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PRISON POPULATION PROJECTIONS FOR NEW MEXICO, 1997-2002

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New Mexico Criminal and Juvenile Justice Coordinating Council

NOTE:

This Working Paper provides research information for the New Mexico Criminal and Juvenile Justice Coordinating Council. It is **NOT** a statement of the Council's views or opinions.

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

- Baseline prison population projections produced by ISR and DOC for fiscal years 1997 through 2002 are quite similar.
- For male inmates, there was a clear steady growth trend in population, from 1,528 in July 1982 to 4,314 in November 1996, with a possible acceleration in the growth trend at the end of the period.
- For female inmates, there was a clear growth trend in population, from 72 in July 1982 to 374 in November 1996, with a marked increase in the number of inmates between 1994 and 1996.
- If current patterns of crime, prosecution and sentencing do not change, projections indicate that the male inmate population will rise to a level between 5,706 and 6,511 by the end of FY 2002. For the preferred projection method there is a 95% confidence that the actual number of male inmates will fall between 5,243 and 6,475.
- If current patterns of crime, prosecution and sentencing do not change, projections indicate that the female inmate population will rise to a level between 514 and 812 by the end of FY 2002. For the preferred projection method there is a 95% confidence that the actual number of female inmates will fall between 457 and 1089. Projections for the female inmate population are less reliable than projections made for the male inmate population.
- A modified good time policy, requiring violent offenders to serve 85% of their sentenced confinement, would further increase the male inmate population by between 5.9% and 8.9% by the end of FY 2002.
- A modified good time policy would further increase the female inmate population by between 3.4% and 7.5% by the end of FY 2002. However, if women sentenced to prison for violent offenses continue to account for only about 15% of all female admissions, the increase in female inmate population will be at the lower end of this range.
- A program to divert selected nonviolent offenders from prison would result in between 856 and 892 fewer male inmates by the end of FY 2002. For the preferred projection method, growth of the male inmate population between the end of FY 96 and the end of FY 2002 would be cut in half, from 39.15% to 18.05%.
- A diversion program would result in between 320 and 433 fewer female inmates by the end of FY 2002. For the preferred projection method, growth of the female inmate population between the end of FY 1996 and the end of FY 2002 would actually decline, from a growth of 120.96% to a decline of 2.86%.
- Combining a modified good time program and a diversion program would save between 477 and 570 male beds and between 301 and 400 female beds by the end of FY 2002.
- Population projections incorporating a modified good time policy prepared by ISR are somewhat lower than similar projections prepared by DOC.

1. THE IMPORTANCE OF PRISON POPULATION PROJECTIONS

A planned prison system requires early accommodation to potential future growth in the inmate population. Through the use of forecasting, planners attempt to predict the future size of the inmate population in order to inform decisions concerning the possible construction of new prison facilities. In corrections, such forecasts are usually called "prison population projections."

Prison population projections are particularly relevant to current debates in New Mexico. During early 1997, the New Mexico Legislature is considering several alternative plans for the future capacity and management of the state's prison system. Apart from the need to accommodate adequately the current inmate population, and the debate about whether any new prison facilities should be managed publicly or privately, there is concern that the inmate population will increase even further in the future, leading to the need for additional prison facilities. In August 1996, the New Mexico Department of Corrections (DOC) prepared a report outlining a plan for prison construction and management to the end of Fiscal Year (FY) 2000, which was subsequently revised in October 1996. According to DOC's projections, the combined male and female inmate population is likely to grow from approximately 4,600 (August 1996) to 6,055 by the end of FY 2000 and 7,147 by the end of FY 2002. If these projections are an accurate prediction of future trends, New Mexico's inmate population will increase by 55% in seven years.

Given the size of the predicted increase and its implications for the need for additional prison capacity, the Criminal and Juvenile Justice Coordinating Council (CJJCC) instructed the Institute for Social Research (ISR) to prepare prison population projections using a different method, and incorporating possible changes in sentencing policy that were not considered by DOC. The ISR's prison population projections for New Mexico, 1997-2002, are presented in this Working Paper. The main differences between DOC and ISR projection methods can be summarized as follows:

DOC PROJECTIONS	ISR PROJECTIONS
- Male inmate population projections based on IMPACT simulation software that compares admissions and releases. - Female inmate population projections based on average growth rate last two years with adjustment for expected diversion beds. - Examine change in good time policy for violent offenders only.	- Both male and female inmate population projections based on stochastic process (ARIMA) and smoothing models that use inmate population trends. -Examine change in good time policy for violent offenders, and change in sentencing policy to divert offenders from prison.

Prison population projections involve a relatively complex and technical methodology. Technical information is provided in the Appendices to this Working Paper. The main body of the text provides a largely non-technical description of the projections.

2. TRENDS IN MALE AND FEMALE INMATE POPULATION, 1982-1996

The projection techniques reported in this Working Paper use historical trends in prison population to make forecasts about future trends. Thus, it is important to examine the historical data before proceeding to the projections. The historical data, or "time-series," are the monthly totals of prison population between July 1982 and November 1996.

Figures 1 and 2 show the trends in male and female prison populations, respectively. Here, the actual population totals for each month are accompanied by a line drawn through the data points. The line represents the growth trend that reflects the rising prison population over the fourteen-year period. The actual monthly population totals fluctuate around the trend line: sometimes they are above it, sometimes they are below it. Thus, the prison population displays an overall growth trend along with fluctuations around that trend.

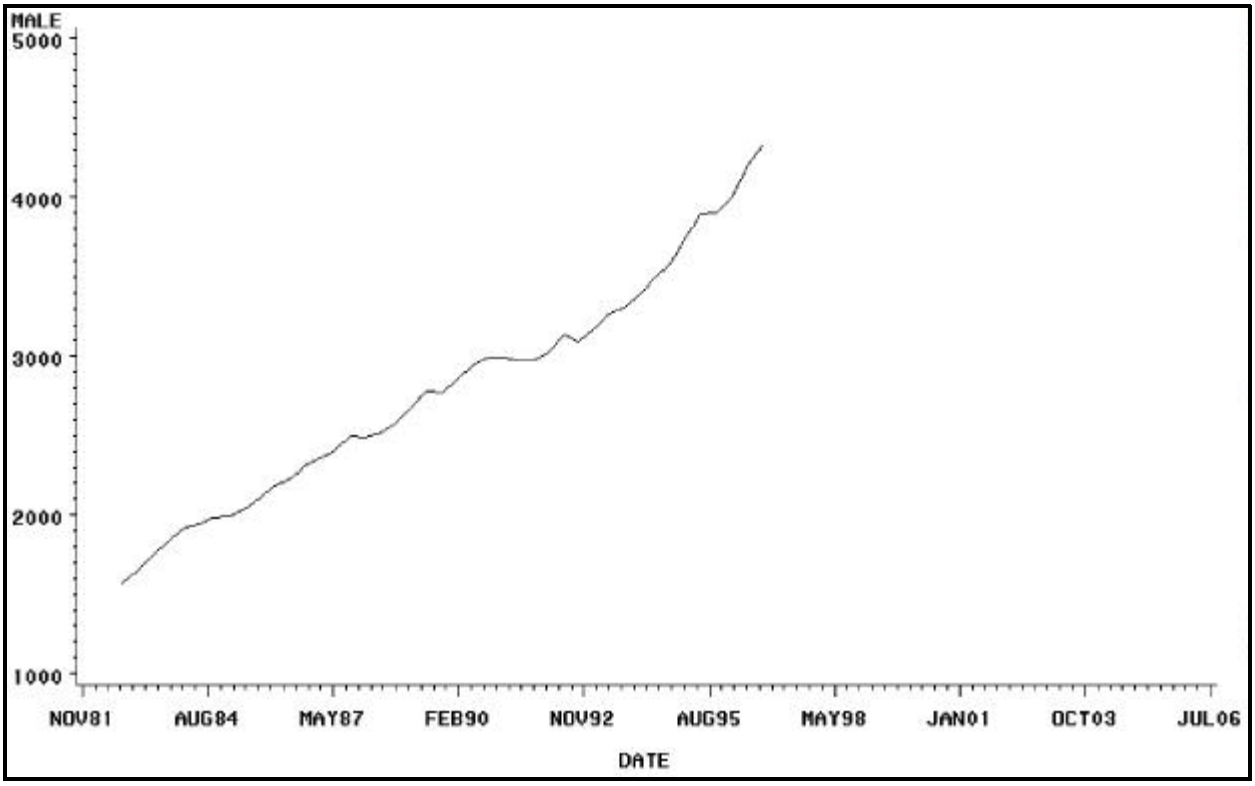


Figure 1. New Mexico Male Inmate Population Time-Series, 1982-1996.

Figure 1 shows that for **males:**

- **There was a clear steady growth trend in inmate population between 1982 and 1996.**
- **There were visible fluctuations around the trend.**
- **There was a possible acceleration in the growth trend at the end of the period.**
- **The overall growth in male inmate population was from 1,528 inmates in July 1982 to 4,314 inmates in November 1996.**

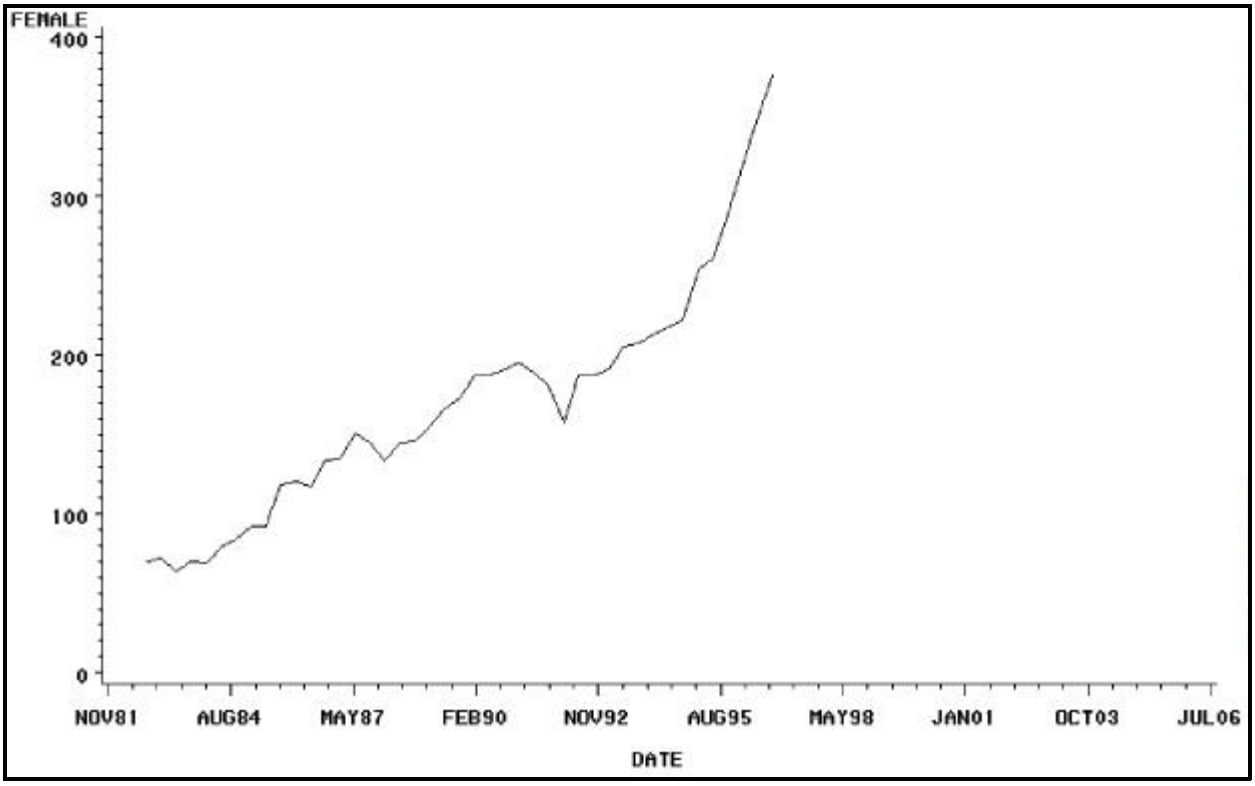


Figure 2. New Mexico Female Inmate Population Time-Series, 1982-1996.

Figure 2 shows that for **females:**

- **There was a clear growth trend in inmate population between 1982 and 1996, similar to the male inmate population.**
- **In contrast to the male inmate population, the number of female inmates increased drastically between 1994 and 1996.**
- **The overall growth in female inmate population was from 72 inmates in July 1982 to 374 inmates in November 1996.**

3. ABOUT THE POPULATION PROJECTION TECHNIQUES

Two different population projection techniques are used in this report: Smoothing Models and ARIMA Models:

Smoothing Models: use a weighted sum of monthly prison population totals to eliminate, or "smooth" out, the fluctuations in the historical data and leave only a trend line. The smoothed trend line is then projected outward to provide a forecast of future monthly population totals. Thus, the smoothing models focus on the historical **trend** in the prison population, while eliminating the **fluctuations**.

ARIMA Models: use both the **trend** and the **fluctuations** in the historical prison population data. ARIMA models seek out patterns in the fluctuations around the trend, and use any pattern found to produce better forecasts than the smoothing approaches usually do.

Despite the relatively complex and sophisticated statistical methods underlying these two projection techniques, their results should be treated with caution, as should the results of any prison population projection technique:

- **Projections have a margin of error about the forecast value.** For some projections this margin of error can be calculated, for others it can not.
- **The margin of error increases as projections move further into the future.** Thus, projections for the next two years will tend to be more accurate than projections for the next seven years. For this reason, projections of any kind usually involve the next five years and almost never extend to the next ten years.
- **The margin of error increases when the assumptions on which the projections are based are not fully valid.** The assumptions underlying each projection presented in this Working Paper will be specified in the corresponding section, and should be carefully examined.
- **Projections for the female inmate population are highly prone to error.**
  - The low absolute numbers of the female inmate population cause the random fluctuations to be extremely large in relation to the trend, creating a high margin of error.
  - The considerable increase in the female inmate population during the last two fiscal years may indicate a change in patterns of female offending, or in the sentencing of female offenders. The ARIMA models assume that neither patterns of offending nor patterns of sentencing have changed during the time-series (July 1982 to November 1996). If such changes have occurred, the ARIMA models will only partially reflect them. Smoothing model forecasts for the female inmate population are probably more accurate, because they weight the most recent time periods more heavily.

4. BASELINE PROJECTIONS, 1997-2002

Baseline forecasts project the prison population under the present conditions. Thus, baseline forecasts are calculated on the assumption that **there will be no change during the forecast period in:**

- **the types of crimes committed**
- **the clearance rate for crimes committed**
- **the conviction rate for prosecuted cases**
- **the type and length of sentences given by judges**

Table 1 presents the baseline projections for the male inmate population. The first column shows the year, the second column the actual male inmate population, and the third column the inmate population projections prepared by DOC in 1996. The next five columns present the time-series forecasts for two kinds of ARIMA models and three kinds of smoothing models. The difference between the two ARIMA models involves the transformation used to stabilize the variance. The differences between the smoothing models involve the manner in which they weight past values of the male prison population.

