

This quarterly report provides an update on nonrecurring appropriations in three parts. Part A covers Section 5 of the 2024 General Appropriation Act (GAA), “junior” appropriations from the Additional Appropriations and Confidentiality Act of 2023 (Senate Bill 192), and Section 9 Government Results and Opportunity (GRO) Fund appropriations from the 2024 GAA. This report also highlights two key case studies, grants for local fire and police (Part B), and water projects (Part C), exploring how the Department of Finance and Administration and the Office of the State Engineer used specific special appropriations from the last two years in these areas. The purpose of this report is to illuminate characteristics of certain kinds of nonrecurring appropriations to enhance future legislative appropriation decision-making.

Summary & Takeaways:

- Sixty-one percent of Section 5 special appropriation funds from the 2024 GAA have been encumbered or expended, as of November 15, 2024.
- Councils of Government encumbered all local Government Results and Opportunity funding, with 14 appropriations making progress in expending funding.
- Special appropriations supported the recruitment of almost 810 firefighter, emergency medical technicians, police officer, and correctional positions across the state.
- Over 2,400 individuals have been arrested with the support of a 2024 special appropriation to DFA for felony warrant enforcement statewide.
- Special appropriations to the Office of the State Engineer often take more than one year and require reauthorization. Of the \$93.5 million in special appropriation funding to the Office of the State Engineer explored in this brief, 17 percent has been encumbered or expended.

PART A. Section 5 Special Appropriations and Section 9 Government Results and Opportunity Funding

Agencies have made significant progress in expending and encumbering funds from 2024 GAA special appropriations since the beginning of FY25 with 61 percent of appropriated funds expended as of November 15. Approximately \$68.6 million, or about 15 percent, of special appropriation funding from the 2023 GAA ending in FY24 is estimated to have reverted, excluding funding to higher education institutions. This number, however, is subject to audit confirmation. Thus, the progress made by special appropriations from the 2024 GAA less than halfway through the fiscal year is encouraging.

As of November 15, 2024, almost 61 percent of Section 5 special appropriation funds from the 2024 GAA have been encumbered or expended.

Out of a total of 149 appropriations, five appropriations remain unbudgeted, more than three months after the beginning of the fiscal year. Agencies have seemingly not encumbered or expended any funds from 45 appropriations, or about 30 percent

AGENCY: Department of Finance and Administration, Department of Public Safety, and the Office of the State Engineer

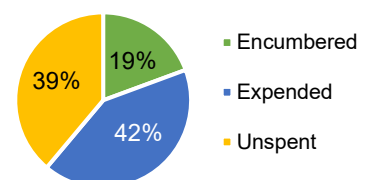
DATE: December 2024

PURPOSE OF HEARING:
Nonrecurring Appropriations
Quarterly Status Report

PREPARED BY: Maggie Klug

EXPECTED OUTCOME:
Informational

Chart 1. Special Appropriations from Section 5 of the 2024 GAA



Source: SHARE

of the total. However, of these 45 appropriations, seven were appropriated for more than one year and thus have an additional year before they revert. Agencies have fully expended or encumbered 43 appropriations, or around 29 percent of the total. This analysis does not include appropriations to higher education institutions, as they are not included in the state’s accounting system.

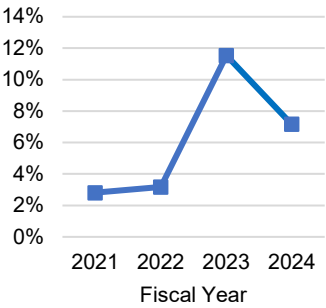
GRO appropriations to Councils of Governments continue to demonstrate efficient and effective deployment of funding, decreasing the chance of reversions.

Councils of Government (COGs) have encumbered all local Government Results and Opportunity (GRO) funding from 2024. Further, COGs have made progress expending funds from 14 out of 156 appropriations, or 9 percent. Given these appropriations are for two years, the fact COGs have successfully encumbered all funds and begun expending some indicates there are likely to be few reversions.

