemption for an additional 180 days if they are awaiting final certification. This will equalize the exemption deadline for all veterans. This will also better allow counties to budget for the year. In 2025 HB 494 addressed this issue.

## New Mexico Counties Legislative Team



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Property Tax Facts      2024 Tax Year

**Table 8**  
**New Mexico County Operating Rates -- Imposed and**  
**Remaining Authority in Mills      2024 Tax Year**

County	Residential	Nonresidential	Ad Valorem Production & Equipment	Imposed Operating Rate	Remaining Authority <sup>1</sup>
Bernalillo	7.078	10.750	N/A	10.750	1.100
<b>Catron</b>	<b>11.850</b>	<b>11.850</b>	<b>N/A</b>	<b>11.850</b>	<b>0.000</b>
Chaves	5.516	10.350	10.350	10.350	1.500
<b>Cibola</b>	<b>9.093</b>	<b>11.850</b>	<b>N/A</b>	<b>11.850</b>	<b>0.000</b>
<b>Colfax</b>	<b>9.724</b>	<b>11.850</b>	<b>11.850</b>	<b>11.850</b>	<b>0.000</b>
Curry	9.850	9.850	N/A	9.850	2.000
<b>De Baca</b>	<b>10.343</b>	<b>9.552</b>	<b>N/A</b>	<b>11.850</b>	<b>0.000</b>
<b>Dona Ana</b>	<b>9.212</b>	<b>11.850</b>	<b>N/A</b>	<b>11.850</b>	<b>0.000</b>
Eddy	5.495	7.500	7.500	7.500	4.350
<b>Grant</b>	<b>6.930</b>	<b>11.850</b>	<b>11.850</b>	<b>11.850</b>	<b>0.000</b>
<b>Guadalupe</b>	<b>9.465</b>	<b>11.850</b>	<b>N/A</b>	<b>11.850</b>	<b>0.000</b>
Harding	8.763	10.850	10.850	10.850	1.000
<b>Hidalgo</b>	<b>10.309</b>	<b>11.850</b>	<b>N/A</b>	<b>11.850</b>	<b>0.000</b>
Lea	7.052	10.600	10.600	10.600	1.250
Lincoln	7.840	10.963	N/A	11.600	0.250
Los Alamos	5.250	8.850	N/A	8.850	3.000
<b>Luna</b>	<b>10.779</b>	<b>11.850</b>	<b>N/A</b>	<b>11.850</b>	<b>0.000</b>
<b>McKinley</b>	<b>7.297</b>	<b>11.850</b>	<b>11.850</b>	<b>11.850</b>	<b>0.000</b>
<b>Mora</b>	<b>7.835</b>	<b>11.850</b>	<b>N/A</b>	<b>11.850</b>	<b>0.000</b>
<b>Otero</b>	<b>6.839</b>	<b>11.850</b>	<b>N/A</b>	<b>11.850</b>	<b>0.000</b>
<b>Quay</b>	<b>10.720</b>	<b>10.956</b>	<b>11.850</b>	<b>11.850</b>	<b>0.000</b>
<b>Rio Arriba</b>	<b>5.452</b>	<b>11.698</b>	<b>11.850</b>	<b>11.850</b>	<b>0.000</b>
<b>Roosevelt</b>	<b>10.530</b>	<b>11.850</b>	<b>11.850</b>	<b>11.850</b>	<b>0.000</b>
San Juan	7.176	8.500	8.500	8.500	3.350
<b>San Miguel</b>	<b>5.739</b>	<b>11.850</b>	<b>N/A</b>	<b>11.850</b>	<b>0.000</b>
Sandoval	6.089	10.350	10.350	10.350	1.500
<b>Santa Fe</b>	<b>5.428</b>	<b>11.564</b>	<b>N/A</b>	<b>11.850</b>	<b>0.000</b>
<b>Sierra</b>	<b>10.674</b>	<b>11.850</b>	<b>N/A</b>	<b>11.850</b>	<b>0.000</b>
<b>Socorro</b>	<b>9.747</b>	<b>11.850</b>	<b>N/A</b>	<b>11.850</b>	<b>0.000</b>
<b>Taos</b>	<b>6.174</b>	<b>11.850</b>	<b>N/A</b>	<b>11.850</b>	<b>0.000</b>
<b>Torrance</b>	<b>11.850</b>	<b>11.850</b>	<b>N/A</b>	<b>11.850</b>	<b>0.000</b>
<b>Union</b>	<b>9.753</b>	<b>11.850</b>	<b>11.850</b>	<b>11.850</b>	<b>0.000</b>
<b>Valencia</b>	<b>6.996</b>	<b>11.850</b>	<b>N/A</b>	<b>11.850</b>	<b>0.000</b>