Table 1. Male Inmate Baseline Projections

MALES							
YEAR	**ACTUAL**	**DOC**	**ARIMA1**	**ARIMA2**	**Smooth1**	**Smooth2**	**Smooth3**
1993	3267	3273	3270	3281	3257	3274	3259
1994	3499	3436	3511	3519	3497	3519	3498
1995	3890	3929	3897	3909	3905	3929	3905
1996	4199	4174	4174	4166	4194	4217	4197
1997	----	4470	4480	4508	4518	4467	4484
1998	----	4751	4743	4842	4832	4714	4777
1999	----	5028	5008	5214	5146	4962	5069
2000	----	5313	5279	5615	5459	5210	5361
2001	----	5611	5557	6046	5773	5458	5653
2002	----	5925	5843	6511	6087	5706	5945
Mean Absolute Percentage Error			0.67%	0.66%	0.65%	0.77%	0.69%
Root Mean Square Error			23.02	23.42	22.53	25.75	24.07

Note: DOC's Baseline Male Projections from "New Mexico Corrections Plan Fiscal Year 2000", August 1996, p. 16 and p. 17.

One way of assessing the predictive value of these projection techniques is to examine how well they estimate the actual levels of the male inmate population during the historical data period. Table 1 shows the predicted values for FY's 93 through 96, and each of the five models are quite close; all five models actually average less than 1% error in the predictions for the entire 1982-1996 time period. Thus, these projection techniques do a very good job of modeling the past history of male prison populations. The most preferred projection model is the ARIMA1 model, highlighted in red; the second most preferred is the SMOOTH1 model, highlighted in blue. These two models match the historical data best, as seen in the lower values for two measures of fit, the mean absolute percentage error (MAPE) and the root mean square error (RMSE). These measures of fit are further discussed in the Appendix 2.

In terms of projections for future years, Table 1 indicates that, **if current patterns of crime, prosecution and sentencing do not change:**

- **the male inmate population will rise to a level somewhere between 5,706 and 6,511 by the end of FY 2002.** Note that, while each projection technique in Table 1 produces a different estimate, they should not necessarily be interpreted as conflicting forecasts. The differences are not great and merely highlight the margin of error inherent in projection techniques. However, we should remember that ARIMA models tend to produce a more accurate forecast than smoothing models for time-series trends of the type shown by the male inmate population.
- **the ARIMA and smoothing model projections produce estimates similar to those prepared by DOC in 1996.**

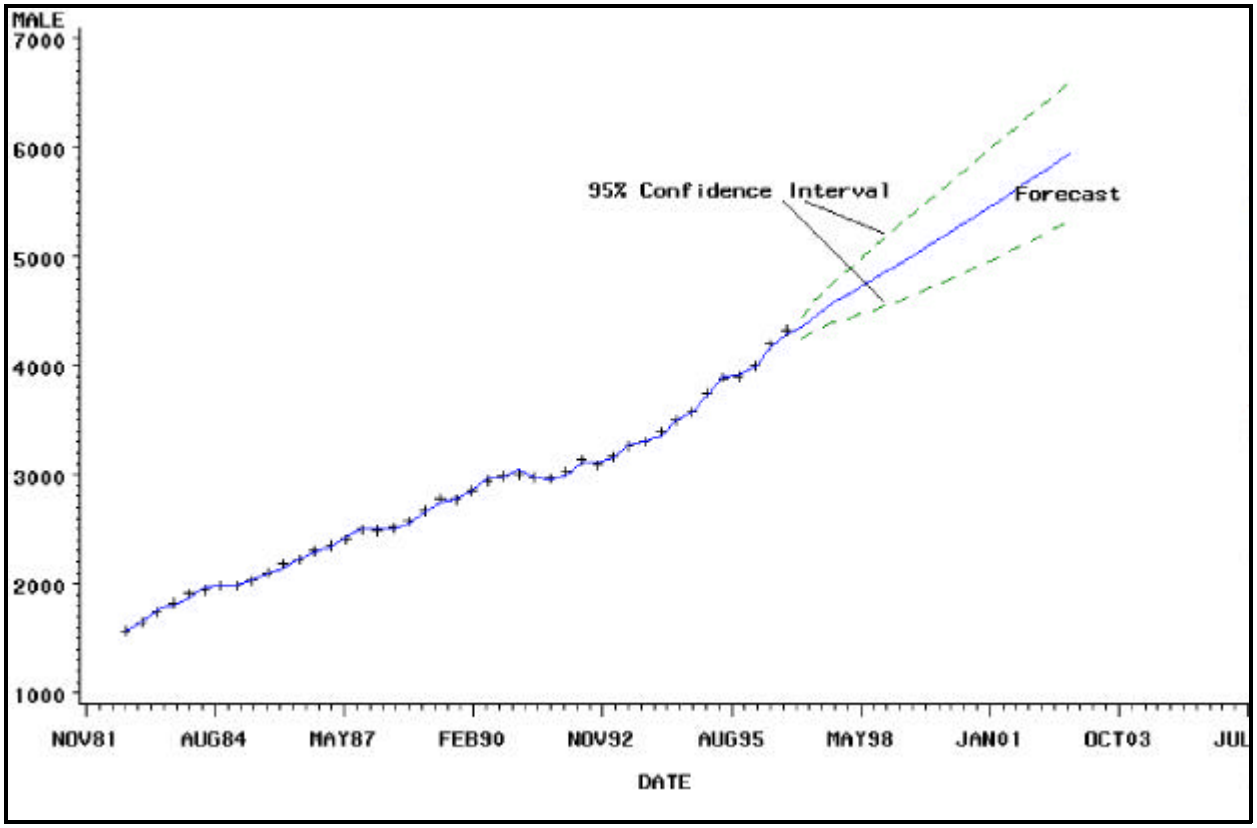


Figure 3. New Mexico Male Inmate Population Time-Series with Projection to FY 2002.

The ARIMA and smoothing procedures also allow an estimate of the margin of error for the projections (which, as stated previously, increases with each forecast year). Figure 3 shows the original time-series data, the predicted values of the preferred ARIMA1 forecast and the estimated margin of error for the male inmate population projection. As shown in Figure 3,

- **the ARIMA forecast predicts a male inmate population of 5,843 by the end of FY 2002. There is a 95% confidence that the actual number of male inmates will fall between 5,243 and 6,475.**

Table 2 presents the baseline projections for the female inmate population. Here, the smoothing models perform better than the ARIMA forecasts, as determined by the Mean Absolute Percent Error and Root Mean Square Error. The first smoothing model, Smooth1, is the most preferred forecast and is highlighted in red. The ARIMA1 forecast is the second most preferred forecast and is highlighted in blue. Just as estimates of past numbers of female inmates are subject to a greater margin of error, so are projections of the future female inmate population.

Table 2. Female Inmate Baseline Projections

FEMALES							
YEAR	**ACTUAL**	**DOC**	**ARIMA1**	**ARIMA2**	**Smooth1**	**Smooth2**	**Smooth3**
1993	205	---	204	205	201	200	202
1994	217	---	205	203	205	205	205
1995	261	---	257	260	258	260	259
1996	350	---	340	341	344	347	345
1997	---	423	391	385	417	421	414
1998	---	496	422	399	488	499	481
1999	---	569	453	420	559	577	549
2000	---	642	486	450	630	656	616
2001	---	715	520	481	701	734	683
2002	---	788	555	514	773	812	751
Mean Percentage Error			2.97%	2.89%	2.86%	2.96%	3.04%
Root Mean Square Error			5.72	5.62	5.63	5.78	5.72

Note: DOC's Baseline Female Projections from "New Mexico Corrections Plan Fiscal Year 2000", August 1996, p. 16.

Table 2 shows that **if current patterns of crime, prosecution and sentencing do not change:**

- **the female inmate population will rise to a level between 514 and 812 by the end of FY 2002. This means that the female inmate population will double in the next six years.** The type of time-series trend shown by the female inmate population, with a significant increase in recent years, indicates that the smoothing model projections are more accurate than the ARIMA projection.
- **the smoothing model projections produce estimates similar to those prepared by DOC in 1996.**

Figure 4 shows the original time-series data, the predicted values of the Smooth1 forecast and the estimated margin of error for the female inmate projection.

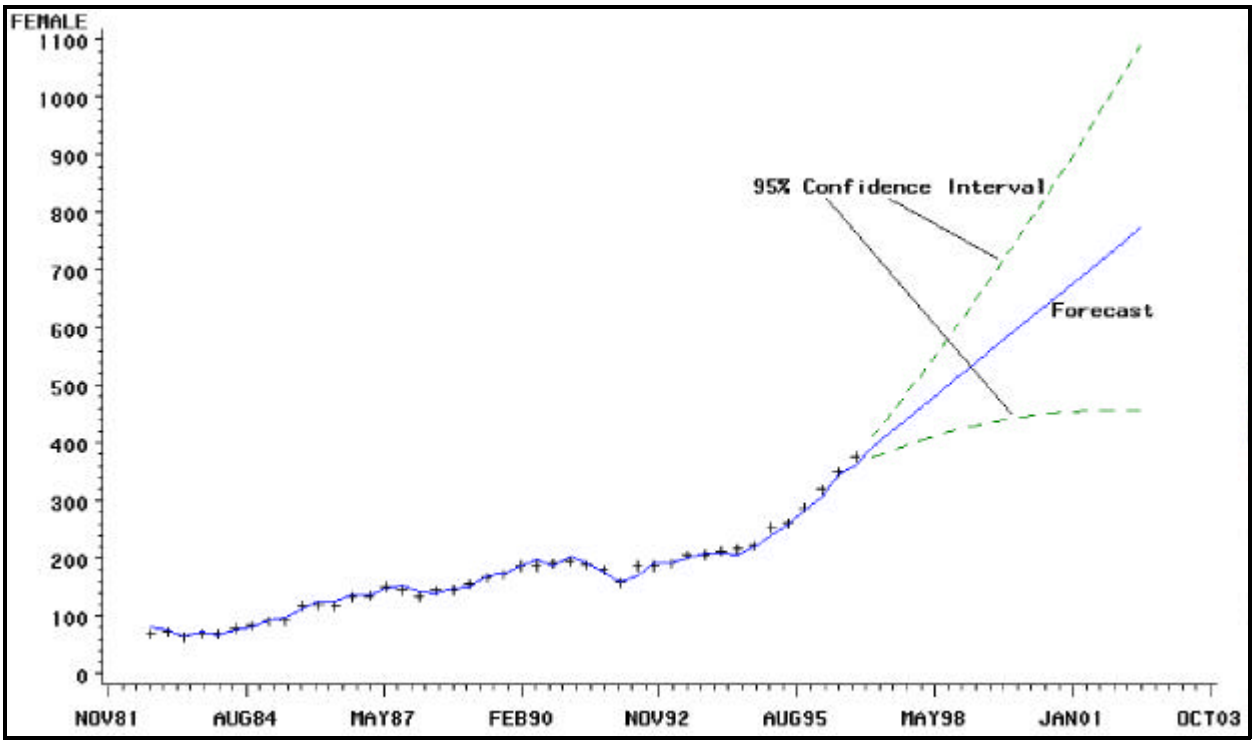


Figure 4. New Mexico Female Inmate Population Time-Series with Projections to FY 2002.

As shown in Figure 4:

- **the ARIMA forecast predicts a female inmate population of 773 by the end of FY 2002. There is a 95% confidence that the actual number of female inmates will fall between 457 and 1089.**

5. THE IMPACT OF REDUCED GOOD TIME FOR VIOLENT OFFENDERS

The New Mexico Legislature is currently considering a modification to the state's good time policy for inmates, which would restrict violent offenders to a maximum reduction of 15% of their sentenced confinement through good time awards. If this change is implemented, violent offenders will serve somewhat longer prison terms than they do now, thus increasing the inmate population. Thus, it is important to estimate the projected size of the inmate population if the state's good time policy is modified in this way.

Specific forecasts of the size of the violent offender inmate population cannot be prepared because there are no historical data on the monthly total of violent offenders in prison between July 1982 and November 1996. Therefore, estimated adjustments to the baseline data must be determined and the baseline projections updated accordingly. Adjusting the baseline projection requires three pieces of data:

- An estimate of the number of new admissions and probation violators for the period 1997-2002
- An estimate of the number of new admissions and probation violators sentenced to prison for violent offenses for the period 1997-2002
- An estimate of the length of sentenced confinement for admissions of these violent offenders.

The first component was estimated from the historical data contained in DOC's Weekly Management reports. The second and third components were estimated by examining the number of violent offenders sentenced to prison and the length of their prison sentences for a one year period, as indicated by an examination of District Attorneys' records from throughout the state. Information for Bernalillo County was derived from an analysis of 5,781 cases (involving 9,596 charges) that were closed between July 1, 1994 and June 30, 1995. Information for the rest of the state was derived from an analysis of 13,098 cases (involving 24,177 charges) that were closed between January 1, 1995 and December 31, 1995.

Adjustments to the baseline data involve the following assumptions regarding the forecast period:

- **the ratio of admissions to the fiscal year population is constant**
- **the ratio of violent to nonviolent offenders is constant**
- **judges do not change sentencing patterns in response to the change in good time policy**
- **the good time policy is modified by the Legislature during the 1997 session, but only takes effect in FY 98**
- **violent offenders currently serve 50% of their sentenced confinement**. In fact, recent research for the CJJCC, reported in Working Paper 16, indicates that on average, offenders serve 67.6% of their sentenced confinement. Thus, this assumption will lead to an overestimation, both of the increased length of stay for violent offenders and of the resulting increase in the size of the inmate population.

Given the greater accuracy for projections, the best ARIMA and smoothing models are used here. The projections for male and female inmate populations are presented in Tables 3 and 4, respectively. The second column in each table shows the DOC baseline projection, and the third column shows the DOC projection adjusted for the impact of a modified good time policy. The fourth and fifth columns show the ARIMA baseline and modified projections, respectively. The sixth and seventh columns show the smoothing model baseline and modified projections, respectively.

Table 3. Male Inmate Projections - Violent Offenders Serve 85% Of Sentenced Confinement

MALES						
F I S C A L YEAR	**DOC Baseline**	**DOC 85%**	**ARIMA Baseline**	**ARIMA 85%**	**SMOOTH Baseline**	**SMOOTH 85%**
1997	4470	4470	4480	4480	4518	4518
1998	4751	4751	4743	4743	4832	4832
1999	5028	5028	5008	5008	5146	5146
2000	5313	5480	5279	5391	5459	5553
2001	5611	5915	5557	5782	5773	6027
2002	5925	6455	5843	6216	6087	6445

Note: DOC's Baseline Male Projections from "New Mexico Corrections Plan Fiscal Year 2000", August 1996, p. 16. DOC's Modified Good Time Projections, p. 18 (using Corrections Department definition of violent offender).

For male inmates, the projected population at the end of FY 2002 under the ARIMA baseline model is 5,843. With a modified good time policy for violent offenders, the ARIMA model projects a total male inmate population of 6,216. Thus the ARIMA-based projection suggests that a modification of the good time policy to require violent offenders to serve 85% of their sentenced confinement would lead to an additional increase in prison population of about 373 male inmates. The smoothing model-based projection suggests that a modification of the good time policy would lead to an additional increase in the prison population of about 358 male inmates from the baseline of 6087 to a total of 6445.