Last year, \$6.9 million, or 7.1 percent, reverted from SB192, the 2023 “junior” bill. This \$6.9 million reversion is a higher dollar amount but a lower percentage of total appropriations compared to the 2022 “junior” bill, Senate Bill 1 Appropriations and Expenditures, which had \$3 million, or 11.5 percent of total appropriations, revert. The agencies that reverted the largest amount from the 2023 junior bill include the Department of Finance and Administration, the Public Education Department, and the Department of Health, as shown by Table 1. Agencies failed to spend any funds from 36 appropriations, 20 of which were for the Department of Finance and Administration. The failure to spend these appropriations is likely due to 1) junior bill appropriations to state agencies not being based on their own requests, and 2) DFA receiving a large number of junior bill appropriations to distribute to local governments and entities. Allocating junior appropriations to COGs could decrease the chance of reversions by reducing DFA’s workload in the number of local entities they must oversee. Should the Legislature continue to fund local legislatively directed appropriations through COGs, a flat administrative cost percentage of 10 percent, modeled after a federal standard, should be considered. As for the remaining junior GRO appropriations to state agencies, agencies encumbered or expended \$11.9 million or 22 percent of total appropriations, excluding appropriations to higher education institutions.

The three-year GRO pilot projects have also made significant progress, with eight out of the 14 projects, not including those to higher education institutions, progressing in encumbering and expending funds. A total of \$48.7 million, or 69 percent, of the first-year pilot project funding, excluding higher education institution funding, has been encumbered or expended.

Chart 2. “Junior” Local Legislatively Directed Appropriations Reversion Rate



Source: LFC analysis of DFA data

Table 1. Agencies Reverting the Largest Amount from the 2023 “Junior” Bill

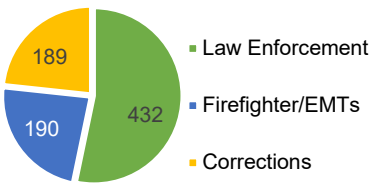
Agency	Reversion Amount (in thousands)
Department of Finance and Administration	\$3,695.5
Public Education Department	\$606.9
Department of Health	\$419.4
Office of the State Engineer	\$300.0
Office of the Superintendent of Insurance	\$261.8

Source: LFC analysis of DFA data

PART B. Special Appropriation Funding led to Firefighter, Emergency Medical Technician, Police Officer, and Correctional Positions

In the past two years, the Legislature appropriated multiple Section 5 special appropriations, totaling \$165.7 million to the Department of Finance and Administration and the Department of Public Safety for local fire and police efforts and recruitment. Through these appropriations, the state has embarked on a new path of providing significant subsidies for core local government services. These appropriations have been successful in recruiting almost 810 firefighter, emergency medical technician, police officer, and correctional positions. However, some of these public safety special appropriations to DFA have reverted or seen few expenditures.

Chart 3. Positions Funded with Special Appropriations



Source: DFA

Table 2. Local Fire and Police Special Appropriation Case Studies

Table Item	GAA Year	Description	Appropriated Amount (in thousands)	Balance (in thousands)	Status of Appropriations
1	2023	For law enforcement programs. The general fund appropriation includes thirty-two million five hundred thousand dollars (\$32,500,000) for the law enforcement workforce capacity building fund through fiscal year 2028, contingent on enactment of House Bill 357 or similar legislation of the first session of the fifty-sixth legislature creating the fund. The general fund appropriation also includes fifty-seven million dollars (\$57,000,000) for state and local law enforcement agencies for commissioned law enforcement officers and civilian personnel whose positions directly support commissioned law enforcement officers and crime reduction efforts, ten million dollars (\$10,000,000) for felony warrant enforcement statewide and five hundred thousand dollars (\$500,000) for the department of public safety for enforcement projects related to fentanyl, heroin and illegal cannabis through fiscal year 2026. The other state funds appropriation is from the law enforcement workforce capacity building fund to carry out the purposes of the fund through fiscal year 2024, contingent on enactment of House Bill 357 or similar legislation of the first session of the fifty-sixth legislature. Any distributions from these appropriations shall only be made to law enforcement agencies in compliance with statutory reporting requirements. Any unexpended balances from the general fund appropriations remaining at the end of the specified fiscal years shall revert to the general fund.	\$106,500.0	\$58,526.8	<p>\$32.5 million: For Workforce Capacity Building, only about \$4 thousand spent</p> <p>\$57 million: Distributed to 101 law enforcement agencies</p> <p>\$10 million: Distributed to law enforcement agencies, led to arrest of 1,644 individuals</p> <p>\$500 thousand: DPS has expended around half of this portion on supplies for K-9 units and narcotic analyzers</p>
2	2023	To the law enforcement protection fund.	\$8,200.0	\$7,450.0	\$7.45 million will revert – not needed for peace officers killed in the line of duty.
3	2024	For statewide and local fire departments, including volunteer departments, for recruitment grants for state and local fire departments for recruitment of firefighters and emergency medical technicians.	\$25,000.0	\$10,750.0	First-year distributions made, 190 firefighter and EMT positions funded
4	2024	For statewide and local law enforcement, correction and detention agencies for recruitment grants for law enforcement, probation, correctional, and detention officers.	\$25,000.0	\$10,820.0	First-year distributions made, 189 new correction positions funded.
5	2024	For the law enforcement retention fund.	\$1,000.0	\$1,000.0	Not transferred yet to DPS, not expended.

