



THE STATE OF NEW MEXICO

CONTINUING DISCLOSURE

**ANNUAL FINANCIAL INFORMATION FILING
FISCAL YEAR 2018**

**NEW MEXICO
STATE BOARD OF FINANCE**

January 2019

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ANNUAL FINANCIAL INFORMATION FILING

State Capital Program

State general fund balances and proceeds from General Obligation Bonds, Senior Severance Tax Bonds, Supplemental Severance Tax Bonds and Transportation Bonds are important sources of capital financing for the State. The following table summarizes the capital funding administered by the State Board of Finance (the “Board”) and certain other sources for Fiscal Year 2014 through Fiscal Year 2018.

TABLE 1
Principal Sources of Capital Project Funding
Fiscal Year Ended June 30
(Dollars in millions)

	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Proceeds from General Obligation Bonding Program⁽¹⁾					
General Obligation Bonds ⁽²⁾	\$ <u>0.0</u>	\$ <u>167.0</u>	\$ <u>0.0</u>	\$ <u>0.0</u>	\$ <u>174.3</u>
Subtotal	<u>0.0</u>	<u>167.0</u>	<u>0.0</u>	<u>0.0</u>	<u>174.3</u>
Proceeds from Severance Tax Bonding Program⁽¹⁾					
Severance Tax Bonds ⁽³⁾	339.7	0.0	293.1	51.0	222.5
Severance Tax Funding Notes ⁽⁴⁾	90.5	128.2	8.6	38.5	28.9
Supplemental Severance Tax Bonds	0.0	0.0	81.0	0.0	0.0
Supplemental Severance Tax Funding Notes ⁽⁴⁾	<u>175.2</u>	<u>214.5</u>	<u>127.3</u>	<u>120.4</u>	<u>139.2</u>
Subtotal	<u>605.4</u>	<u>342.7</u>	<u>510.0</u>	<u>209.9</u>	<u>390.6</u>
Proceeds From Other Sources					
Transportation Bonds	<u>70.1</u>	<u>0.0</u>	<u>0.0</u>	<u>0.0</u>	<u>0.0</u>
Subtotal	<u>70.1</u>	<u>0.0</u>	<u>0.0</u>	<u>0.0</u>	<u>0.0</u>
Total ⁽⁵⁾	<u>\$675.5</u>	<u>\$509.7</u>	<u>\$510.0</u>	<u>\$209.9</u>	<u>\$565.0</u>

⁽¹⁾ Dollar amounts from State Board of Finance funding programs reflect net proceeds available for capital expenditure. Amounts vary annually by legislative action and the timing of bond closings.

⁽²⁾ Fiscal Year 2017 reflects no general obligation proceeds because the 2017A General Obligation Bonds were issued in August 2017 (Fiscal Year 2018).

⁽³⁾ Severance Tax Bonds Series 2017A in the amount of \$69,470,000 were not issued in Fiscal Year 2017 as planned; instead the bonds were issued in August 2017 (Fiscal Year 2018).

⁽⁴⁾ The Board issues Senior Funding Notes and Supplemental Funding Notes to fund authorized projects. The notes are sold to the State Treasurer and retired within the same fiscal year.

⁽⁵⁾ Totals may not add due to rounding.

Source: New Mexico State Board of Finance and the New Mexico Finance Authority

In addition to the General Obligation Bonding Program, the Severance Tax Bonding Program and the Supplemental Severance Tax Bonding Program, each issued and administered by the Board, there are a number of other sources of funds for capital projects throughout the State. These other sources of funding include surplus general fund appropriations and proceeds of bonds issued by, among others, the New Mexico Finance Authority, the State Transportation Commission and state educational institutions.

The New Mexico Finance Authority (the “Finance Authority”) was created by the State legislature in 1992 to assist qualified governmental entities in financing capital equipment and infrastructure projects. The Finance Authority is a state instrumentality governed by a board of directors and is not subject to the direct supervision or control of any other board, bureau, department or agency of the State.

General Obligation Bonds

Sections 7 and 8 of Article IX of the State Constitution limit the power of State officials to incur general obligation indebtedness in the following ways:

- (a) The State may borrow money not exceeding the sum of two hundred thousand dollars (\$200,000) in the aggregate to meet casual deficits or failure in revenue, or for necessary expenses.
- (b) Other debt may be contracted by or on behalf of the State only when authorized by law for some specified work or object. Such a law takes effect only after being submitted to the qualified electors of the State and having received a majority of all votes cast thereon at a general election. No debt may be created if the total indebtedness of the State, exclusive of the debts of the territory and several counties thereof assumed by the State, would thereby be made to exceed 1% of the assessed valuation of all property subject to taxation in the State, as shown by the last preceding general assessment.
- (c) The State may contract debts to suppress insurrection and to provide for the public defense.

Outstanding and Additional Parity General Obligation Bonds

The principal amounts of outstanding General Obligation Bonds, as of December 31, 2018, are shown in Table 2.

TABLE 2
Outstanding General Obligation Bonds

Series	Principal Outstanding
Series 2009	\$ 24,650,000
Series 2011	6,230,000
Series 2015	106,670,000
Series 2017A	136,225,000
Series 2017B	<u>137,750,000</u>
Total	<u>\$411,525,000</u>

Source: New Mexico State Board of Finance

Future debt payments, by fiscal year, on General Obligation Bonds outstanding, as of December 31, 2018 are shown in Table 3.