The DOC projected male inmate population by the end of FY 2002, with a modified good time policy, is 6,455 - a value quite similar to both the ARIMA and the smoothing model projections. The ARIMA projection estimates an increment of 373 inmates, which is an increase

of 6.4% over the baseline projection. The smoothing model estimates an increment of 358 inmates, or a an increase of 5.9% over the baseline projection. The DOC projection estimates an increment of 530 inmates, which is an increase of 8.9% over the baseline projection. Taking into account all three results, it would be safe to conclude that:

- **a modified good time policy would increase the male inmate population by between 6% and 9% by the end of FY 2002.**

Table 4. Female Inmate Projections - Violent Offenders Serve 85% of Sentenced Confinement

FEMALES						
FISCAL YEAR	**DOC Baseline**	**DOC 85%**	**ARIMA Baseline**	**ARIMA 85%**	**SMOOTH Baseline**	**SMOOTH 85%**
1997	423	423	391	391	417	417
1998	496	496	422	422	488	488
1999	569	569	453	453	559	559
2000	642	646	486	494	630	635
2001	715	740	520	546	701	730
2002	788	847	555	574	773	806

Note: DOC's Baseline Female Projections from "New Mexico Corrections Plan Fiscal Year 2000", August 1996, p. 16. DOC's Modified Good Time Projections, p. 18 (using Corrections Department definition of violent offender).

For female inmates, the projected impact of a modified good time policy is smaller for both the ARIMA and smoothing model projections than in the DOC projection. The ARIMA projection estimates a female inmate population of 574 by the end of FY 2002, versus the baseline total of 555. This represents an increase of less than 3.4%. The smoothing model estimates a female inmate population of 806 by the end of FY 2002, versus the baseline total of 773. This represents an increase of about 4.3%. By contrast, the DOC projection estimates an increase of 59 female inmates, from the baseline forecast of 788 to the modified forecast of 847, an increase of 7.5%. What might explain the difference between the projected impact for female inmates under the DOC, smoothing model, and ARIMA forecasts?

- **The difficulty (already noted) in developing solid baseline projections for the female inmate population will make forecasts adjusted for the modified good time policy highly varied.**

- The adjusted projections depend on assumptions about the number of female violent offenders and the lengths of their sentences. For the ARIMA projection, the proportion of violent female offenders is assumed constant. In the District Attorneys' data (cited previously), only 14.85% of females sentenced to prison have been convicted of violent offenses, compared to 30.81% of males. One would therefore expect a much greater impact of the modified good time policy on the size of the male inmate population, which is precisely what the ARIMA forecasts show: there is an increase of about 6% in the male baseline population, compared to a 4% increase for females. The DOC projections are not accompanied by a statement of their underlying assumptions, but the latter are presumably different from those used in the ARIMA projections, also contributing to the differences.

Thus, taking into account both the ARIMA and DOC projections, it would be safe to conclude that:

- **a modified good time policy would increase the female inmate population by between 3.5% and 7.5% by the end of FY 2002. However, if women sentenced to prison for violent offenses continue to account for only about 15% of all female admissions, the increase in the female inmate population will be at the lower end of the range.**

6. THE IMPACT OF DIVERSION FROM PRISON

The CJJCC is currently developing proposals for the diversion of selected nonviolent offenders from prison to alternative sanctions, such as jail, drug court programs, intensive supervision or regular probation. For example, offenders convicted on charges of larceny and drug possession might respond as favorably to a regime of probation-with-drug-treatment as they would to a twelve or 18 month term in prison. If these proposals are implemented, they could lead to a reduction in the number of new admissions to prison, which could significantly slow the rate of growth of the prison population. Thus, it is important to develop preliminary projections of the future trend in prison population under a modified sentencing policy that would divert some types of offender from prison.

Specific forecasts of the reduction in size of the inmate population due to diversion cannot be prepared because there are no historical data on the monthly totals of "divertible" offenders in prison between July 1982 and November 1996. Therefore, estimated adjustments to the baseline data must be determined and the baseline projections updated accordingly. Adjusting the baseline projection for diversion requires three pieces of information:

- A definition of divertible offenses. The following projections are based on the CJJCC Sentencing Subcommittee's preliminary identification of offenses in the New Mexico Criminal Statutes that it proposes to consider as "presumptive nonprison"or "presumptive fine" offenses under a revised sentencing policy (see Appendix 6). Note that the preliminary identification of offenses does not take into account prior history, and will thus tend to overestimate the impact of a diversion program.
- An estimate of the number of divertible offenders for the period 1997-2002. This is derived from the (previously cited) District Attorneys' data by identifying offenses that match the preliminary list of divertible offenses.
- An estimate of the length of sentenced confinement for divertible offenders. This information is also derived from the District Attorneys' data.

Adjustments to the baseline data involve the following assumptions regarding the forecast period:

- **the ratio of admissions to the fiscal year population is constant**
- **the ratio of divertible to non-divertible offenses is constant**
- **judges adopt the sentencing policy on diversion and hold other sentencing patterns unchanged**
- **the sentencing policy on diversion is approved by the Legislature during the 1997 session, but only takes effect in FY 98**

Once again, both ARIMA and smoothing models are used here. The projections for male and female inmate populations are presented in Tables 5 and 6, respectively. The third and fourth columns show the ARIMA baseline and modified projections, respectively. The fifth and sixth columns show the smoothing model baseline and modified projections, respectively. For comparison, the second column in each table shows the DOC baseline projection. DOC has not developed any projections that incorporate a new sentencing policy designed to divert selected offenders from prison.

For male inmates, the projected population at the end of FY 2002 under the ARIMA baseline model is 5,843. With a sentencing policy incorporating diversion, the ARIMA model projects a total male inmate population of 4,957. Thus, the ARIMA-based projection suggests that:

- **a diversion program would result in 856 fewer male inmates by the end of FY 2002.**

This represents a decrease of 14.65% from the baseline projection. As a result, the baseline projected growth of the male inmate population of 39.15% between the end of FY 96 and the end of FY 2002, would be reduced to a growth of only 18.05% over the same period - a reduction by more than half.

Under the smoothing model baseline, the projected male inmate population at the end of FY 2002 is 6,087. With a sentencing policy incorporating diversion, the smoothing model projects a total male inmate population of 5,195. Thus, the smoothing model-based projection suggests that:

- **a diversion program would result in 892 fewer male inmates by the end of FY 2002.**

Table 5. Male Inmate Baseline Projections Adjusted for Diversion

MALES					
F I S C A L YEAR	**DOC Baseline (no diversion)**	**ARIMA Baseline (no diversion)**	**ARIMA Baseline (with diversion)**	**SMOOTH Baseline (no diversion)**	**SMOOTH Baseline (with diversion)**
1997	4470	4480	4480	4518	4518
1998	4751	4743	4522	4832	4607
1999	5028	5008	4554	5146	4682
2000	5313	5279	4629	5459	4789
2001	5611	5557	4795	5773	4962
2002	5925	5843	4957	6087	5195

Note: DOC's Baseline Male Projections from "New Mexico Corrections Plan Fiscal Year 2000", August 1996, p. 16. Diversion adjustment based on preliminary classification of criminal statutes as "Presumptive Prison", "No Presumption", and "Presumptive Non-Prison".

This also represents a decrease of 14.65% from the baseline projection. As a result, the baseline projected growth of the male inmate population of 44.96% under the smoothing model between the end of FY 96 and the end of FY 2002, would be reduced to a growth of only 23.72% over the same period - a reduction by nearly half.

The potential for saving over 800 beds and reducing growth of the male inmate population by about half is compelling evidence for the benefits of a diversion program. However, interpret this reduction with some caution, as the definition of "divertible" is preliminary and does not take into account prior criminal histories. Yet even a more cautious savings of 500 beds is attractive.

For female inmates, the projected impact of a diversion program is much greater than it is for male inmates. The smoothing model baseline projection forecasts a female inmate population of 773 by the end of FY 2002. The size of the female inmate population under a diversion program is projected at 340. Thus, the smoothing model-based projection suggests that:

- **a diversion program would result in 433 fewer female inmates by the end of FY 2002.**

This represents a decrease of 56% from the baseline projection. More importantly, the baseline projected growth of 120.86% in the female inmate population between the end of FY 1996 and the end of FY 2002 would change to a remarkable reduction of 2.86% over the FY 1996 population.

Table 6. Female Inmate Baseline Projections Adjusted for Diversion

FEMALES					
F I S C A L YEAR	**DOC Baseline (no diversion)**	**ARIMA Baseline (no diversion)**	**ARIMA Baseline (with diversion)**	**SMOOTH (no diversion)**	**SMOOTH (with diversion)**
1997	423	391	391	417	417
1998	496	422	344	488	386
1999	569	453	271	559	341
2000	642	486	237	630	313
2001	715	520	235	701	322
2002	788	555	235	773	340

Note: DOC's Baseline Female Projections from "New Mexico Corrections Plan Fiscal Year 2000", August 1996, p. 16. Diversion adjustment based on preliminary classification of criminal statutes as "Presumptive Prison", "No Presumption", and "Presumptive Non-Prison".

The ARIMA model baseline projection forecasts a female inmate population of 555 by the end of FY 2002. The size of the female inmate population under a diversion program is projected at 235. Thus, the smoothing model-based projection suggests that:

- **a diversion program would result in 320 fewer female inmates by the end of FY 2002.**

This represents a decrease of about 58% from the baseline projection. More importantly, the baseline projected growth of 58.57% in the female inmate population between the end of FY 1996 and the end of FY 2002 would change to a very remarkable reduction of 32.86% over the FY 1996 population. Under both projection methods, a diversion program would seem to actually lead to a decline in the female inmate population, not just a reduction in the rate of growth. The potential to save from 320 to 433 beds again provides compelling evidence of the impact of a diversion program.

How do the projections change when both a new good time policy and a diversion program are included in the models?

Tables 7 and 8 show both the ARIMA-based and smoothing model-based projections for male and female inmates, respectively. Even incorporating the change in good time policy, the forecasts still show a reduction in the population growth rate. Thus:

- **between 477 and 570 male beds would be saved by the end of FY 2002, representing a drop in the male inmate population growth rate from 48-54% to 28-31% between the end of FY 1996 and the end of FY 2002.**
- **between 300 and 400 female beds would be saved by the end of FY 2002, representing a drop in the female inmate population growth rate from 57-64% to 7% (or even an absolute decline) between the end of FY 1996 and the end of FY 2002.**

Table 7. Male Inmate Projections - Violent Offenders Serve 85% Of Sentenced Confinement, Diversion In Place

MALES					
F I S C A L YEAR	**DOC 85% (no diversion)**	**ARIMA 85% (no diversion)**	**ARIMA 85% (with diversion)**	**SMOOTH 85% (no diversion)**	**SMOOTH 85% (with diversion)**
1997	4470	4480	4480	4518	4518
1998	4751	4743	4522	4832	4607
1999	5028	5008	4554	5146	4682
2000	5480	5391	4737	5553	4891
2001	5915	5782	5022	6127	5218
2002	6455	6216	5366	6445	5517

Note: DOC's Modified Good Time Projections from "New Mexico Corrections Plan Fiscal Year 2000", August 1996, p. 18. (using Corrections Department definition of violent offender). Diversion adjustment based on preliminary classification of criminal statutes as "Presumptive Prison", "No Presumption", and "Presumptive Non-Prison".

Table 8. Female Inmate Projections - Violent Offenders Serve 85% Of Sentenced Confinement, Diversion In Place

FEMALES					
F I S C A L YEAR	**DOC 85% (no diversion)**	**ARIMA 85% (no diversion)**	**ARIMA 85% (with diversion)**	**SMOOTH 85% (no diversion)**	**SMOOTH 85% (with diversion)**
1997	423	391	391	417	417
1998	496	422	334	488	386
1999	569	453	271	559	341
2000	646	494	245	635	318
2001	740	546	260	730	349
2002	847	574	254	806	373

Note: DOC's Modified Good Time Projections from "New Mexico Corrections Plan Fiscal Year 2000", August 1996, p. 18 (using Corrections Department definition of violent offender).

The differential effect of diversion on male and female inmate population growth

Perhaps the most striking aspect of the projections is the difference in the impact of a diversion program on the male and female prison populations: diversion has several times the impact on the female population as it does on the male population. The reason for this difference is that women are much more likely to have been sentenced to prison for divertible offenses than have men. As estimated from the District Attorneys' data, 31.6% of women were sentenced to prison for divertible offenses (mainly drug offenses) compared to only 13.8% of male offenders sentenced to prison. Coupled with the fact that two-thirds of the yearly female inmate total are new admissions compared to only one-third for male inmates, a diversion program would expectedly have a larger impact on the female inmate population.

APPENDIX 1: PRISON POPULATION PROJECTION MODELS (AND THEIR USE IN OTHER STATES)

There are two broad categories of projection models used by various criminal justice agencies throughout the United States. The first models historical data in a statistical analysis and then uses the results of the analysis to make projections. The second approach uses some form of simulation model incorporating Monte Carlo or probabilistic elements, generally based in the theory of Markov chains or Queuing Theory. Each of these two broad types can be further distinguished.

Statistical Analysis Methods

The most simple kind of statistical analysis is the time-trend analysis, involving a regression of prison population on time. This assumes a straight line relationship between the passage of time and population growth. It is a generally weak approach due to its simplicity of form and relationship, and projections are simply extensions of the straight line estimated with the regression model. Only a few states use this method: Alaska, Delaware, Idaho, Missouri, South Carolina, South Dakota, and Wyoming.[1]

A more sophisticated variant of the simple time-trend analysis is to use a multivariate time-trend analysis. In this approach, the use of time as a predictor of population is augmented by additional factors presumed to have impact on prison population size. Examples of such factors would be state population and the age, gender, and ethnic composition. Other possible factors could be state police budget or size of the force, or economic indicators such as the unemployment rate. By using these additional variables, improved projections can be generated, although the method still relies on the assumption of a straight line relationship between time and the prison population. The advantage over the simple time-trend comes when educated guesses or projections of the additional factors are input to the multivariate linear model. Several states use this method: New Jersey, New York, and Washington.

A step up from regression based methods are smoothing approaches. In smoothing approaches, the fluctuations in an historical time series around an overall trend are smoothed by using a weighted average of observed values of the time series. The advantage to this method is that it need not impose a straight line relationship between time and prison population. Additionally, more recent values of the time series are deemed more important, and the various weights are correspondingly largest for the most recent time periods. The dominant approach in this methodology is the exponential smoothing model, in which the weights decline exponentially from recent to older values. No states could be identified that currently use smoothing models.

The most sophisticated statistical analyses make use of econometric models that have been developed to forecast economic time series. The dominant approach in this subclass of statistical analysis is the time-series analysis introduced by George E. P. Box and Gwilym M. Jenkins.[2]

Their approach is known as the Box-Jenkins methodology, or ARIMA modeling. The name ARIMA signifies "Auto Regressive Integrated Moving Average" models. In this approach, a single time series is broken down into three components: trend, seasonality and fluctuations around the trend. The data values in the time series of interest are not independent, and therefore the relationship between consecutive observations is of major interest in developing the prediction model. The ARIMA model has better forecasting properties precisely because it does model all three aspects of the time series.[3] Several states use ARIMA models: Colorado, Iowa, South Dakota, and Wisconsin.