Note: All appropriations were to the Department of Finance and Administration. The balances for items 3 and 4 were calculated based on DFA reporting rather than SHARE.
Source: 2023-24 HB2 and SHARE

Even though special appropriations are for one year, DFA used a three-year phased approach for recruitment grants, contingent on reauthorization of the appropriations, to give local entities time to build room in their budget for the new positions.

In the 2023 GAA, DFA received a \$106.5 million appropriation for law enforcement programs, \$57 million of which was for state and local law enforcement agencies for commissioned law enforcement officers and civilian personnel whose positions directly support commissioned law enforcement offices and crime reduction officers. DFA awarded these funds as grants to 101 law enforcement agencies for salaries and benefits over the course of three years using a phased-in approach. Grants cover 100 percent of salaries and benefits in the first year, 50 percent of salaries and benefits in the second year, and 25 percent of salaries and benefits in the third year. DFA used this phased in approach to give law enforcement agencies time to build room into their budgets to cover the new recruitments. DFA distributed \$32.6 million in the first year, with payments to law enforcement agencies ranging from \$75 thousand to \$1.9 million, awarding a total of 432 positions.

Once grant agreements are approved by local governments, DFA typically distributes funding within five days. Delays in the distribution of funding to local governments are often due to the time it takes for local governments to pass resolutions to accept grant agreements, a process that can take up to four to six weeks.

Figure 1. DFA Recruitment Grant Process

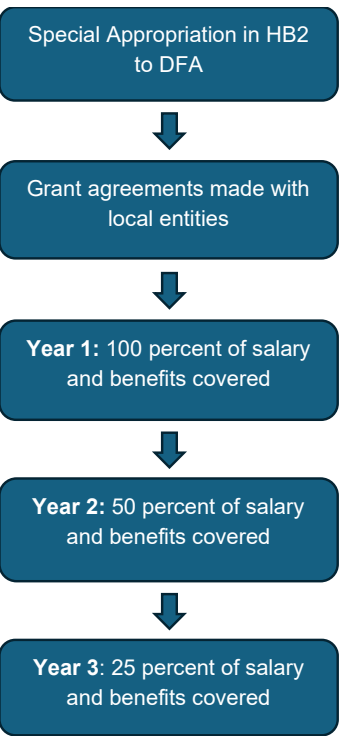


Table 3. Largest Awards to Grantees for Local Law Enforcement

Grantee	First Year Awards (in thousands)	Positions Funded
City of Albuquerque	\$1,875.0	25
Bernalillo County	\$1,500.0	20
City of Las Cruces	\$1,500.0	20
Doña Ana County	\$1,275.0	17
City of Rio Rancho	\$1,125.0	15

Note: This funding is from the \$57 million portion of the \$106.5 million special appropriation from the 2023 GAA, item 1 in Table 2.

Source: SHARE

DFA also used this approach for two \$25 million appropriations from the 2024 GAA for recruitment grants for statewide and local fire departments and law enforcement and corrections departments. Of the special appropriation intended for fire departments, DFA distributed \$14.3 million of the \$25 million special appropriation to 59 grantees, covering 190 firefighter and EMT positions across the state. First-year distributions ranged from \$75 thousand to \$900 thousand.

Table 4. Largest Awards to Grantees for Firefighter and EMT Recruitment

Grantee	First Year Awards (in thousands)	Positions Funded
County of Doña Ana	\$900.0	12
County of Mora	\$900.0	12
County of Tarrant	\$750.0	10
County of Valencia	\$525.0	7

Note: These distributions come from the \$25 million special appropriation in the 2024 GAA, item 3 in Table 2.