<sup>1</sup>11.85 mill maximum allowed by law less the imposed rate.  
 Information source: compiled from DFA rate certificate files.

## 2025 NEW MEXICO PROPERTY TAX SPECIAL DISTRICTS

County	School Districts & Higher Education	Hospital	Other Taxing Entities (Operational - Yield Controlled)	Other Taxing Entities (Operational - Not Yield Controlled)
<b>Bernalillo County</b>	Albuquerque, Moriarty, Central NM Community College	UNM Hospital	Albuquerque Metro Arroyo Flood Control Authority	Central Tri-County SWCD, Ciudad SWCD, Middle Rio Grande Conservancy District
<b>Catron County</b>	Reserve, Quemado			Sierra SWCD
<b>Chaves County</b>	Roswell, Artesia, Tatum, Lake Arthur, Elida, Hagerman, Dexter, NM Junior College, ENMU Roswell		Chaves Flood Control, Cottonwood-Walnut Creek Watershed District, Pecos Valley Artesian Conservancy District	Central Valley SWCD, Chaves SWCD, Hagerman-Dexter SWCD, Penasco SWCD, Upper Hondo SWCD
<b>Cibola County</b>	Grants/Cibola School District, NMSU Grants	Cibola General Hospital	Rio San Jose Flood Conservation District	Lava SWCD
<b>Colfax County</b>	Raton, Springer, Maxwell, Cimarron, Des Moines, Luna Community College	South Central Colfax County Hospital District		
<b>Curry County</b>	Clovis, Melrose, Texico, Grady, Clovis Community College			
<b>De Baca County</b>	Fort Sumner	De Baca General Hospital		
<b>Dona Ana County</b>	Las Cruces, Hatch, Gadsden, NMSU Dona Ana		Hueco/Lower Rio Grande Flood District, la Union Watershed District, McLead Watershed District	Caballo SWCD
<b>Eddy County</b>	Loving, Carlsbad, Southwest NM College (NMSU Carlsbad)	Artesia General	Artesia Eagle Draw Dam & Drainage Way Flood Control, Cottonwood-Walnut Creek Watershed District, Hackberry Draw Watershed, Pecos Valley Artesian Conservancy District	Carlsbad SWCD, Central Valley SWCD, Penasco SWCD
<b>Grant County</b>	Silver Consolidated, Cobre			Upper Gila Watershed District
<b>Guadalupe County</b>	Vaughn, Santa Rosa, Luna Community College	Guadalupe County Hospital		Guadalupe SWCD