Simulation Methods

In essence, simulation methods for making projections attempt to model the entire criminal justice process. These models can vary in completeness, from modeling only a state's corrections department, to a very complete model that incorporates police operations, the courts, and probation and parole. The main advantage of simulation methods is the ability to model "What if?" scenarios involving changes in criminal justice policy.

The hallmark of the simulation method is that the criminal justice system is viewed as a set of discrete states. Then, a model is developed which incorporates the probability of a transition from one state to another. For example, one possible transition is from sentencing to prison. Sentencing is one state, prison another, and there is a theoretical (and empirical) probability of a transition from sentencing to prison which corresponds to the event that a guilty defendant is sentenced to prison. An obvious alternative transition is from sentencing to probation, corresponding to the event that a guilty defendant is sentenced to probation. In a more complete model, one transition might be from arrest to arraignment, another from arraignment to prosecution, and so on. Each of these events is premised on the probability of the transition being completed. Not all arrestees are arraigned, and not all those arraigned are prosecuted.

By modeling the various transitions in the criminal justice system, one can simulate a stream of arrestees into the criminal justice system and, using estimated probabilities for the various transitions, they can be tracked through the system. These simulated individuals can then be summed to provide an estimate of how many offenders go to prison. By manipulating the transition probabilities, the important what if scenarios of new policy options can be examined, and their potential impact on the prison population ascertained.

There are several varieties of simulation methods that differ largely on how the transition probabilities are incorporated. In Markov models, there is a simple numerical probability for all transitions which is assumed constant over time. Slivka and Cannavale's work from 973 provides an early example of the application of Markov modeling to the criminal justice process.[4]

A second type of simulation model is premised on Queuing Theory, which develops mathematical relations incorporating the size of the prison population, input rates (admissions to the prison system), output rates (releases), and time. Typically, the input and output rates are

assumed to follow some standard distribution (the most frequently used has been the Poisson distribution). The mathematical relations are typically drawn in terms of differential equations which can then be solved to produce an equation or set of equations for projections.[5] Additional rates can be incorporated, such as the recidivism rate. However, all the models are constructed at the aggregate level and simulations based on these models are rather simple and limited to determining the sensitivity of prison populations to broad changes in criminal demographics.

The third type of simulation model was recently proposed by Arnold Barnett, who constructed a model that bridges the Markov and Queuing models.[6] It is essentially a Queuing model at the level of the individual, or perhaps it could be described as a Markov model where the transition probabilities are based on Queuing theory. Barnett's model focuses on the individual criminal career and the probabilities of being arrested and going to prison, and the probability distribution of sentence lengths. The relations between various states are largely formed as mathematical expressions very much influenced by the Queuing theory approach, rather than the simple numerical transition probabilities of the Markov model. The advantage of Barnett's model over the Queuing models is that policy changes can be more readily incorporated because the model is formed at the individual level.

Two simulation-type models that are marketed to the corrections agencies for specifically projecting prison populations have emerged over the past decade or so. The first is the IMPACT model developed by the Criminal Justice Statistics Association, Inc. The second is the PROPHET model developed by the National Council on Crime and Delinquency. The IMPACT model is similar to the Queuing theory approach, whereas the PROPHET model is closer to the projection model developed by Barnett. Both are reasonably suitable methods for making prison population projections, but the PROPHET is to preferred because it is more powerful and can better accommodate the kind of "What if?" speculation regarding potential policy changes.

There are several states that use the IMPACT model: District of Columbia, Montana, Nebraska, New Mexico, Vermont, and Wyoming. Still more states are using the PROPHET model: Hawaii, Indiana, Kansas, Kentucky, Nevada, Oklahoma, Rhode Island, Tennessee, and Virginia. Additional states use an unspecified simulation approach: Arkansas, California, Colorado, Illinois, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, North Carolina, Ohio, Pennsylvania, South Dakota, and the Federal Bureau of Prisons.

Notes

(1) Information on projection methods used by other states comes from the *Corrections Compendium*, April 1996. Note that several states (e.g., South Dakota) use more than one method and may appear more than once. Thanks go to Robert Sego of the New Mexico Department of Corrections for alerting us to this source.

(2) Box, G.E.P., and G.M. Jenkins, *Time Series Analysis, Forecasting and Control*, Holden-Day Inc., San Francisco, 1970.

(3) A comparison of ARIMA models to simple time-trend and exponential smoothing approaches for projecting prison population is reported by Bin-Shan Lin, Doris Layton MacKenzie, and Thomas R. Gulledge, Jr. in "Using ARIMA Models to Predict Prison Populations," *Journal of Quantitative Criminology*, Vol. 2, No. 3, 1986.

(4) See Ronald T. Slivka and Frank Cannavale, Jr., "An Analytical Model of the Passage of Defendants through a Court System," *Journal of Research in Crime and Delinquency*, July, 1973. Slivka and Cannavale consider six states (arrest, preliminary arraignment, preliminary hearing, indictment, arraignment, and trial) and seven transitions (some of the transition probabilities are set to zero to indicate impossible transitions, such as from indictment to arrest, and so forth).

(5) Two such Queuing models are: Stephan Stollmack, "Predicting Inmate Populations from Arrest, Court Disposition, and Recidivism Rates," *Journal of Research in Crime and Delinquency*, July, 1973; and Marvin Yablon, "The Application of Queuing Models to Strategies for Reducing Prison Population Size," *Journal of Criminal Justice*, Vol. 16, pp. 183-196, 1988.

(6) Arnold Barnett, "Prison Populations: A Projection Model," *Operations Research*, Vol. 35, No. 1, January-February 1987.

APPENDIX 2: TIME-SERIES ANALYSIS

Time-Series Models

Two types of time-series models were used to prepare the projections in this Working Paper: ARIMA models and Smoothing models.

The ARIMA stochastic process model is a simple input-output model. Inputs are transformed into outputs by a process that is in a "black box" and unknown to the analyst. The ARIMA statistical model describes the relationship between inputs and outputs and forms the basis for making forecasts. In the case of a univariate time series of the sort studied here (the single variable is prison population), the inputs are past values of the time series, and the outputs are forecasted values.

The ARIMA modeling process requires a time series that is stationary. A stationary time series is one in which the mean and variance of the series is constant over time. Hence, the trend has been removed from the time series and the fluctuations around the series are of roughly similar magnitude. Once the time series has been made stationary (often by a transformation of the time series, such as taking the natural logarithm of the values), then the statistical model can be determined and estimated. Two types of models are moving average (MA) and autoregressive (AR). In a moving average process, the forecasted value is a weighted average of prior fluctuations. In an autoregressive process, the forecasted value is a function of prior values.

The common notation for a univariate time series is $Y_t = \mu + \epsilon_t$, where Y_t is the value of the time series in time period t, μ is the linear trend component, and ϵ_t is the random fluctuation around the trend component. For a moving average model, the forecasted value is a sum of the trend component and a weighted average of one or more prior random fluctuation values:

$$Y_t = \mu + \theta_0\epsilon_t + \theta_1\epsilon_{t-1} + \theta_2\epsilon_{t-2} + \theta_3\epsilon_{t-3} + \ldots$$

where some of the weights may be equal to zero. For the autoregressive model:

$$Y_t = \mu + \phi_1 Y_{t-1} + \phi_2 Y_{t-2} + \phi_3 Y_{t-3} + \ldots$$

where there is usually a relationship between all the weights on the prior values. An example is the first-order autoregressive process, where $\phi_j = \phi_1^j$, for $j > 1$. This would make the equation: $Y = \mu + \phi_1 Y_{t-1} + \phi_1^2 Y_{t-2} + \phi_1^3 Y_{t-3} \ldots$. Combining the two forms allows for more complex models.

The smoothing models estimated for comparison to the ARIMA model are the double-exponential, the Winters' model, and the linear Holt model. Essentially, a smoothing model makes a forecast for a time series by using a weighted average of prior values of the time series. The difference between the three types of smoothing models is in how prior values of the time series are weighted.

Start with the simplest smoothing model, the simple exponential smoother. For the exponential smoother, the smoothed value in time period *t* is determined from summing past values of the time series and weighting each past value by $\alpha(1-\alpha)^k$, where α is the smoothing constant and *k* is the lag on the particular past time period (the number of periods between the current time period *t* and the past time period *t-k*). For example, in getting a smoothed estimate for the weight for the time period *t*, the equation specifying the sum can be written as:

$$S_t = \alpha Y_t + \alpha(1-\alpha)Y_{t-1} + \alpha(1-\alpha)^2 Y_{t-2} + \alpha(1-\alpha)^3 Y_{t-3} + \ldots$$

where S_t is the smoothed estimate for time period *t*. Note that the actual value of the time series for time period *t* is included as one of the weighted elements, albeit as the most heavily weighted one. The weights gets exponentially smaller, hence the name of the model.

The double exponential smoother involves a two-step process. First, the simple exponential smoothing model is fit to the time series, generating a set of smoothed estimates, S_t. The second step is to apply the exponential smoothing process once again, but to the already smoothed values. The value of the double exponential smoothing model is to account for an overall trend. Obviously, more complex time series marked by variation in the time trend can be modeled with triple smoothing, quadruple smoothing, and so on. In practice, however, rarely is more than a triple smoother used.

The Winters smoothing model is a three parameter smoothing model. The smoothing parameter of the simple exponential smoother is the basic parameter. However, a trend smoothing parameter and a seasonal factor are added. This allows the model to take into account cyclical variation, such as a times series model for retail sales where the time series shows a yearly peak in the last months of the year. The Winters model would use exponential smoothing to capture the time series behavior over time, but would fit better than an exponential smoother because it would include the seasonal factor. For example, this model would fare better in forecasting the Christmas holiday shopping season that culminates in inflated retail sales in November and December.

Finally, the linear Holt smoothing model includes only two smoothing parameters. The first parameter is the same kind of simple exponential smoothing parameter. The second is a trend smoothing parameter. No seasonal parameter is included in this model.

Making Forecasts and Testing Fit

Forecasts from the time series models described above are generated by a "look-ahead" process. If we have historical data up to Y_t, then we can use the final form of the estimated model equation to determine Y_{t+1}. Then, using the historical data and the estimate value for Y_{t+1} we can determine a forecast for Y_{t+2}, and so on. In addition, for the time series models described above, margins of forecast error around the forecasts can be determined.

Generating forecasts is only as useful as the quality of the forecasts. One way to assess the quality of a forecasting model is to see how it performs on real data. This procedure is known as testing the Goodness of Fit, which measures how closely the predicted or forecasted values match, or fit, the actual values. But the problem remains that we do not already know the future, so we cannot compare actual forecasts of the future with actual future values. There is, however, a solution.

To test the fit of the time series model, one generates "backward" forecasts of the historical time series. This involves using the same one step process as the "look ahead" forecasts just described. But here, the "look behind" method is used. Thus, "predicted" values for the historical time series can be generated and then compared to the actual values. Many criteria exist for assessing how closely the "back-forecasted" values match the actual historical series, including r-square, the mean square error, and the mean absolute error. There are two utilized in this report: the mean absolute percent error and the root mean square error.

Mean absolute percent error is calculated as follows. First, the forecast error for each time period *t* is determined:

$$\text{Percent Error}_t = \frac{\text{Actual}_t - \text{Forecast}_t}{\text{Actual}_t}$$

Next, the absolute value of the Percent Error is determined for all the time periods. These values are then summed and divided by the total number of time periods (T) less the number of parameters estimated (p),

$$\text{MAPE} = \frac{\sum_{t=1}^{T} |\text{Percent Error}_t|}{T - p}$$

to produce the Mean Absolute Percent Error. This is interpretable as the average percentage the predicted value for a time period is off from the actual historical value.

An alternative measure of fit considers the absolute errors, rather than the relative or percent errors. The raw forecast errors are calculated for each time period, then squared, and divided by the total number of time periods (T) less the number of parameters estimated (p). Finally, the square root of this quotient is taken to produce:

$$\text{RMSE} = \sqrt{\frac{\sum_{t=1}^{T}\left(\text{Actual}_t - \text{Forecast}_t\right)^2}{T-p}}$$

This is the Root Mean Squared Error, and can be interpreted as the average error for the T time periods. The smaller the value of either the Mean Absolute Percent Error or the Root Mean Squared Error, the better the time-series model.

Baseline Models for the Male and Female Inmate Population

The first step in fitting ARIMA models is to make the time-series stationary. Stationarity requires that the mean and variance of the time-series is constant over time. The most standard approach to ensure stationarity in the mean is to take the first difference of the time-series $\Delta Y = Y_t - Y_{t-1}$. To ensure stationarity in the variance, it is typical to transform the time-series to be analyzed by the natural logarithm or square-root function.

Statistical tests for constant mean and variance were employed on: (1) the raw male inmate population time-series; (2) the first differenced raw male inmate population time-series; (3) the natural log of the male inmate population time-series; (4) the first difference of the natural log of the male inmate time-series; (5) the square-root of the male inmate population time-series; and (6) the first difference of the square-root male inmate time-series. The only two time-series that passed the tests were the first differenced natural logarithm and first differenced square-root transforms of the raw male inmate population.

The standard autocorrelation function (ACF) and partial autocorrelation function (PACF) of the two time-series were examined to determine the autoregressive (AR) or moving-average (MA) nature of the time-series. For the square-root transformed data, a model including MA parameters for lags 7, 11, and 12 was indicated and subsequently estimated (ARIMA1 in Table 1). For the natural log transformed data, a 12th order moving average model was indicated and subsequently estimated (ARIMA2 in Table 1).

The three smoothing models estimated were the Winter's model (Smooth1 in Table 1), double-exponential smoothing model (Smooth2 in Table 1), and the linear Holt model (Smooth3 in Table 1).

The best fitting model according to the MAPE is the Winter's smoothing model (MAPE=0.65%), followed by the two ARIMA models. The best model according to the RMSE is again the Winter's smoothing model (RMSE=22.53), followed by the first differenced, square-root ARIMA model with MA parameters at lags 7, 11, and 12 (RMSE=23.02). Given that ARIMA models, in general, produce better forecasts, the ARIMA1 model is the most preferred

forecast model for the male inmate population time-series. The second most preferred forecast model is the Winter's smoothing model. These two models will be used for the analysis of reduced good time and prison diversion programs.

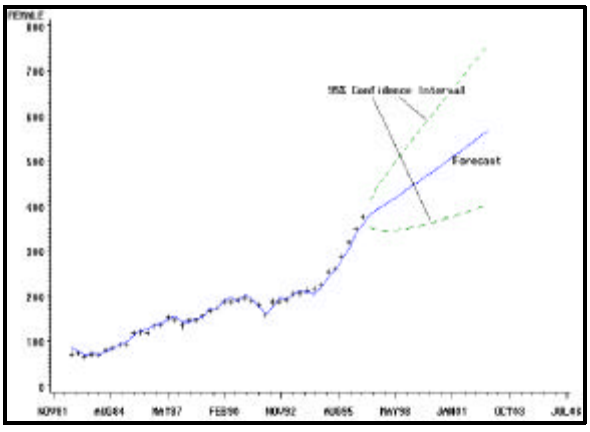
Turning to the female inmate population time-series, the same battery of statistical tests for stationarity were applied to the same six time-series that were utilized for the male analysis, along with a seventh: the second difference of the square-root transformed raw female inmate population time-series. The only two time-series that passed all the tests were the first- and second-differenced square-root transformed female inmate population.