Source: SHARE

Of the special appropriation intended for law enforcement and corrections departments, DFA distributed \$14.2 million of the \$25 million special appropriation in the first year to 22 entities, supporting 189 new correction positions. The New Mexico Corrections Department received the largest distribution of \$3.45 million for the first year, followed by Bernalillo County, which received a total of \$3.2 million for two projects. It's important to note,

however, that each of these appropriations was only allocated for one year; thus, the appropriations would need to be reauthorized through fiscal 2027 for these to be disbursed over three years, as DFA has planned.

Table 5. Largest Awards to Grantees for Corrections Officer Recruitment

Grantee	First Year Awards (in thousands)	Positions Funded
New Mexico Corrections Department	\$3,450.0	46
Bernalillo County	\$3,225.0	43
Eddy County	\$750.0	10
San Juan County	\$750.0	10
Curry County	\$525.0	7
Santa Fe County	\$525.0	7

Note: These distributions come from the \$25 million special appropriation in the 2024 GAA, item 4 in Table 2.

Source: SHARE

Over 2,400 individuals with felony warrants have been arrested with support from special appropriations for statewide felony enforcement. In addition to the \$57 million for law enforcement positions, the \$106.5 million from Section 5 of the 2023 GAA also included \$10 million for felony warrant enforcement statewide. DFA awarded these funds to district attorney offices, which used the funds in collaboration with local law enforcement agencies to arrest 2,410 individuals. The 12th District Attorney’s office reports that of its 48 arrests, 39 were previously convicted of felonies.

Some public safety special appropriations to DFA have reverted or seen few expenditures.

DFA has only expended around \$4 thousand of the \$32.5 million for the law enforcement workforce capacity building fund portion of the 2023 GAA \$106.5 million special appropriation. This is due to DFA’s commitment to having tribal representation on the council established by Laws 2023, Chapter 188, also known as House Bill 357, that the funds must flow through. House Bill 357 defines local law enforcement agencies as “a municipal police department, a county sheriff’s office, or the New Mexico state police division of the Department of Public Safety,” which seemingly does not include tribal police.

Separately, \$7.5 million of an \$8.2 million special appropriation to the law enforcement protection fund reverted to the law enforcement retention fund at the end of FY24. The Legislature intended these funds for payments to families of peace officers killed in the line of duty; however, these funds were ultimately not needed due to a lack of peace officers killed in the line of duty, explaining the reversion. Additionally, the \$1 million special appropriation to the law enforcement retention fund has not yet been expended. DFA reports the delay is due to the appropriation being made to DFA, rather than the Department of Public Safety.

Table 6. Statewide Arrest Breakdown by District Attorney Office

District Attorney Office	Number of Felony Arrests
1 st	73
2 nd	1,910
3 rd	32
4 th	9
6 th	106
7 th	10
8 th	132
9 th	62
12 th	48
13 th	28
Total	2,410

This funding is from the \$10 million portion of the \$106.5 million special appropriation from the 2023 GAA, item 1 in Table 2.

Source: DFA

PART C. Special Appropriations to the Office of the State Engineer Support Important Water Projects Statewide but Often Take More Than One Year

The Office of the State Engineer (OSE) received 11 special appropriations in the last two years for various dam and water projects. Water projects tend to have a longer timeline than other special appropriations due to their seasonal, complex, and often capital nature. As such, the Legislature may want to consider making future special appropriations to the Office of the State Engineer multi-year to account for the often time-intensive nature of water projects.