## 2025 NEW MEXICO PROPERTY TAX SPECIAL DISTRICTS

<b>Harding County</b>	Logan, Roy, Mosquero			Mesa SWCD, Ute Creek SWCD
<b>Hidalgo County</b>	Lordsburg, Animas			
<b>Lea County</b>	Lovington, Hobbs, Jal, Tatum, NM Junior College	Jal Hospital District, NOR-LEA Hospital, Eunice Special Hospital District		
<b>Lincoln County</b>	Corona, Hondo, Capitan, Ruidoso, Carrizozo, ENMU Ruidoso	Lincoln County Medical Center, Lincoln County Rural Clinics	Alpine Village Sanitation District, Sun Valley Water and Sanitation District	Carrizozo SWCD, Chaves SWCD, Guadalupe SWCD, Upper Hondo SWCD
<b>Los Alamos County</b>	Los Alamos, UNM Los Alamos			
<b>Luna County</b>	Deming			Caballo SWCD
<b>McKinley County</b>	Gallup/McKinley, UNM Gallup	Rehoboth Christian Hospital	Rio San Jose Flood Conservation District	
<b>Mora County</b>	Mora, Wagon Mound, Luna Community College			Mora-Wagon Mound SWCD, Western Mora SWCD
<b>Otero County</b>	Alamogordo, Cloudcroft, Gadsden, Tularosa, NMSU Alamogordo, NMSU Dona Ana		Timberon Water and Sanitation District	
<b>Quay County</b>	Tucumcari, House, Grady, Logan, Mesalands Community College			
<b>Rio Arriba County</b>	Chama, Dulce, Penasco, Jemez Mountain, Espanola, Northern NM College	Rio Arriba County Hospital, La Clinica del Pueblo de Rio Arriba	Upper Rio Grande Watershed District	Cuba SWCD, East Rio Arriba SWCD, Upper Chama SWCD
<b>Roosevelt County</b>	Portales, Elida, Texico, Dora, Floyd, Melrose, House			
<b>San Juan County</b>	Aztec, Central Consolidated, Farmington, Bloomfield, San Juan College			



## 2025 NEW MEXICO PROPERTY TAX SPECIAL DISTRICTS

<b>San Miguel County</b>	Las Vegas West, Las Vegas City, Pecos, Santa Rosa, Luna Community College			Guadalupe SWCD, Mesa SWCD, Tierra y Montes SWCD, Ute Creek SWCD
<b>Sandoval County</b>	Bernalillo, Cuba, Albuquerque, Jemez Valley, Rio Rancho, Central NM Community College	UNM Contractual	Eastern Sandoval County Arroyo Flood Control Authority, Eastern Sandoval County Arroyo Flood Control Authority, North Ranchos de Placitas WSD, Southern Sandoval County Arroyo Flood Control Authority	Cuba SWCD, Middle Rio Grande Conservancy
<b>Santa Fe County</b>	Pojoaque, Espanola, Moriarty, Santa Fe, Northern NM College, Santa Fe Community College		Eldorado Area WSD	Central Tri-County SWCD, Ciudad SWCD
<b>Sierra County</b>	Truth or Consequences	Sierra County Hospital	Sierra Flood Control, Underwood Watershed	Caballo SWCD, Sierra County Arroyo Flood Control District, Sierra SWCD
<b>Socorro County</b>	Socorro, Magdalena, Corona, Mountainair, Belen, Carrizozo, UNM Valencia	Socorro County Hospital		Carrizozo SWCD, Claunch Pinto SWCD, Middle Rio Grande Conservancy District, Sierra SWCD, Socorro SWCD, Valencia SWCD
<b>Taos County</b>	Taos, Penasco, Mesa Vista, Questa, UNM Taos, Northern NM College	Taos County Hospital	El Pardo WSD, El Valle de Los Ranchos WSD	Taos SWCD
<b>Torrance County</b>	Mountainair, Vaughn, Corona, Estancia, Moriarty			Carrizozo SWCD, Central Tri-County SWCD, Claunch Pinto SWCD, East Torrance SWCD
<b>Union County</b>	Clayton, Des Moines, Springer, Luna Community College	Union County General Hospital		Ute Creek SWCD
<b>Valencia County</b>	Los Lunas, Belen, UNM Valencia		Vaencia County Arroyo Flood Control District	Middle Rio Grande Conservancy District, Valencia SWCD

# FY24 LIQUOR EXCISE TAX COLLECTION

By statute (Section 7-1-6.40) 45% of the Liquor Excise Tax collected annually goes to the Local DWI Fund (Administered by DFA), \$20,750 per month goes to Class A County Municipalities with populations between 30,000—60,000, 5% to the Administrative Office of the Courts for drug courts, and the remainder of approximately 50% goes to the state General Fund.