For these two series, the autocorrelation function (ACF) and partial autocorrelation function (PACF) were examined to determine the autoregressive (AR) or moving-average (MA) nature of the time-series. For the first differenced square-root transformed data, no AR or MA structure was indicated and thus just a simple trend parameter model was estimated (ARIMA1 in Table 2). For the second differenced square-root transformed data, a slight indication of an MA parameter for lag 27 indicated and subsequently estimated (ARIMA2 in Table 2). This second ARIMA model, however, was unstable and should be viewed with caution.

The three smoothing models estimated were the linear Holt model (Smooth1 in Table 2), double-exponential smoothing model (Smooth2 in Table 2), and the Winter's model (Smooth3 in Table 2).

The best fitting model according to the MAPE is the linear Holt smoothing model (MAPE=2.86%), followed by the two ARIMA models. The best model according to the RMSE is again--neglecting the unstable ARIMA2 model--the linear Holt smoothing model (RMSE=5.63), followed by the first differenced, square-root ARIMA model (RMSE=5.72).

The female inmate population time-series is the most troublesome series to model with ARIMA methods. There clearly seems to be a violation of the ARIMA assumptions in that a quick glance at the female inmate time-series in Figure 2 indicates a "structural change" in the time-series around 1994 when growth accelerated greatly. The inability of the ARIMA time series can be readily seen by the accompanying plot of forecasted values.



Note how the forecasted values seem to "tail off" and neglect the upswing in female inmate population growth. This is a clear drawback of using the ARIMA model with these data.

However, the smoothing model approaches all should perform better than the ARIMA models since they explicitly weight recent years more heavily, thus being able to extend a recent change in the growth trend into the forecasts derived from the model.

For these reasons, the most preferred model for the female inmate population time-series is the linear Holt smoothing model (Smooth1 in Table 2), with the ARIMA model (ARIMA1 in Table 2) being second most preferred. These two models will be used for the analysis of reduced good time and prison diversion programs.

APPENDIX 3: PROCEDURES FOR ADJUSTING BASELINE PROJECTIONS TO INCORPORATE A MODIFIED GOOD TIME POLICY

In order to produce adjustments to the baseline projections to incorporate a modified good time policy, an estimate of the number of violent admissions during the projection period is needed. This estimate is accomplished in several steps.

STEP 1: Estimate admissions by assuming that the ratio of new admissions and probation violators to the inmate population at the end of the fiscal year is constant over time. From the January 10, 1997 Weekly Management Report of the New Mexico Corrections Department, the number of new admissions and probation violators is taken for calendar year 1996. The inmate population is taken for the end of the fiscal year 1997 (June 1996). The ratios are thus:

Male New Admissions	1412/4172 = .338447
Male Probation Violators	385/4172 = .092282
Female New Admissions	230/338 = .680473
Female Probation Violators	1/338 = .002959

To get estimated admissions for the forecast years, the baseline forecasts are multiplied by these ratios giving an estimate of the number of new admissions and probation violators during the forecast period.

STEP 2: Estimate the number of violent offenders among the new admissions and probation violators by assuming that the ratio of violent to non-violent offenders is constant over time. From the District Attorney's data, this ratio can be estimated for the four types of admissions (male and female, new and probation violators). The estimates of the proportion of violent offenders from the DA data are:

Violent male new admissions = .308366 of all new male admissions
Violent female new admissions = .148515 of all new female admissions

To estimate the number of new violent offenders sentenced to prison, multiply the estimated number of new admissions from Step 1 by the male or female proportion as just given. Unfortunately, there is not enough detailed information available in the DA data on the violent nature of probation violators. While many of the probation violators are returned to prison for technical violations, the proportion for new admissions is assumed to hold for probation violators as well. The number of violent probation violators is estimated by multiplying the estimated number of probation violators by the above proportion violent.

STEP 3: Estimate the length of sentence by taking a random pick from the empirical sentence distribution found in the DA data. Then, under the 50% good time policy, the length of stay of that inmate would be half the randomly selected sentence. Call the release year under this program RELEASE1. Under the 15% good time policy, the length of stay would be 0.85 times the length of the randomly selected sentence. Call the release year under this revised good time program RELEASE2. The difference in the two release dates, RELEASE2-RELEASE1, gives an estimate of how much longer the violent offender would stay in prison under the 15% good time policy. Since the 50% good time policy now in effect is incorporated into the baseline projections, the difference in the two release dates would be an adjustment to the baseline. Following this procedure for the number of estimated violent new admissions and probation violators gives the overall adjustment to be added to the baseline projections.

NOTE: There is no method for the inclusion of parole violators in the projection adjustment for a revised good time policy. No information on parole violators is available in the DA data, since parole violators are under the jurisdiction of Adult Probation and Parole within the Corrections Department. However, the exclusion of parole violators will have minimal impact on the accuracy of projections. Since the longest parole term is two years, a parole violator returning to prison will have already served out some portion of parole term. Because of the short time to be served by a parole violator, extending the term via the revised good time policy will not adversely impact the projections.

APPENDIX 4: PROCEDURES FOR ADJUSTING BASELINE ESTIMATES TO INCORPORATE A DIVERSION PROGRAM

In order to produce adjustments to the baseline projections to incorporate a prison diversion program, an estimate of the number of divertible admissions during the projection period is needed. This estimate is accomplished in several steps.

STEP 1: Estimate admissions by assuming that the ratio of new admissions and probation violators to the inmate population at the end of the fiscal year is constant over time. From the January 10, 1997 Weekly Management Report of the New Mexico Corrections Department, the number of new admissions and probation violators is taken for calendar year 1996. The inmate population is taken for the end of the fiscal year 1997 (June 1996). The ratios are thus:

Male New Admissions	1412/4172 = .338447
Male Probation Violators	385/4172 = .092282
Female New Admissions	230/338 = .680473
Female Probation Violators	1/338 = .002959

To get estimated admissions for the forecast years, the baseline forecasts are multiplied by these ratios giving an estimate of the number of new admissions and probation violators during the forecast period.

STEP 2: Estimate the number of divertible offenders among the new admissions and probation violators by assuming that the ratio of divertible to non-divertible offenders is constant over time. From the District Attorney's data, and using the preliminary definition of presumptive non-prison offenses as identified by the Sentencing Subcommittee, this ratio can be estimated for the four types of admissions (male and female, new and probation violators). The estimates of the proportion of divertible offenders from the DA data are:

Male new admissions = .138253 of all new male admissions
Female new admissions = .316239 of all new female admissions
Male probation violators = .000 of all male probation violators
Female probation violators = .000 of all female probation violators

To estimate the number of divertible offenders that would otherwise be sentenced to prison, multiply the estimated number of new admissions from Step 1 by the male or female proportion as just given.

STEP 3: Estimate the length of sentence by taking a random pick from the empirical sentence distribution found in the DA data. Then, under a diversion program, the identified divertible offender would not actually be in prison for the duration of the randomly selected sentence. Following this procedure for the number of estimated divertible offenders gives the overall adjustment to be subtracted from the baseline projections.

APPENDIX 5: DEFINITION OF VIOLENT OFFENSES

The definition of violent offenses has been arrived at by trying to match federal definitions with the actual codes used in practice in statewide databases. Any such derived definition is subject to some dispute, but does serve a practical purpose. The included offenses are:

1. Homicide
    - Child Abuse (Death)
    - Homicide by Vehicle
    - Homicide by Vehicle (Reckless)
    - Homicide by Vehicle (DWI)
    - Murder (First Degree)
    - Murder (Second Degree)

2. Sexual Assault
    - Attempt or Conspiracy to Commit Criminal Sexual Contact
    - Criminal Sexual Penetration (First Degree)
    - Criminal Sexual Penetration (Second Degree)
    - Criminal Sexual Penetration (Third Degree)
    - Criminal Sexual Penetration (Fourth Degree)
    - Attempt or Conspiracy to Commit Criminal Sexual Penetration

3. Kidnapping
    - Kidnapping (Great Bodily Harm)
    - Kidnapping (No Great Bodily Harm)
    - Kidnapping (First Degree)
    - Kidnapping (Second Degree)

4. Armed Robbery
    - Armed Robbery
    - Attempted/Conspiracy to Commit Armed Robbery

5. Manslaughter
    - Homicide (Attempt or Conspiracy)
    - Voluntary Manslaughter
    - Involuntary Manslaughter
    - Involuntary Manslaughter (Negligent Act)
    - Involuntary Manslaughter (Unlawful Act)

6. Child Abuse
    - Child Abuse
    - Child Abuse (Conspiracy)
    - Child Abuse (Solicitation)
    - Child Abuse (Second Offense)
    - Child Abuse (Great Bodily Harm)
    - Child Abuse (No Death or Great Bodily Harm)
    - Abandonment of a Child
    - Abandonment of a Dependent
    - Criminal Sexual Contact (Third Degree/Minor w/Deadly Weapon)
    - Criminal Sexual Contact (Third Degree/Minor w/Personal Injury)
    - Criminal Sexual Contact (Third Degree/Minor w/Position of Authority)
    - Criminal Sexual Contact of a Minor (Third Degree)
    - Criminal Sexual Contact of a Minor (Fourth Degree)

7. Robbery
    - Robbery
    - Attempted/Conspiracy to Commit Robbery
    - Solicitation to Commit Robbery

8. Assault & Battery
    - Assault with Intent of a Violent Felony on an Officer
    - Assault with Intent to Commit Violent Felony
    - Aggravated Assault Upon a Peace Officer
    - Aggravated Assault
    - Attempt/Conspiracy Aggravated Assault
    - Solicitation of Aggravated Assault with a Deadly Weapon
    - Assault Upon a Peace Officer
    - Assaulting a Busdriver or Passenger
    - Assault (Attempted Battery)
    - Assault (Unlawful Acts, Threats, or Conduct)
    - Assault Upon a School Employee (Attempted Battery)
    - Assault Upon a School Employee (Threat or Menacing Conduct)
    - Aggravated Battery Upon a Peace Officer
    - Aggravated Battery
    - Battery Upon a Peace Officer
    - Attempt/Conspiracy Aggravated Battery
    - Battery Upon a School Employee
    - Battery Upon a Household Member
    - Battery
    - Attempt or Conspiracy to Commit Aggravated Battery or Aggravated Assault

9. Other Violent Offenses
    - Aggravated Arson
    - Great Bodily Injury by Vehicle (DWI)
    - False Imprisonment
    - Great Bodily Injury by Vehicle
    - Great Bodily Injury by Vehicle Misdemeanor
    - Injury to Pregnant Woman by Vehicle
    - Resisting an Officer
    - Voluntary Manslaughter (Attempt)
    - Voluntary Manslaughter (Conspiracy)
    - Voluntary Manslaughter (Solicitation)

APPENDIX 6: OFFENSES IDENTIFIED AS "PRESUMPTIVE NONPRISON" OR "PRESUMPTIVE FINE" BY CJJCC'S SENTENCING SUBCOMMITTEE

This is a very preliminary list of offenses identified as "presumptive nonprison" or "presumptive fine". The Sentencing Subcommittee has NOT completed identifying offenses. Undoubtedly, one can find several offenses that would not likely remain in a final list. Note that the list does not take into account prior criminal history in making an assessment of presumptive nonprison. Note also that there are two offense coding schemes used in the District Attorney data-one from District 2 and another from the New Mexico District Attorney's Association Administrative Office (rest of the state District Offices).

District 2 data -- codes based on internal classification

Criminal Sexual Contact (4th Degree)
Attempt or Conspiracy to commit CSP or CSC
Arson (Over $100)
False Imprisonment
Bribery of a Witness
Tampering with Evidence
Auto Burglary
Attempt or Conspiracy - Burglary and Breaking & Entering
Custodial Interference
Possession of Controlled Substance With Intent to Distribute (3rd Degree)
Possession of Controlled Substance With Intent to Distribute (4th Degree)
Acquiring Controlled Substance by Misrepresentation
Contributing to the Delinquency of a Minor
Possession of a Firearm or Destructive Device by a Felon
Harboring a Felon
Attempt or Conspiracy - Trafficking/Distribution/Possession
Unlawful Carrying of a Firearm in Liquor Establishments
Fraud (Over $2500)
Embezzlement (Over $2500)
Larceny (Over $2500)
Receiving Stolen Property (Over $2500)
Shoplifting (Over $2500)
Forgery
Fraud (over $250) (Over $100 if before 6/87)
Embezzlement (Over $250) (Over $100 if before 6/87)
Larceny (Over $250) (Over $100 if before 6/87)
Receiving Stolen Property (Over $250) (Over $100 if before 6/87)
Shoplifting (Over $250) (Over $100 if before 6/87)
Dealing in Credit Cards of Another
Criminal Damage to Property (Over $1000)
Possession of Burglary Tools
Possession of Controlled Substance (Felony-Narc or Non-Narc Drug)
Possession of Marijuana (8 oz. or More)
Fraud by Worthless Check (Issuing Worthless Checks)
Falsely Obtaining Accommodations (3rd Degree)
Falsely Obtaining Accommodations (4th Degree)
Negligent Arson
Possession of Drug Paraphernalia (Spec. Misd.)
Criminal Solicitation
Promoting Prostitution
Failure to Disclose Facts to Obtain Public Assistance
Miscellaneous Other Crime (Misdemeanor)
Fraudulent Use of a Credit Card
Attempt or Conspiracy - Miscellaneous Crimes, Felony

Rest of State Districts -- codes based on criminal code classification

Voter Registration Offenses
Unlawful Opening of Ballot Box
Unlawful Opening of Ballot Box - Solicitation
Unlawful Opening of Voting Machine
Unlawful Opening of Voting Machine - Solicitation
Unlawful Possession of Keys to a Voting Machine
Unlawful Possession of Keys to a Voting Machine - Conspiracy
Unlawful Possession of Keys to a Voting Machine - Solicitation
Unlawful Possession of Absentee Ballot
Unlawful Possession of Absentee Ballot - Conspiracy
False Voting
False Voting - Conspiracy
False Voting - Solicitation
Falsifying Election Documents
Falsifying Election Documents - Conspiracy
Falsifying Election Documents - Solicitation
False Swearing
False Swearing - Conspiracy