Table 7. Office of the State Engineer Special Appropriation Case Studies

Table Item	GAA Year	Description	Appropriated Amount (in thousands)	Balance (in thousands)	Status of Appropriation
1	2023	To plan, design, and construct shoreline improvement at Ute reservoir and construct needed repairs to Ute dam, for expenditure in fiscal years 2023 through 2025.	\$1,000.0	\$271.0	Engineering and design work completed to assess the construction needs
2	2023	To the acequia and community ditch infrastructure fund for the planning, engineering design or construction of irrigation works of acequias or community ditches.	\$2,000.0	\$586.7	Reauthorized through FY25. Helped to replace aging infrastructure.
3	2023	For critical dam maintenance and improvement projects statewide, including two million five hundred thousand dollars (\$2,500,000) for improvement for flood control near Hatch. Any unexpended balances remaining at the end of fiscal year 2024 shall not revert and may be expended in fiscal year 2025.	\$10,000.0	\$10,000.0	Not yet expended, dam improvement projects and statewide dam safety evaluation projects are underway.
4	2023	To augment the water supply on the lower Rio Grande, including through possible brackish water treatment and aquifer recharge projects, and for continued support of the attorney general in interstate water litigation and settlement under the Colorado river and Rio Grande compacts.	\$35,000.0	\$30,067.0	Reauthorized through FY28. Used so far for investigations of brackish water.
5	2023	For river channel maintenance to improve river flows into Elephant Butte and for habitat restoration, low flow conveyance channel maintenance and flood control projects related to the San Acacia reach of the Rio Grande.	\$10,000.0	\$4,745.1	Reauthorized through FY28. Working with Bureau of Reclamation.
6	2023	For compliance with the 2003 Pecos settlement agreement, including required augmentation pumping, and to support other drought relief activities on the lower Pecos river.	\$2,000.0	\$429.6	Reauthorized through FY25. Used for operation of well fields, remainder will be used for water rights assessments and wellfield maintenance.
7	2023	To implement 50-year water plan recommendations and develop the next state water plan update.	\$500.0	\$99.9	Completed update of 50-year water plan, rest of funding is in workplan.
8	2023	For the strategic water reserve to lease San Juan water rights from the Jicarilla Apache nation and to obtain other water rights.	\$7,500.0	\$5,686.1	Reauthorized through FY28. Funding the water lease with the Jicarilla Apache Nation.
9	2024	For water right adjudication work, including hydrographic surveying, for expenditure in fiscal years 2025 through 2027.	\$5,000.0	\$5,000.0	Not yet spent, RFP complete, contracts in place.
10	2024	To support and fund Indian water rights settlements, for expenditure in fiscal years 2025 through 2027.	\$20,000.0	\$20,000.0	Not yet spent, early funding commitments made.
11	2024	For operation and maintenance of water measurement and metering stations statewide.	\$500.0	\$500.0	Not yet spent, working with DOIT state purchasing.

Note: All appropriations were to the Office of the State Engineer.

Source: 2023-24 HB2 and SHARE

Special appropriations to OSE often require reauthorization.

Five out of the eight OSE appropriations from the 2023 GAA were reauthorized—two through FY25 and three through FY28. These reauthorizations were the result of three primary factors. First, special appropriations to OSE are often capital in nature. Traditional capital appropriations are made for four years, while special appropriations are typically made for one year unless otherwise specified. Secondly, there is a seasonality to the work that OSE does—work related to

irrigation, dams, and acequias is typically completed at the end of the irrigation season at the end of the year, limiting the time frame in which work can be completed. Lastly, water projects often require stakeholder engagement. The limited capacity of local entities, such as acequia and ditch communities, often creates a delay. Thus, in the future, the Legislature may need to consider appropriate time frames for any future OSE special appropriations.

For instance, the \$2 million special appropriation from the 2023 GAA (item 2 in Table 7.) to the acequia and community ditch infrastructure fund for the planning, engineering, design, or construction of irrigation works of acequias or community ditches was delayed due to local capacity, as well as post-fire flooding issues. However, OSE was able to use this funding to replace aging infrastructure and the remaining funding will be used in FY25 to support Acequia and Community Ditch Infrastructure Fund projects.

OSE does not own any dams in the state, creating barriers to completing work on dams. OSE's role with dams is primarily regulatory. Dam owners are responsible for necessary maintenance and any related construction work. Interstate Stream Commission (ISC) owns the Ute dam. Identifying viable dam projects across the state and creating agreements with owners of dams has taken OSE more than one years time. For example, the \$10 million special appropriation from the 2023 GAA (item 3 in Table 7) for critical dam maintenance and improvement projects statewide has not yet been spent and OSE will be asking for an extension. OSE will also be requesting that the \$2.5 million earmarked for the improvement for flood control near Hatch be removed as the project was not found to be viable.

Special appropriations supported OSE in improving water infrastructure, repairing the Ute dam, updating the 50-year water plan, and leasing water rights.

OSE has mostly expended the \$1 million special appropriation from the 2023 GAA, item 1 in Table 7, to plan, design, and construct shoreline improvements at Ute reservoir and construct needed repairs to Ute dam, which ISC owns. The funding so far has been used to work with contractors to assess the needs of the dam and to complete engineering and design work to prepare for construction.

The \$500 thousand special appropriation from the 2023 GAA to implement 50-year water plan recommendations and develop the next state water plan update, item 7 in Table 7, was used with various contractors, including the Brendle Group, a sustainability consulting firm focused on engineering and strategic planning, to implement the Water Security Planning Act, called for by the 50-year water action plan and to complete a state water plan review in 2023. By statute, the State Water Plan is updated or reviewed every five years.