“Liquor Excise Tax Act (Section 7-17.1-12) imposes an excise tax on wholesalers who sell alcoholic beverages.

**Liquor Excise Tax Approximately \$48.5 Million**

~50% to General Fund **\$24 Million**  
 ~Municipality in Class A County **\$0.249 Million**  
 ~5% to Administrative Office of the Courts **\$2.43 Million**  
 ~45% Local DWI Fund **\$21.83 Million**

## LOCAL DWI FUND

### Initial Carve Out (Section 11-6A-3.C)

Detox Funding  
6 Counties

LDWI Admin Fee  
DFA LGD

Ignition Interlock  
Indigent Fund

### Remainder By Formula to 33 Counties

## FY24 Detox Grants

<b>\$2.74 Million</b>	Bernalillo County
	San Juan County
	Santa Fe County
	Rio Arriba County
	Sandoval County
	Socorro County

## FY24 Local DWI Funding Expenditures

Treatment	<b>\$5,154,760</b>	<b>26%</b>
Prevention	<b>\$4,880,307</b>	<b>25%</b>
Compliance Monitoring/Tracking	<b>\$4,357,661</b>	<b>22%</b>
Coordination, Planning & Evaluation	<b>\$3,238,56</b>	<b>16%</b>
Alternative Sentencing	<b>\$1,673,702</b>	<b>8%</b>
Law Enforcement	<b>\$625,360</b>	<b>3%</b>
Screening	<b>\$17,369</b>	<b>0%</b>
<b>TOTALS</b>	<b>\$19,947,722</b>	<b>100%</b>

## FY24 DWI Grant Council Awards

<b>Distribution Awards</b>
<b>\$15.37 Million</b>
<b>Grant Awards</b>
<b>\$4.62 Million</b>

To receive LDWI funding, each county program is required to have a DWI Planning Council whose members are appointed by the chief elected officials in each respective county. Members can include, but are not limited to, county officials, service providers, law enforcement, treatment counselors, therapists, school administrators, local political leaders, representatives of Native American communities, and community members at large. The council's role is to serve in an advisory capacity by providing input on the annual LDWI application, identifying local gaps or needs and determining potential services and activities to reduce DWI recidivism, prevent DWI incidents or other issues related to alcohol abuse. The DWI Planning Council meetings should be held at least quarterly.

### LDWI Distribution Formula New Mexico Counties DWI Affiliate Feedback

#### Current Limitations

- \* The formula provides a set amount for the counties' distribution without an option to apply for a different amount which may be more relevant to match local gaps/needs in an individual county.
- \* The formula includes outdated statistics (2000-2002)
- \* 4th Quarter final distributions received, which may include additional funding above award due to TRD transfers, often result in under utilization due to year-end closures.

#### Recommendations

- \* Eliminate the Formula
- \* Open application process for true competitive application to be used for gaps and needs in new restructured components of alternative sentencing services and community wellness which includes education, recovery, aftercare services.
- \* Continue to be overseen by the DFA and current DWI Grant Council with restructured guidelines to match broader reach within communities.
- \* Update and restructure current guidelines to provide opportunities for broader services to include a whole person approach and community wellness.

#### Comments

- \* Current requirement for funding— 65% of overall GRANT awarded to local communities shall be used for alcohol related treatment and detoxification programs.
- \* Local programs must work in collaboration with local county health and DWI planning councils

# LOCAL DWI FUNDING & PROGRAMS

**7 County LDWI Programs also support Teen Court Programs, which provide alternative adjudication process for juveniles charged with misdemeanor offenses**

## Alternative Sentencing & Compliance Monitoring

New Mexico counties provide alternate sentencing within their communities. These alternative programs work with specific populations and provide specialized curricula and electronic monitoring services which address the needs with more individualized care and focus and reduce incarceration. These individuals are functioning and receiving services within their communities, in lieu of sitting in the detention centers.