False Swearing - Solicitation
Offering a Bribe (Elections)
Offering a Bribe (Elections) - Conspiracy
Offering a Bribe (Elections) - Solicitation
Accepting a Bribe (Elections)
Accepting a Bribe (Elections) - Conspiracy
Accepting a Bribe (Elections) - Solicitation
Coercion of Employees
Coercion of Employees - Conspiracy
Coercion of Employees - Solicitation
Intimidation (Elections)
Intimidation (Elections) - Conspiracy
Intimidation (Elections) - Solicitation
Conspiracy to Violate Election Code
Attempts to Evade or Defeat Tax
Attempts to Evade or Defeat Tax - Conspiracy
Attempts to Evade or Defeat Tax - Solicitation
False Statement and Fraud
False Statement and Fraud - Conspiracy
False Statement and Fraud - Solicitation
Interference with Administration of Tax Law
Interference with Administration of Tax Law - Conspiracy
Interference with Administration of Tax Law - Solicitation
Setting Fires on State Lands
Setting Fires on State Lands - Conspiracy
Setting Fires on State Lands - Solicitation
Damaging a Fence or Gate on State Land
Damaging a Fence or Gate on State Land - Conspiracy
Damaging a Fence or Gate on State Land - Solicitation
Concealing a Right to Die Document - Attempt
Forging a Right to Die Document - Attempt
Concealing a Right to Die Document - Conspiracy
Forging a Right to Die Document - Conspiracy
Concealing a Right to Die Document - Solicitation
Forging a Right to Die Document - Solicitation
Unlawful Disposition of an Unclaimed Body
Unlawful Disposition of an Unclaimed Body - Conspiracy
Unlawful Disposition of an Unclaimed Body - Solicitation
Dangerous Drugs, Conditions for Sale
Dangerous Drugs, Conditions for Sale - Conspiracy
Dangerous Drugs, Conditions for Sale - Solicitation
Involuntary Manslaughter (Negligent Act)
Involuntary Manslaughter (Unlawful Act)
Involuntary Manslaughter (Unlawful Act) - Conspiracy
Involuntary Manslaughter (Unlawful Act) - Solicitation
Assisting Suicide - Conspiracy
Assisting Suicide - Solicitation
Injury to Pregnant Woman - Attempt
Injury to Pregnant Woman - Conspiracy
Injury to Pregnant Woman - Solicitation
Aggravated Assault Upon a School Employee (Deadly Weapon)- Att.
Battery Upon a School Employee
Battery Upon a School Employee - Conspiracy
Battery Upon a School Employee - Solicitation
Aggravated Battery Upon a School Employee
Aggravated Battery Upon a School Employee (GBI) - Conspiracy
Aggravated Battery Upon a School Employee - Conspiracy
Aggravated Battery Upon a School Employee (GBI) - Solicitation
Aggravated Battery Upon a School Employee - Solicitation
Aggravated Battery Upon a School Employee (Deadly Weapon) - Solic
Assisting in a Battery Upon a School Employee
Stalking (3rd Offense)
Criminal Use of Ransom - Attempt
Criminal Use of Ransom - Conspiracy
Criminal Use of Ransom - Solicitation
False Imprisonment
False Imprisonment - Conspiracy
False Imprisonment - Solicitation
Custodial Interference (Right to Custody)
Custodial Interference (Right to Custody) - Conspiracy
Custodial Interference (Right to Custody) - Solicitation
Custodial Interference (No Right to Custody)
Custodial Interference (No Right to Custody) - Conspiracy
Custodial Interference (No Right to Custody) - Solicitation
Abuse of a Child - Attempt
Abuse of a Child - Conspiracy
Abuse of a Child - Solicitation
Abandonment of Dependent
Abandonment of Dependent - Conspiracy
Abandonment of Dependent - Solicitation
Contributing to the Delinquency of a Minor
Contributing to the Delinquency of a Minor - Conspiracy
Contributing to the Delinquency of a Minor - Solicitation
Sexual Exploitation of Children - Conspiracy
Sexual Exploitation of Children - Solicitation
Unlawful Carrying of a Deadly Weapon on School Premises
Unlawful Carrying of a Deadly Weapon on School Premises - Conspir
Unlawful Carrying of a Deadly Weapon on School Premises - Solicit
Unlawful Carrying Firearm in Liquor Establishment
Unlawful Carrying Firearm in Liquor Establishment - Conspiracy
Unlawful Carrying Firearm in Liquor Establishment - Solicitation
Dangerous Use of Explosives - Attempt
Dangerous Use of Explosives - Conspiracy
Dangerous Use of Explosives - Solicitation
Unlawful Transportation of Explosives on Common Carrier
Unlawful Transportation of Explosives on Common Carrier - Consp.
Assaulting Bus Driver or Passenger - Conspiracy
Assaulting Bus Driver or Passenger - Solicitation
Possession of Firearm or Destructive Device by a Felon - Conspir.
Possession of Firearm or Destructive Device by a Felon - Solicit.
Possession of Explosives
Possession of Explosives - Conspiracy
Possession of Explosives - Solicitation
Possession of Explosive Device or Incendiary Device
Possession of Explosive Device or Incendiary Device -

Conspiracy
Possession of Explosive Device or Incendiary Device - Solicit.
Giving, Sending or Placing a Hoax Bomb
Giving, Sending or Placing a Hoax Bomb - Conspiracy
Giving, Sending or Placing a Hoax Bomb - Solicitation
False Report of a Fire or Explosion (Death)
False Report of a Fire or Explosion (GBI)
Promoting Prostitution (Maintaining House of Prostitution)
Promoting Prostitution (Maintaining House of Prostitution) - Con.
Promoting Prostitution (Maintaining House of Prostitution) - Sol.
Promoting Prostitution (Renting House of Prostitution)
Promoting Prostitution (Renting House of Prostitution) - Conspir.
Promoting Prostitution (Renting House of Prostitution) - Solicit.
Promoting Prostitution (Procuring for House of Prost.)
Promoting Prostitution (Procuring for House of Prost.) - Conspir.
Promoting Prostitution (Procuring for House of Prost.) - Solicit.
Promoting Prostitution (Inducing)
Promoting Prostitution (Inducing) - Conspiracy
Promoting Prostitution (Inducing) - Solicitation
Promoting Prostitution (Soliciting Patrons)
Promoting Prostitution (Soliciting Patrons) - Conspiracy
Promoting Prostitution (Soliciting Patrons) - Solicitation
Promoting Prostitution (Procuring)
Promoting Prostitution (Procuring) - Conspiracy
Promoting Prostitution (Procuring) - Solicitation
Accepting the Earnings of a Prostitute
Accepting the Earnings of a Prostitute - Conspiracy
Accepting the Earnings of a Prostitute - Solicitation
Criminal Sexual Penetration 3rd Degree - Attempt
Criminal Sexual Penetration 3rd Degree - Conspiracy
Criminal Sexual Penetration 3rd Degree - Solicitation
Criminal Sexual Penetration 4th Degree - Conspiracy
Criminal Sexual Penetration 4th Degree - Solicitation
Criminal Sexual Contact 4th Degree (Aided by Another) - Conspir.
Criminal Sexual Contact 4th Degree (Deadly Weapon) - Conspiracy
Criminal Sexual Contact 4th Degree (Personal Injury) - Conspiracy
Criminal Sexual Contact 4th Degree (Aided by Another) - Solicit.
Criminal Sexual Contact 4th Degree (Deadly Weapon) - Solicitation
Criminal Sexual Contact 4th Degree (Personal Injury) - Solicit.
Criminal Sexual Contact/Minor 3rd Degree (Aided by Another)
Criminal Sexual Contact/Minor 4th Degree
Criminal Sexual Contact/Minor 4th Degree - Conspiracy
Criminal Sexual Contact/Minor 4th Degree - Solicitation
Bigamy
Bigamy - Conspiracy
Bigamy - Solicitation
Incest - Attempt
Incest - Conspiracy
Incest - Solicitation
Disturbing a Marked Burial Ground
Breaking and Entering - Conspiracy
Breaking and Entering - Solicitation
Criminal Damage to Property (Over $1000)
Criminal Damage to Property (Over $1000) - Conspiracy
Criminal Damage to Property (Over $1000) - Solicitation
Unauthorized Graffiti (Over $1,000)
Unauthorized Graffiti (Over $1,000) - Conspiracy
Unauthorized Graffiti (Over $1,000) - Solicitation
Damaging Insured Property
Damaging Insured Property - Conspiracy
Damaging Insured Property - Solicitation
Desecration of a Church (Over $1000)
Desecration of a Church (Over $1000) - Conspiracy
Desecration of a Church (Over $1000) - Solicitation
Larceny (Firearm)
Larceny (Livestock)
Larceny (Over $250)
Larceny (Over $2500)
Larceny (Over $20,000) - Attempt
Larceny (Over $2500) - Attempt
Larceny (Firearm) - Conspiracy
Larceny (Livestock) - Conspiracy
Larceny (Over $20,000) - Conspiracy
Larceny (Over $250) - Conspiracy
Larceny (Over $2500) - Conspiracy
Larceny Over $100 & Less Than $2500 - Conspiracy
Larceny (Firearm) - Solicitation
Larceny (Livestock) - Solicitation
Larceny (Over $20,000) - Solicitation
Larceny (Over $250) - Solicitation
Larceny (Over $2500) - Solicitation
Larceny Over $100 & Less Than $2500
Burglary (Dwelling House) - Attempt
Burglary (Dwelling House) - Conspiracy
Burglary (Dwelling House) - Solicitation
Burglary (Automobile)
Burglary (Commercial)
Burglary (Automobile) - Conspiracy
Burglary (Commercial) - Conspiracy
Burglary (Automobile) - Solicitation
Burglary (Commercial) - Solicitation
Possession of Burglary Tools
Possession of Burglary Tools - Conspiracy
Possession of Burglary Tools - Solicitation
Fraud (Firearm)
Fraud (Over $250)
Fraud (Over $2500)
Fraud (Over $20,000) - Attempt
Fraud (Over $2500) - Attempt
Fraud (Firearm) - Conspiracy
Fraud (Over $20,000) - Conspiracy
Fraud (Over $250) - Conspiracy
Fraud (Over $2500) - Conspiracy

Fraud Over $100 & Less Than $2500 - Conspiracy
Fraud (Firearm) - Solicitation
Fraud (Over $20,000) - Solicitation
Fraud (Over $250) - Solicitation
Fraud (Over $2500) - Solicitation
Fraud Over $100 & Less Than $2500 - Solicitation
Fraud Over $100 & Less Than $2500
Unlawful Dealing in Federal Food Coupons (Over $250)
Unlawful Dealing in Federal Food Coupons (Over $2500)
Unlawful Dealing in WIC Checks (Over $250)
Unlawful Dealing in WIC Checks (Over $2500)
Unlawful Dealing in Federal Food Coupons (Over $20,000) - Attempt
Unlawful Dealing in Federal Food Coupons (Over $2500) - Attempt
Unlawful Dealing in WIC Checks (Over $20,000) - Attempt
Unlawful Dealing in Federal Food Coupons (Over $20,000) - Conspir
Unlawful Dealing in Federal Food Coupons (Over $250) - Conspiracy
Unlawful Dealing in Federal Food Coupons (Over $2500) - Conspir
Unlawful Dealing in WIC Checks (Over $20,000) - Conspiracy
Unlawful Dealing in WIC Checks (Over $250) - Conspiracy
Unlawful Dealing in WIC Checks (Over $2500) - Conspiracy
Unlawful Dealing in Federal Food Coupons (Over $20,000) - Solicit
Unlawful Dealing in Federal Food Coupons (Over $250) - Solicit
Unlawful Dealing in Federal Food Coupons (Over $2500) - Solicit
Unlawful Dealing in WIC Checks (Over $20,000) - Solicitation
Unlawful Dealing in WIC Checks (Over $250) - Solicitation
Unlawful Dealing in WIC Checks (Over $2500) - Solicitation
Embezzlement (Over $250)
Embezzlement (Over $2500)
Embezzlement (Over $20,000) - Attempt
Embezzlement (Over $2500) - Attempt
Embezzlement (Over $20,000) - Conspiracy
Embezzlement (Over $250) - Conspiracy
Embezzlement (Over $2500) - Conspiracy
Embezzlement Over $100 & Less Than $2500 - Conspiracy
Embezzlement (Over $20,000) - Solicitation
Embezzlement (Over $250) - Solicitation
Embezzlement (Over $2500) - Solicitation
Embezzlement Over $100 & Less Than $2500 - Solicitation
Embezzlement Over $100 & Less Than $2500
Extortion - Attempt
Extortion - Conspiracy
Extortion - Solicitation
Forgery (Making or Altering)
Forgery (Making or Altering) - Attempt
Forgery (Making or Altering) - Conspiracy
Forgery (Making or Altering) - Solicitation
Forgery (Issuing or Transferring)
Forgery (Issuing or Transferring) - Attempt
Forgery (Issuing or Transferring) - Conspiracy
Forgery (Issuing or Transferring) - Solicitation
Receiving Stolen Property (Dispose)(Firearm)
Receiving Stolen Property (Dispose)(Over $250)
Receiving Stolen Property (Dispose)(Over $2500)
Receiving Stolen Property (Receive)(Firearm)
Receiving Stolen Property (Receive)(Over $250)
Receiving Stolen Property (Receive)(Over $2500)
Receiving Stolen Property (Retain)(Firearm)
Receiving Stolen Property (Retain)(Over $250)
Receiving Stolen Property (Dispose)(Over $20,000) - Attempt
Receiving Stolen Property (Dispose)(Over $2500) - Attempt
Receiving Stolen Property (Receive)(Over $20,000) - Attempt
Receiving Stolen Property (Receive)(Over $2500) - Attempt
Receiving Stolen Property (Retain)(Over $20,000) - Attempt
Receiving Stolen Property (Retain)(Over $2500) - Attempt
Receiving Stolen Property (Dispose)(Firearm) - Conspiracy
Receiving Stolen Property (Dispose)(Over $20,000) - Conspiracy
Receiving Stolen Property (Dispose)(Over $250) - Conspiracy
Receiving Stolen Property (Dispose)(Over $2500) - Conspiracy
Receiving Stolen Property (Receive)(Firearm) - Conspiracy
Receiving Stolen Property (Receive)(Over $20,000) - Conspiracy
Receiving Stolen Property (Receive)(Over $250) - Conspiracy
Receiving Stolen Property (Receive)(Over $2500) - Conspiracy
Receiving Stolen Property (Retain)(Firearm) - Conspiracy
Receiving Stolen Property (Retain)(Over $20,000) - Conspiracy
Receiving Stolen Property (Retain)(Over $250) - Conspiracy
Receiving Stolen Property (Retain)(Over $2500) -Conspiracy
Receiving Stolen Property (Dispose)(Firearm) - Solicitation
Receiving Stolen Property (Dispose)(Over $20,000) - Solicitation
Receiving Stolen Property (Dispose)(Over $250) - Solicitation
Receiving Stolen Property (Dispose)(Over $2500) - Solicitation
Receiving Stolen Property (Receive)(Firearm) - Solicitation
Receiving Stolen Property (Receive)(Over $20,000) - Solicitation
Receiving Stolen Property (Receive)(Over $250) - Solicitation
Receiving Stolen Property (Receive)(Over $2500) - Solicitation
Receiving Stolen Property (Retain)(Firearm) - Solicitation
Receiving Stolen Property (Retain)(Over $20,000) - Solicitation
Receiving Stolen Property (Retain)(Over $250) - Solicitation
Receiving Stolen Property (Retain)(Over $2500) - Solicitation
Receiving Stolen Property: $100 to $2500 - Conspiracy