OSE has used the \$7.5 million special appropriation for the strategic water reserve to lease San Juan water rights from the Jicarilla Apache Nation and obtain other water rights to fund the water lease with the Jicarilla Apache Nation in partnership with The Nature Conservancy. This is item 8 in Table 7. The Jicarilla Apache Nation agreed to lease up to 20,000 acre-feet of water in calendar year 2024 at a price of \$88.0 per acre-foot. OSE anticipates that the remaining \$2.5 million will be encumbered to continue this effort. The ISC is also exploring various water rights acquisitions in the Rio Grande basin.

OSE has not yet expended or encumbered any of the funds from the three special appropriations received in the 2024 GAA. However, OSE has completed the Requests for Proposals (RFP) process for the \$5 million special appropriation for water right adjudication work (item 9 in Table 7) and has made early funding commitments for the \$20 million special appropriation to support and fund Indian water rights settlements (item 10 in Table 7.) OSE has been working with state purchasing and the Department of Information Technology to obtain the needed equipment for the \$500 thousand special appropriation (item 11 in Table 7) for the operation and maintenance of water measurement and metering stations statewide.

Appendix A. Distributions to Local Entities for Firefighter, Emergency Medical Technician, Police Officer, and Correctional Positions

Grantee	\$57 Million for Law Enforcement Officers		\$25 Million for Firefighters and EMTs		\$25 Million for Law Enforcement, Correction, and Detention Officers	
	Number of Positions Funded	Amount Awarded	Number of Positions Funded	Amount Awarded	Number of Positions Funded	Amount Awarded
Pueblo of Acoma			2	\$150.0	4	\$300.0
City of Albuquerque	25	\$1,875.0	3	\$225.0		
Village of Angel Fire	2	\$150.0	3	\$225.0		
City of Anthony	3	\$225.0				
City of Artesia	3	\$225.0	1	\$75.0		
City of Aztec	3	\$225.0				
City of Bayard	3	\$225.0				
City of Belen	3	\$225.0	2	\$150.0		
Bernalillo County	20	\$1,500.0	2	\$150.0	43	\$3,225.0
Town of Bernalillo	1	\$75.0	1	\$75.0		
City of Bloomfield	3	\$225.0				
Village of Bosque Farms			1	\$75.0		
City of Carlsbad	8	\$600.0	2	\$150.0		
Town of Carrizozo	1	\$75.0				
County of Catron			1	\$75.0		
Central New Mexico College	3	\$225.0				
Village of Cimarron	3	\$225.0				
Town of Clayton	3	\$225.0	6	\$450.0		
City of Clovis	6	\$450.0	4	\$300.0		
Colfax County	3	\$225.0			4	\$300.0
Town of Cochiti Lake			3	\$225.0		
Town of Columbus			3	\$225.0		
City of Corrales			2	\$150.0		
Village of Cuba	3	\$225.0	3	\$225.0		
Curry County	3	\$225.0			7	\$525.0
De Baca County	3	\$225.0				
City of Deming	4	\$300.0	2	\$150.0		
Department of Public Safety	10	\$750.0				
City of Dexter	2	\$150.0				
Dona Ana County	17	\$1,275.0	12	\$900.0		
Eddy County	8	\$600.0	4	\$300.0	10	\$750.0
Town of Edgewood	3	\$225.0				
City of Espanola	3	\$225.0				
City of Estancia			2	\$150.0		
Town of Estancia	1	\$75.0				
City of Farmington	14	\$1,050.0	3	\$225.0		
City of Gallup	6	\$450.0	2	\$150.0		
Grant County	3	\$225.0	2	\$150.0	4	\$300.0
City of Grants	3	\$225.0	3	\$225.0		
Town of Hagerman	2	\$150.0				
Village of Hatch	2	\$150.0				
Hidalgo County	1	\$75.0				
City of Hobbs	10	\$750.0	3	\$225.0	3	\$225.0
Town of Hurley	1	\$75.0				
Isleta Pueblo	5	\$375.0	5	\$375.0		