Our individual county programs also provide misdemeanor compliance monitoring services for DWI, alcohol involved offenses and other misdemeanor offenses. The magistrate, municipal and some district courts in the state rely on these services to ensure offenders complete their court ordered sanctions and programming while reducing recidivism. Without these programs, thousands of misdemeanants would not be supervised, and therefore, would not receive support to complete their sentencing requirements and receive rehabilitation services.

Counties also provide alternate sentencing services to domestic violence and other misdemeanor offenses with alcohol and substance use issues who receive therapy through our treatment programs

- ✓ Evidence-based supervision practices
- ✓ Risk assessments and re-assessments utilized

Many of these programs operate the county community services program which is mandatory for some offenses; however, they give the justice-involved individual an opportunity to give back to their communities.

Many county programs provide:

- \* Pre-trial services giving the offender an opportunity to start receiving services in lieu of being incarcerated awaiting hearings/sentencing.
- \* Victim-impact panels which provides education on the consequences of actions
- \* Education classes which encourage provide high school education equivalency diplomas and continued education for the justice-involved individual
- \* Teen Court Programs—Alternative sentencing and education programs for youths

## Treatment and Community Wellness Services

Approximately 20 counties utilize funding for treatment wellness services. Evidence-based services utilized within components with licensed/certified individuals provided to an individual and their families

- Motivational Interviewing
- Matrix Model
- Moral Reconciliation Therapy
- Cognitive Behavioral Therapy
- CRAFT Community Reinforcement Approach Family Training
- CSO Concerned Significant Others
- Life Skills

Counties are moving towards community wellness as a whole-person approach.

- \* Expanding the amount of treatment providers and services
- \* Modifying preventionist positions to community wellness coordinators in health and wellness. The coordinator can still provide DWI prevention but the move allows us to broaden our reach to more people in need of wellness and education services.
- \* Case management for safety-net services to enhance our therapy services. These services assist clients to overcome shortfalls or assist with gaps/needs in their life which could keep the individual from being successful in treatment.

Community wellness education which includes:

- \* Alcohol and substance use education
- \* Youth risk factor reduction
- \* Mentoring programs
- \* Focused evidence-based curriculums and classes

## 5,375 DWI Offenders

**71% Male**  
**29% Female**  
**81% Between 21-50 (Average Age 35)**  
**47% Hispanic**  
**25% Native American**  
**21% White**  
**78% 12 or More Years of Education**  
**29% Income Less Than \$10,000**  
**16% Income \$10,001-\$20,000**  
**69% Employed at Time of Conviction**

## Drug Courts/RNR Program

Many county programs work with their local drug/treatment courts to provide the actual treatment and supervision services for drug court participants.

- ✓ Risk assessments
- ✓ Case planning
- ✓ Weekly monitoring/supervision

Drug/treatment courts are not available in all counties. Justice-involved individuals who do not qualify for drug courts programming are supervised by the county programs' alternative sentencing services.

**There are 100+ treatment providers utilized state-wide by county programs**

**Approximately 2/3 of the total providers are county employees, cutting funding would eliminate these positions when the state already does not have enough providers.**

## Detoxification and Intervention Treatment Program Admissions

DWI treatment services are available for any offender convicted of a DWI or an alcohol-related offense who is sentenced by the court to the county misdemeanor compliance program. In FY24, **72%** of the DWI and Detoxification Grant funds were awarded statewide for treatment. In FY24, **2,391** offenders were referred to alcohol abuse treatment. Detoxification Grants help to fund detox or treatment services for any community member seeking assistance for alcohol abuse. The Rio Arriba, Sandoval and Socorro Detoxification Grant supports their on-going outpatient treatment sessions clients with substance abuse issues.