Receiving Stolen Property: $100 to $2500 - Solicitation
Receiving Stolen Property: $100 to $2500
Falsely Obtaining Services (Over $250)
Falsely Obtaining Services (Over $2500)
Falsely Obtaining Services (Over $20,000) - Attempt
Falsely Obtaining Services (Over $2500) - Attempt
Falsely Obtaining Services (Over $20,000) - Conspiracy
Falsely Obtaining Services (Over $250) - Conspiracy
Falsely Obtaining Services (Over $2500) - Conspiracy
Falsely Obtaining Services: $100 to $2500 - Conspiracy
Falsely Obtaining Services (Over $20,000) - Solicitation
Falsely Obtaining Services (Over $250) - Solicitation
Falsely Obtaining Services (Over $2500) - Solicitation
Falsely Obtaining Services: $100 to $2500 - Solicitation
Falsely Obtaining Services: $100 to $2500
Disposing of Encumbered Property (Over $250)
Disposing of Encumbered Property (Over $2500)
Disposing of Encumbered Property (Over $20,000) - Attempt
Disposing of Encumbered Property (Over $2500) - Attempt
Disposing of Encumbered Property (Over $20,000) - Conspiracy
Disposing of Encumbered Property (Over $250) - Conspiracy
Disposing of Encumbered Property (Over $2500) - Conspiracy
Disposing of Encumbered Property: $100 to $2500 Conspiracy
Disposing of Encumbered Property (Over $20,000) - Solicitation
Disposing of Encumbered Property (Over $250) - Solicitation
Disposing of Encumbered Property (Over $2500) - Solicitation
Disposing of Encumbered Property: $100 to $2500 - Solicitation
Disposing of Encumbered Property: $100 to $2500
Shoplifting (Over $250)
Shoplifting (Over $2500)
Shoplifting (Over $20,000) - Attempt
Shoplifting (Over $2500) - Attempt
Shoplifting (Over $20,000) - Conspiracy
Shoplifting (Over $250) - Conspiracy
Shoplifting (Over $2500) - Conspiracy
Shoplifting $100 to $2500 - Conspiracy
Shoplifting (Over $20,000) - Solicitation
Shoplifting (Over $250) - Solicitation
Shoplifting (Over $2500) - Solicitation
Shoplifting $100 to $2500 - Solicitation
Shoplifting $100 to $2500
Theft of a Credit Card
Theft of a Credit Card - Conspiracy
Theft of a Credit Card - Solicitation
Fraudulent Receipt of a Credit Card
Fraudulent Transfer of a Credit Card
Fraudulent Receipt of a Credit Card - Conspiracy
Fraudulent Transfer of a Credit Card - Conspiracy
Fraudulent Receipt of a Credit Card - Solicitation
Fraudulent Transfer of a Credit Card - Solicitation
Dealing in Credit Cards of Another
Dealing in Credit Cards of Another - Attempt
Dealing in Credit Cards of Another - Conspiracy
Dealing in Credit Cards of Another - Solicitation
Forgery of a Credit Card
Forgery of a Credit Card - Conspiracy
Forgery of a Credit Card - Solicitation
Fraudulent Signing of Credit Cards or Sales Slips
Fraudulent Signing of Credit Cards or Sales Slips - Conspiracy
Fraudulent Signing of Credit Cards or Sales Slips - Solicitation
Fraudulent Use of Credit Card (Invalid/Revoked)
Fraudulent Use of Credit Card (Invalid/Revoked) - Conspiracy
Fraudulent Use of Credit Card (Invalid/Revoked) - Solicitation
Fraudulent Use of Credit Card (Without Consent)
Fraudulent Use of Credit Card (Without Consent) - Conspiracy
Fraudulent Use of Credit Card (Without Consent) - Solicitation
Fraudulent Use of Credit Card (Invalid/Revoked)(Over $300)
Fraudulent Use of Credit Card (Without Consent)(Over $300)
Fraudulent Use of Credit Card (Invalid/Revoked)(Over $300) - Att.
Fraudulent Use of Credit Card (Without Consent)(Over $300) - Att.
Fraudulent Use of Credit Card (Invalid/Revoked)(Over $300) - Con.
Fraudulent Use of Credit Card (Without Consent)(Over $300) - Con.
Fraudulent Use of Credit Card (Invalid/Revoked)(Over $300) - Sol.
Fraudulent Use of Credit Card (Without Consent)(Over $300) - Sol.
Fraudulent Acts by Merchants
Fraudulent Acts by Merchants (Over $300)
Fraudulent Acts by Merchants (Over $300) - Attempt
Fraudulent Acts by Merchants (Over $300) - Conspiracy
Fraudulent Acts by Merchants - Conspiracy
Fraudulent Acts by Merchants (Over $300) - Solicitation
Fraudulent Acts by Merchants - Solicitation
Possession of Four or More Incomplete Credit Cards
Possession of Four or More Incomplete Credit Cards - Conspiracy
Possession of Four or More Incomplete Credit Cards - Solicitation
Fraudulent Possession of Credit Card Machinery
Fraudulent Possession of Credit Card Machinery - Conspiracy
Fraudulent Possession of Credit Card Machinery - Solicitation
Unlawful Receipt of Property (Over $100)
Unlawful Receipt of Property (Over $100) - Conspiracy
Unlawful Receipt of Property (Over $100) - Solicitation
Unlawful Receipt of Property (Over $300)
Unlawful Receipt of Property (Over $300) - Attempt
Unlawful Receipt of Property (Over $300) - Conspiracy
Unlawful Receipt of Property (Over $300) - Solicitation
Obtaining Fraudulently Acquired Transportation Ticket

Obtaining Fraudulently Acquired Transportation Ticket - Conspir.
Obtaining Fraudulently Acquired Transportation Ticket - Solicit.
Fraudulent Acts to Obtain Rented Property (0ver $100)
Fraudulent Acts to Obtain Rented Property (Vehicle)
Fraudulent Acts to Retain Rented Property (0ver $100)
Fraudulent Acts to Retain Rented Property (Vehicle)
Fraudulent Acts to Obtain Rented Property (0ver $100) - Conspir.
Fraudulent Acts to Obtain Rented Property (Vehicle) - Conspiracy
Fraudulent Acts to Retain Rented Property (0ver $100) - Conspir.
Fraudulent Acts to Retain Rented Property (Vehicle) - Conspiracy
Fraudulent Acts to Obtain Rented Property (0ver $100) - Solicit.
Fraudulent Acts to Obtain Rented Property (Vehicle) - Solicitation
Fraudulent Acts to Retain Rented Property (0ver $100) - Solicit.
Fraudulent Acts to Retain Rented Property (Vehicle) - Solicit.
Fraudulent Refusal to Return Leased Property (0ver $100)
Fraudulent Refusal to Return Leased Property (Vehicle)
Fraudulent Refusal to Return Leased Property (0ver $100) - Consp.
Fraudulent Refusal to Return Leased Property (Vehicle) - Conspir.
Fraudulent Refusal to Return Leased Property (0ver $100) - Solic.
Fraudulent Refusal to Return Leased Property (Vehicle) - Solicit.
Arson (Over $100)
Arson (Over $100) - Conspiracy
Arson (Over $100) - Solicitation
Arson (Over $1000)
Arson (Over $1000) - Attempt
Arson (Over $1000) - Conspiracy
Arson (Over $1000) - Solicitation
Arson (Negligent)
Arson (Negligent) - Conspiracy
Arson (Negligent) - Solicitation
Unlawful Branding
Unlawful Branding - Conspiracy
Unlawful Branding - Solicitation
Transporting Stolen Livestock
Transporting Stolen Livestock - Conspiracy
Transporting Stolen Livestock - Solicitation
Dog Fighting
Dog Fighting - Conspiracy
Dog Fighting - Solicitation
Unlawful Tripping of an Equine (Maiming/Crippling/Death)
Unlawful Tripping of an Equine (Maiming/Crippling/Death) - Con.
Unlawful Tripping of an Equine (Maiming/Crippling/Death) - Sol.
Commercial Gambling (Profits of Gambling Place)
Commercial Gambling (Profits of Gambling Place) - Conspiracy
Commercial Gambling (Profits of Gambling Place) - Solicitation
Commercial Gambling (Handling Bets)
Commercial Gambling (Handling Bets) - Conspiracy
Commercial Gambling (Handling Bets) - Solicitation
Commercial Gambling (Possessing Betting Facilities)
Commercial Gambling (Possessing Betting Facilities) - Conspiracy
Commercial Gambling (Possessing Betting Facilities) - Solicit.
Bribery of Participant in a Contest
Bribery of Participant in a Contest - Conspiracy
Bribery of Participant in a Contest - Solicitation
Unlawfully Accepting Profits from Gambling
Unlawfully Accepting Profits from Gambling - Conspiracy
Unlawfully Accepting Profits from Gambling - Solicitation
Violation of Emergency Restrictions
Violation of Emergency Restrictions - Conspiracy
Violation of Emergency Restrictions - Solicitation
Dueling
Dueling - Conspiracy
Dueling - Solicitation
Use of Telephone to Harass (2nd Offense) - Conspiracy
Use of Telephone to Harass (2nd Offense) - Solicitation
Making a Bomb Scare
Making a Bomb Scare - Conspiracy
Making a Bomb Scare - Solicitation
Harboring or Aiding a Felon
Harboring or Aiding a Felon - Conspiracy
Harboring or Aiding a Felon - Solicitation
Tampering with Evidence
Tampering with Evidence - Conspiracy
Tampering with Evidence - Solicitation
Escape from Jail - Conspiracy
Escape from Jail - Solicitation
Escape from the Custody of a Peace Officer - Conspiracy
Escape from the Custody of a Peace Officer - Solicitation
Aggravated Escape from Custody of Children, Youth & Families Dept
Furnishing Drugs or Liquor to a Prisoner - Conspiracy
Furnishing Drugs or Liquor to a Prisoner - Solicitation
Bringing Contraband into a Prison - Attempt
Bringing Contraband into a Prison - Conspiracy
Bringing Contraband into a Prison - Solicitation
Bringing Contraband into a Jail - Conspiracy
Bringing Contraband into a Jail - Solicitation
Battery Upon a Peace Officer
Battery Upon a Peace Officer - Conspiracy
Battery Upon a Peace Officer - Solicitation
Aggravated Battery upon Peace Officer - Conspiracy
Aggravated Battery upon Peace Officer - Solicitation
Aggravated Battery Upon Peace Officer (GBI) - Attempt
Aggravated Battery Upon Peace Officer (GBI) - Conspiracy
Aggravated Battery Upon Peace Officer (Deadly Weapon) - Solicit.
Aggravated Battery Upon Peace Officer (GBI) - Solicitation

Assisting in Assault on Peace Officer
Assisting in Assault on Peace Officer - Conspiracy
Assisting in Assault on Peace Officer - Solicitation
Paying/Receiving Money for Service Not Rendered
Paying/Receiving Money for Service Not Rendered - Conspiracy
Paying/Receiving Money for Service Not Rendered - Solicitation
Making or Permitting False Public Voucher
Making or Permitting False Public Voucher - Conspiracy
Making or Permitting False Public Voucher - Solicitation
Unlawful Interest in a Public Contract (Over $50)
Unlawful Interest in a Public Contract (Over $50) - Conspiracy
Unlawful Interest in a Public Contract (Over $50) - Solicitation
Bribery of Public Officer or Employee
Bribery of Public Officer or Employee - Attempt
Bribery of Public Officer or Employee - Conspiracy
Bribery of Public Officer or Employee - Solicitation
Demanding/Receiving Bribe by Public Officer
Demanding/Receiving Bribe by Public Officer - Attempt
Demanding/Receiving Bribe by Public Officer - Conspiracy
Demanding/Receiving Bribe by Public Officer - Solicitation
Bribery of a Witness (Offers Bribe - Testimony)
Bribery of a Witness (Offers Bribe - Testimony) - Conspiracy
Bribery of a Witness (Offers Bribe - Testimony) - Solicitation
Bribery of a Witness (Threats - Testimony)
Bribery of a Witness (Threats - Testimony) - Conspiracy
Bribery of a Witness (Threats - Testimony) - Solicitation
Bribery of a Witness (Threats or Bribes - Reporting)
Bribery of a Witness (Threats or Bribes - Reporting) - Conspiracy
Bribery of a Witness (Threats or Bribes - Reporting) - Solicitat.
Bribery of a Witness (Retaliation - Property Damage)
Bribery of a Witness (Retaliation - Bodily Injury) - Conspiracy
Bribery of a Witness (Retaliation - Property Dam.) - Conspiracy
Bribery of a Witness (Retaliation - Bodily Injury) - Solicitation
Bribery of a Witness (Retaliation - Property Dam.) - Solicitation
Acceptance of a Bribe by a Witness
Acceptance of a Bribe by a Witness - Conspiracy
Acceptance of a Bribe by a Witness - Solicitation
Perjury
Perjury - Conspiracy
Perjury - Solicitation
Tampering with Public Records
Tampering with Public Records - Conspiracy
Tampering with Public Records - Solicitation
Aggravated Assault (Deadly Weapon) - Solicitation
Illegal Possession of Mercury
Illegal Possession of Mercury - Conspiracy
Illegal Possession of Mercury - Solicitation
Trafficking Controlled Substances (Possess w/ Intent) - Att
Trafficking Controlled Substances (Possess w/ Intent) - Con
Trafficking Controlled Substances (Possess w/ Intent) - Sol
Distribution of Marijuana to a Minor - Conspiracy
Distribution of Marijuana to a Minor - Solicitation
Possession of Marijuana with Intent to Distribute (2nd Offense)
Possession of Marijuana with Intent to Distribute (2nd) - Attempt
Possession of Marijuana with Intent to Distribute (2nd) - Consp.
Possession of Marijuana with Intent to Distribute (2nd) - Solicit
Possession of Marijuana (over 100#) w/Intent to Dist. - Attempt
Distribution of Marijuana Over 100# - Conspiracy
Possession of Marijuana (over 100#) w/Intent to Dist. - Conspir.
Distribution of Marijuana Over 100# - Solicitation
Possession of Marijuana (over 100#)w/Intent to Dist(2nd)-Attempt
Distribution of Marijuana Over 100# (2nd Offense) - Conspiracy
Possession of Marijuana (over 100#)w/Intent to Dist(2nd)-Consp.
Distribution of Marijuana Over 100# (2nd Offense) - Solicitation
Possession of Marijuana (over 100#)w/Intent to Dist(2nd)-Solicit.
Distribution of Marijuana - Conspiracy
Distribution of Marijuana - Solicitation
Distribution of Marijuana (2nd Offense)
Distribution of Marijuana (2nd Offense) - Conspiracy
Distribution of Marijuana (2nd Offense) - Solicitation
Distribution of Contr/Sub (Non-Narcotic Sch. I-IV) - Conspiracy
Distribution of Contr/Sub (Non-Narcotic Sch. I-IV) - Solicitation
Possession of Count. Amphetamines w/Intent to Distribute - Consp
Possession of Count. Amphetamines w/Intent to Distribute - Solict
Distribution of Counterfeit Contr/Sub (Sched. I-IV) - Conspiracy
Distribution of Counterfeit Contr/Sub (Sched. I-IV) - Solicit.
Possession of Marijuana (Eight Ounces or More)
Possession of Marijuana (Eight Ounces or More) - Conspiracy
Possession of Marijuana (Eight Ounces or More) - Solicitation
Possession of a Controlled Substance (Felony)
Possession of a Controlled Substance (Felony) - Conspiracy
Possession of a Controlled Substance (Felony) - Solicitation
Violation of Administrative Provision of Contr/Sub Act
Violation of Administrative Provision of Contr/Sub Act - Conspir
Violation of Administrative Provision of Contr/Sub Act - Solicit