Grantee	\$57 Million for Law Enforcement Officers		\$25 Million for Firefighters and EMTs		\$25 Million for Law Enforcement, Correction, and Detention Officers	
	Number of Positions Funded	Amount Awarded	Number of Positions Funded	Amount Awarded	Number of Positions Funded	Amount Awarded
City of Jal	2	\$150.0				
City of Las Cruces	20	\$1,500.0	2	\$150.0		
City of Las Vegas	4	\$300.0	1	\$75.0		
Lea County	9	\$675.0				
Village of Logan	1	\$75.0	1	\$75.0		
City of Lordsburg	3	\$225.0				
City of Los Lunas			1	\$75.0		
Village of Los Lunas	5	\$375.0				
Village of Loving	3	\$225.0				
City of Lovington	3	\$225.0	2	\$150.0		
Luna Community College	3	\$225.0				
Luna County	4	\$300.0	3	\$225.0	10	\$750.0
Village of Magdalena	2	\$150.0				
McKinley County	4	\$300.0	2	\$150.0		
Town of Mesilla	1	\$75.0	1	\$75.0		
Village of Milan	3	\$225.0	1	\$75.0		
Mora County	3	\$225.0	12	\$900.0		
City of Moriarty			3	\$225.0		
Town of Moriarty	2	\$150.0				
Mountainair			6	\$450.0		
New Mexico Corrections Department					46	\$3,450.0
New Mexico Highlands University	3	\$225.0				
New Mexico Institute of Mining and Technology	3	\$225.0				
New Mexico State University	3	\$225.0				
Northern New Mexico College	3	\$225.0				
Otero County	5	\$375.0			4	\$300.0
Village of Pecos			3	\$225.0		
Pojoaque Pueblo	3	\$225.0				
City of Portales	3	\$225.0	3	\$225.0		
Quay County	3	\$225.0			3	\$225.0
Village of Questa	1	\$75.0	3	\$225.0		
Ramah Navajo Indian Reservation	3	\$225.0				
City of Raton	3	\$225.0	3	\$225.0		
Town of Red River	3	\$225.0				
Rio Arriba County	3	\$225.0	3	\$225.0	4	\$300.0
City of Rio Communities	3	\$225.0	5	\$375.0		
City of Rio Rancho	15	\$1,125.0	3	\$225.0		
Roosevelt County	1	\$75.0			3	\$225.0
City of Roswell	3	\$225.0	3	\$225.0		
City of Ruidoso Downs	2	\$150.0				
San Juan County	12	\$900.0	3	\$225.0	10	\$750.0
San Miguel County	3	\$225.0	6	\$450.0	5	\$375.0
Sandia Pueblo	3	\$225.0				
Sandoval County	4	\$300.0			6	\$450.0
Santa Ana Pueblo	3	\$225.0				
Santa Clara Pueblo	3	\$225.0				
Village of Santa Clara	3	\$225.0	1	\$75.0		
City of Santa Fe	5	\$375.0	3	\$225.0		

Grantee	\$57 Million for Law Enforcement Officers		\$25 Million for Firefighters and EMTs		\$25 Million for Law Enforcement, Correction, and Detention Officers	
	Number of Positions Funded	Amount Awarded	Number of Positions Funded	Amount Awarded	Number of Positions Funded	Amount Awarded
Santa Fe County	9	\$675.0	6	\$450.0	7	\$525.0
City of Santa Rosa	1	\$75.0				
Sierra County	2	\$150.0			2	\$150.0
City of Silver City			2	\$150.0		
Socorro County	3	\$225.0			4	\$300.0
City of Socorro	3	\$225.0	1	\$75.0		
Town of Springer	1	\$75.0				
City of Sunland Park	3	\$225.0	2	\$150.0		
Taos County	3	\$225.0	6	\$450.0	5	\$375.0
Taos Pueblo	3	\$225.0				
Village of Taos Ski Valley	1	\$75.0				
Town of Taos	3	\$225.0				
Tesuque Pueblo	3	\$225.0				
City of Texico	2	\$150.0				
Torrance County	3	\$225.0	10	\$750.0		
City of Truth or Consequences	3	\$225.0				
City of Tucumcari	3	\$225.0	3	\$225.0		
University of New Mexico	3	\$225.0				
University of New Mexico - Gallup Branch	3	\$225.0				
Valencia County	3	\$375.0	7	\$525.0	5	\$375.0
Western New Mexico University	3	\$225.0				
Zia Pueblo	3	\$225.0	2	\$150.0		
Zuni Pueblo	3	\$225.0				
TOTAL	432	\$32,550.0	190	\$14,250.0	189	\$14,175.0