### Prevention

Prevention activities include educating children, adolescents, families, and communities by directly addressing risk factors for DWI and alcohol-related incidents.

- Follows the Center for Substance Abuse Prevention (CSAP) and the Strategic Prevention
- Framework (SPF) Guidelines
- Evidence-Based Curriculum for Students and Adults
- School-Based Curricula
- Collaborate with Partners to Effectively Influence Communities
- Prevention Messaging is Increasingly Effective to Reach a Large and Diverse Audience
- Organize Safe Ride Programs (designated driver services)

#### Education Curricula

Power of Youth  
Protecting You, Protecting Me  
Alive at 25  
SMART Recovery  
Botvin Life Skills  
Power of Parents  
Drivers' Ed Risky Behavior Course  
Above the Influence  
Envision Your Future  
All Star Prevention  
Too Good for Drugs  
Dare to Be You  
Positive Action  
Keep a Clear Mind  
Alcohol Literacy Challenge

#### Information Dissemination

Health Fairs  
Alcohol Community Education  
Red Ribbon Week  
Newsletters & Newspaper Articles  
PSAs (Radio, Internet, TV)  
Social Media Postings  
Be "Above the Influence"  
Social Health Marketing Campaign

#### Alternative Activities

Girls Circle  
Boys Council  
Alcohol Free Events  
(prom, graduation, etc.)  
Underage Prevention Committee  
Student Assistance Programs

## Coordination, Planning, & Evaluation

The LDWI Program has an ongoing statewide evaluation system through its screening and tracking program, which houses data collected on the demographics cited above. Many of the county DWI programs have hired local evaluators who assist in reviewing components such as prevention, treatment, and compliance monitoring.

DWI programs in New Mexico provide screening and tracking services for Native American DWI offenders and several programs provided services directly to Native American communities. To reach this population, the McKinley County DWI program provides prevention education to chapter houses. Media campaigns, which are an effective way to reach the large and diverse county, are delivered in English, Navajo, and Zuni. The checkerboard of county and tribal lands make enforcement challenging for McKinley County. The McKinley County DWI Taskforce has continued cross-commissioning between the McKinley County Sheriff's Office, NM State Police, Navajo Nation, Zuni, Ramah-Navajo, and Gallup Police departments, which is beneficial to the whole community.

Law Enforcement	No. of Activities	Arrests
Directed Patrols	240	81
Underage Enforcement	28	0
Checkpoints	25	23
Other	44	84

## Admissions & Intakes

9,984	Bernalillo County Observation and Assessment Program
2,507	Bernalillo County Detox Facility
1,159	Santa Fe County Detox Facility
237	San Juan County Joint Intervention Program

394 Admissions to the Bernalillo County Community Custody Program with a 58.5% success rate

710 Admissions to the Bernalillo County Addiction Treatment Program (ATP) jail-based program with 3,580 hours of treatment provided

25 Admissions to the Bernalillo County Assisting Youth Under the influence of Drugs and Alcohol (AYUDA) program

207 Clients successfully completed their term on electronic and/or alcohol monitoring devices

266 Admissions to the San Juan County jail-based treatment facility with a 97% successful completion rate

County DWI program Evaluators Include:

- \* UNM - Institute for Social Research (ISR)
- \* NMSU - Crimson Research
- \* SBS Evaluation & Program Development Specialists
- \* Concha Montano Education and Evaluation Consulting Team
- \* Juntos Consulting
- \* Prevention Works Consulting

The New Mexico Resources Frequently Used Include:

- \* Youth Risk and Resiliency Survey, (YRRS) directed by the Department of Health
- \* (DOH), Public Education Department and University of New Mexico
- \* New Mexico Substance Abuse Epidemiology Reports
- \* New Mexico Community Survey, conducted by the Office of Substance Abuse
- \* Prevention and Partnerships for International Research and Education (PIRE)
- \* Indicator Based Information System, (IBIS) maintained by the DOH
- \* Locally collected data including the screening and tracking database