Controlled Substances-Prohibited Acts(Fraud; Prescription Forgery)
Controlled Substances - Prohibited Acts - Conspiracy
Controlled Substances - Prohibited Acts - Solicitation
Unlawful Distribution of Contr/Sub by Registrant
Unlawful Distribution of Contr/Sub by Registrant - Conspiracy
Unlawful Distribution of Contr/Sub by Registrant - Solicitation
Unlawful Use of Contr/Sub Registration No.
Unlawful Use of Contr/Sub Registration No. - Conspiracy
Unlawful Use of Contr/Sub Registration No. - Solicitation
Fraudulently Obtaining a Contr/Substance
Fraudulently Obtaining a Contr/Substance - Conspiracy
Fraudulently Obtaining a Contr/Substance - Solicitation
Furnishing False Info on Contr/Sub Required Doc
Furnishing False Info on Contr/Sub Required Doc - Cons
Furnishing False Info on Contr/Sub Required Doc - Solicitation
Unlawful Use of Drug Company Trademark
Unlawful Use of Drug Company Trademark - Conspiracy
Unlawful Use of Drug Company Trademark - Solicitation
Delivering Drug Paraphernalia to a Minor - Conspiracy
Delivering Drug Paraphernalia to a Minor - Solicitation
Distribution of Anabolic Steroids
Possession of Anabolic Steroids with Intent to Distribute
Distribution of Anabolic Steroids - Conspiracy
Possession of Anabolic Steroids with Intent to Distribute - Con.
Distribution of Anabolic Steroids - Solicitation
Possession of Anabolic Steroids with Intent to Distribute - Sol.
Distribution of Anabolic Steroids (By Adult to a Minor) - Conspir
Distribution of Anabolic Steroids (By Adult to a Minor) - Solicit
Distribution of Imitation Controlled Substance
Manufacturing an Imitation Controlled Substance
Distribution of Imitation Controlled Substance - Conspiracy
Manufacturing an Imitation Controlled Substance - Conspiracy
Distribution of Imitation Controlled Substance - Solicitation
Manufacturing an Imitation Controlled Substance - Solicitation
Distribution of Imitation Controlled Substance to Minor - Conspir
Distribution of Imitation Controlled Substance to Minor - Solicit
Procuring Telecommunication Serv. w/o Paying (Over $100)
Procuring Telecommunication Serv. w/o Paying (Over $250)
Procuring Telecommunication Serv. w/o Paying (Over $2500)
Procuring Telecommunication Serv. w/o Paying (Over $2500) - Att
Procuring Telecommunication Serv. w/o Paying (Over $250) - Att.
Procuring Telecommunication Serv. w/o Paying (Over $250) - Con
Procuring Telecommunication Serv. w/o Paying (Over $2500) - Con
Procuring Telecommunication Serv. w/o Paying (Over $250) - Sol
Procuring Telecommunication Serv. w/o Paying (Over $2500) - Sol
Poss/Transfer Device to Defraud Tel Co (2nd Offense)
Poss/Transfer Device to Defraud Tel Co (2nd Offense) - Conspiracy
Poss/Transfer Device to Defraud Tel Co (2nd Offense) - Solicit.
Issuing a Worthless Check ($25 or More)
Issuing a Worthless Check ($25 or More) - Conspiracy
Issuing a Worthless Check ($25 or More) - Solicitation
Failure to Disclose Facts to Obtain Pub Asst (Over $250)
Failure to Disclose Facts to Obtain Pub Asst (Over $250) - Cons
Failure to Disclose Facts to Obtain Pub Asst (Over $250) - Solic
Failure to Disclose Facts to Obtain Pub Asst (Over $2500)
Failure to Disclose Facts to Obtain Pub Asst (Over $2500) - Att.
Failure to Disclose Facts to Obtain Pub Asst (Over $2500) - Cons
Failure to Disclose Facts to Obtain Pub Asst (Over $2500) - Solic
Failure to Disclose Facts to Obtain Pub Asst (Over $20,000) - Att
Failure to Disclose Facts to Obtain Pub Asst (Over $20,000) - Con
Failure to Disclose Facts to Obtain Pub Asst (Over $20,000) - Sol
Unlawful Use of Food Stamp ID Card (Over $250)
Unlawful Use of Medical ID Card (Over $250)
Unlawful Use of Food Stamp ID Card (Over $250) - Conspiracy
Unlawful Use of Medical ID Card (Over $250) - Conspiracy
Unlawful Use of Food Stamp ID Card (Over $250) - Solicitation
Unlawful Use of Medical ID Card (Over $250) - Solicitation
Unlawful Use of Food Stamp ID Card (Over $2500)
Unlawful Use of Medical ID Card (Over $2500)
Unlawful Use of Food Stamp ID Card (Over $2500) - Attempt
Unlawful Use of Medical ID Card (Over $2500) - Attempt
Unlawful Use of Food Stamp ID Card (Over $2500) - Conspiracy
Unlawful Use of Medical ID Card (Over $2500) - Conspiracy
Unlawful Use of Food Stamp ID Card (Over $2500) - Solicitation
Unlawful Use of Medical ID Card (Over $2500) - Solicitation
Unlawful Use of Food Stamp ID Card (Over $20,000) - Attempt
Unlawful Use of Medical ID Card (Over $20,000) - Attempt
Unlawful Use of Food Stamp ID Card (Over $20,000) - Conspiracy
Unlawful Use of Medical ID Card (Over $20,000) - Conspiracy

Unlawful Use of Food Stamp ID Card (Over $20,000) - Solicitation
Unlawful Use of Medical ID Card (Over $20,000) - Solicitation
Misappropriating Public Assistance (Over $250)
Misappropriating Public Assistance (Over $250) - Conspiracy
Misappropriating Public Assistance (Over $250) - Solicitation
Misappropriating Public Assistance (Over $2500)
Misappropriating Public Assistance (Over $2500) - Attempt
Misappropriating Public Assistance (Over $2500) - Conspiracy
Misappropriating Public Assistance (Over $2500) - Solicitation
Misappropriating Public Assistance (Over $20,000) - Attempt
Misappropriating Public Assistance (Over $20,000) - Conspiracy
Misappropriating Public Assistance (Over $20,000) - Solicitation
Misappropriating Public Assistance (ID Card)
Misappropriating Public Assistance (ID Card) - Conspiracy
Misappropriating Public Assistance (ID Card) - Solicitation
False Claim for Reimbursement
False Claim for Reimbursement - Conspiracy
False Claim for Reimbursement - Solicitation
Failure to Reimburse DHS (Over $250)
Failure to Reimburse DHS (Over $250) - Conspiracy
Failure to Reimburse DHS (Over $250) - Solicitation
Failure to Reimburse DHS (Over $2500)
Failure to Reimburse DHS (Over $2500) - Attempt
Failure to Reimburse DHS (Over $2500) - Conspiracy
Failure to Reimburse DHS (Over $2500) - Solicitation
Failure to Reimburse DHS (Over $20,000) - Attempt
Failure to Reimburse DHS (Over $20,000) - Conspiracy
Failure to Reimburse DHS (Over $20,000) - Solicitation
Soliciting or Receiving Illegal Kickback
Soliciting or Receiving Illegal Kickback - Conspiracy
Soliciting or Receiving Illegal Kickback - Solicitation
Offering or Paying Illegal Kickback
Offering or Paying Illegal Kickback - Conspiracy
Offering or Paying Illegal Kickback - Solicitation
Making Extortionate Extensions of Credit
Making Extortionate Extensions of Credit - Attempt
Making Extortionate Extensions of Credit - Conspiracy
Making Extortionate Extensions of Credit - Solicitation
Financing Extortionate Extensions of Credit
Financing Extortionate Extensions of Credit - Attempt
Financing Extortionate Extensions of Credit - Conspiracy
Financing Extortionate Extensions of Credit - Solicitation
Collection of Extensions of Credit by Extortion - Attempt
Collection of Extensions of Credit by Extortion - Conspiracy
Collection of Extensions of Credit by Extortion-Solicitation
Unauthorized Computer Access (Over $250)
Unauthorized Computer Access (Over $250) - Conspiracy
Unauthorized Computer Access (Over $250) - Solicitation
Unauthorized Computer Access (Over $2500)
Unauthorized Computer Access (Over $2500) - Attempt
Unauthorized Computer Access (Over $2500) - Conspiracy
Unauthorized Computer Access (Over $2500) - Solicitation
Unauthorized Computer Access (Over $20,000) - Conspiracy
Unauthorized Computer Access (Over $20,000) - Solicitation
Computer Abuse (Over $250)
Computer Abuse (Over $250) - Conspiracy
Computer Abuse (Over $250) - Solicitation
Computer Abuse (Over $2500)
Computer Abuse (Over $2500) - Attempt
Computer Abuse (Over $2500) - Solicitation
Computer Abuse (Over $20,000) - Conspiracy
Computer Abuse (Over $20,000) - Solicitation
Computer Abuse (Introducing False Data) - Conspiracy
Computer Abuse (Introducing False Data) - Solicitation
Unauthorized Computer Use (Over $100)
Unauthorized Computer Use (Over $250)
Unauthorized Computer Use (Over $250) - Conspiracy
Unauthorized Computer Use (Over $250) - Solicitation
Unauthorized Computer Use (Over $2500)
Unauthorized Computer Use (Over $2500) - Attempt
Unauthorized Computer Use (Over $2500) - Conspiracy
Unauthorized Computer Use (Over $2500) - Solicitation
Unauthorized Computer Use (Over $20,000) - Conspiracy
Unauthorized Computer Use (Over $20,000) - Solicitation
Abuse of a Resident (Physical or Great Psychological Harm)
Neglect of a Resident (Physical or Great Psychological Harm)
Exploitation of a Resident (Over $250)
Exploitation of a Resident (Over $250) - Conspiracy
Exploitation of a Resident (Over $250) - Solicitation
Exploitation of a Resident (Over $2500)
Exploitation of a Resident (Over $2500) - Attempt
Exploitation of a Resident (Over $2500) - Conspiracy
Exploitation of a Resident (Over $2500) - Solicitation
Exploitation of a Resident (Over $20,000) - Attempt
Exploitation of a Resident (Over $20,000) - Conspiracy
Exploitation of a Resident (Over $20,000) - Solicitation
Fraudulent Telemarketing (Over $250)
Fraudulent Telemarketing (Over $250) - Conspiracy
Fraudulent Telemarketing (Over $250) - Solicitation
Fraudulent Telemarketing (Over $2,500)
Fraudulent Telemarketing (Over $2,500) - Attempt
Fraudulent Telemarketing (Over $2,500) - Conspiracy
Fraudulent Telemarketing (Over $2,500) - Solicitation
Fraudulent Telemarketing (Over $20,000) - Attempt
Fraudulent Telemarketing (Over $20,000) - Conspiracy
Fraudulent Telemarketing (Over $20,000) - Solicitation
Failure to Appear on a Felony Charge
Failure to Appear on a Felony Charge - Conspiracy
Failure to Appear on a Felony Charge - Solicitation
Out of State Fugitive
Improper Disposition of District Court Money
Improper Disposition of District Court Money - Conspiracy
Improper Disposition of District Court Money - Solicitation
Secret Rebates - Motion Pictures
Secret Rebates - Motion Pictures - Conspiracy
Secret Rebates - Motion Pictures - Solicitation
Unlawful Pyramid Promotional Scheme
Unlawful Pyramid Promotional Scheme - Conspiracy
Unlawful Pyramid Promotional Scheme - Solicitation
Violation of Banking Act/Fraud

Violation of Banking Act/Fraud - Conspiracy
Violation of Banking Act/Fraud - Solicitation
Slander of Financial Institution
Slander of Financial Institution - Conspiracy
Slander of Financial Institution - Solicitation
Suppression of Evidence/Financial Institution - Solicitation
Disclosure of Confidential Information
Disclosure of Confidential Information - Conspiracy
Disclosure of Confidential Information - Solicitation
Sale of Unregistered Securities
Sale of Unregistered Securities - Conspiracy
Sale of Unregistered Securities - Solicitation
Securities Fraud
Securities Fraud - Conspiracy
Securities Fraud - Solicitation
Unlawful Use of an ATM Card
Unlawful Use of an ATM Card - Conspiracy
Unlawful Use of an ATM Card - Solicitation
Unlicensed Transaction of Mortgage Loan Business
Prohibited Mortgage Loan Charges
Prohibited Withholding or Escrowing of Loan Proceeds
False Statement
False Insurance Claims & Applications
False Insurance Claims & Applications - Conspiracy
False Insurance Claims & Applications - Solicitation
Influencing Horse Races - Conspiracy
Influencing Horse Races - Solicitation
Unlawful Sale of Alcoholic Beverage
Unlawful Sale of Alcoholic Beverage - Conspiracy
Unlawful Sale of Alcoholic Beverage - Solicitation
Unlawful Interference with Flight of Aircrafts
Unlawful Taking of a Motor Vehicle - Conspiracy
Unlawful Taking of a Motor Vehicle - Solicitation
Receiving/Transferring a Stolen Vehicle (Possession) - Conspiracy
Receiving/Transferring a Stolen Vehicle - Conspiracy
Receiving/Transferring a Stolen Vehicle (Possession) - Solicitatn
Receiving/Transferring a Stolen Vehicle - Solicitation
Altering or Changing Engine or Other Numbers
Altering or Changing Engine or Other Numbers - Conspiracy
Altering or Changing Engine or Other Numbers - Solicitation
Alteration or Forgery of a Driver's License
Alteration or Forgery of a Driver's License - Conspiracy
Alteration or Forgery of a Driver's License - Solicitation
Making a False Affidavit (Perjury)
Making a False Affidavit (Perjury) - Conspiracy
Making a False Affidavit (Perjury) - Solicitation
Leaving the Scene of an Accident (Great Bodily Harm or Death)
Leaving the Scene of an Accident (Death or GBI)
False Evidence of Title or Registration (Alter)
False Evidence of Title or Registration (Alter) - Conspiracy
False Evidence of Title or Registration (Alter) - Solicitation
False Evidence of Title or Registration (Forge)
False Evidence of Title or Registration (Forge) - Conspiracy
False Evidence of Title or Registration (Forge) - Solicitation
False Evidence of Title or Registration (Falsify)
False Evidence of Title or Registration (Falsify) - Conspiracy
False Evidence of Title or Registration (Falsify) - Solicitation
False Evidence of Title or Registration (Hold or Use)
False Evidence of Title or Registration (Hold or Use) - Conspir.
False Evidence of Title or Registration (Hold or Use) - Solicit.
DWI 4th or Subsequent (after 1/1/94)