**TABLE 3
Future General Obligation Bond Debt Service**

Fiscal Year	Principal	Interest	Annual Total
2019	\$ 60,600,000	\$10,256,975	\$ 70,856,975
2020	38,235,000	17,503,900	55,738,900
2021	55,270,000	15,612,900	70,882,900
2022	56,455,000	12,871,000	69,326,000
2023	60,005,000	10,048,250	70,053,250
2024	48,435,000	7,048,000	55,483,000
2025	51,650,000	4,626,250	56,276,250
2026	19,625,000	2,043,750	21,668,750
2027	<u>21,250,000</u>	<u>1,062,500</u>	<u>22,312,500</u>
Total ⁽¹⁾	<u>\$411,525,000</u>	<u>\$81,073,525</u>	<u>\$492,598,525</u>

⁽¹⁾Figures may not add due to rounding.
Source: New Mexico State Board of Finance

Voters must approve the issuance of additional General Obligation Bonds, other than for refunding purposes, and the levy of additional ad valorem taxes. Any such additional General Obligation Bonds may be issued on a parity with, or subordinate to, all outstanding General Obligation Bonds.

Calculation of 1% Bonding Limitations

Net taxable value as of December 31, 2018.....	\$60,698,948,671
General Obligation Bond limitation at 1% of net taxable value.....	\$606,989,486.71
Total General Obligation Bonds outstanding as of December 31, 2018.....	\$411,525,000.00
Ratio of total debt to net taxable value	0.678%

Source: Local Government Division and Fiscal Strategies Group

Underlying General Obligation Bonds

The following table presents information on county, city, local and public school district debt outstanding as of June 30, 2018. The table does not include debt of special districts or community colleges.

Certain Underlying General Obligation Debt

Counties.....	\$286,255,490
Cities.....	\$504,910,389
Schools	\$2,294,143,000

Source: New Mexico Department of Finance and Administration, Local Government Division and New Mexico Public Education Department

Severance Tax Bonds

The Severance Tax Bonding Act, Sections 7-27-1 to 7-27-27 NMSA 1978, as amended, permits the Board to issue two categories of bonds for which the money in the Severance Tax Bonding Fund (the “Bonding Fund”) is pledged for their retirement. Those bonds are referred to in the Severance Tax Bonding Act as “New Mexico Severance Tax Bonds” and as “New Mexico Supplemental Severance Tax Bonds” but,

for clarity, are referred to herein as “Senior Severance Tax Bonds” and “Supplemental Severance Tax Bonds,” respectively. Where appropriate, Senior Severance Tax Bonds and Supplemental Severance Tax Bonds are collectively referred to herein as “Severance Tax Bonds.”

The Board is prohibited by statute from issuing Senior Severance Tax Bonds and short-term Senior Severance Tax Funding Notes (“Senior Funding Notes”) unless the aggregate amount of total Senior Severance Tax Bonds and Senior Funding Notes outstanding, after giving effect to the proposed issuance, can be serviced with not more than the following percentages of the annual deposits into the Bonding Fund, as determined by the lesser of the deposits during the preceding fiscal year or the deposits during the current fiscal year, as estimated by the Board of Finance Division of the Department of Finance and Administration (the “Division”):

- (1) For fiscal year 2018, 48.2 %; and
- (2) For fiscal year 2019 and subsequent fiscal years, 47.6%.

The Board is prohibited by statute from issuing Supplemental Severance Tax Bonds with a term that extends beyond the fiscal year in which they are issued unless the aggregate amount of Senior Severance Tax Bonds and Supplemental Severance Tax Bonds outstanding, after giving effect to the proposed issuance, can be serviced with not more than the following percentages of the annual deposits into the Bonding Fund, as determined by the lesser of the deposits during the preceding fiscal year or the deposits during the current fiscal year, as estimated by the Division:

- (1) For fiscal year 2018, 60.7%; and
- (2) For fiscal year 2019 and subsequent fiscal years, 60.1%.

In addition, short-term Supplemental Severance Tax Funding Notes (“Supplemental Funding Notes”) may be issued if the debt service on such Supplemental Funding Notes, when added to the debt service previously paid or scheduled to be paid during that fiscal year on Senior Severance Tax Bonds, Senior Funding Notes and Supplemental Severance Tax Bonds does not exceed the following percentages of the lesser of the deposits in the Bonding Fund during the preceding fiscal year or the deposits into the Bonding Fund during the current fiscal year, as estimated by the Division:

- (1) For fiscal year 2018, 93.2%;
- (2) For fiscal year 2019, 91.0%;
- (3) For fiscal year 2020, 89.4%;
- (4) For fiscal year 2021, 87.8%; and
- (5) For fiscal year 2022 and subsequent fiscal years, 86.2%.

The Senior Severance Tax Bonds and Senior Funding Notes fund a wide variety of capital projects, while Supplemental Severance Tax Bonds and Supplemental Funding Notes are earmarked for capital projects for public education. The Board has authority to issue Supplemental Severance Tax Bonds for public school projects in amounts certified to the Board from time to time by the Public School Capital Outlay Council of the State. During fiscal years 2018 through 2022, certain public school capital expenditures, including instructional materials and school bus transportation, will be funded via the issuance of Supplemental Severance Tax Bonds as certified by the Public Education Department. The lien of the pledge of such Supplemental Severance Tax Bonds (including Supplemental Funding Notes) is subordinate to any outstanding Senior Severance Tax Bonds.

Section 7-27-8 NMSA 1978 requires that on each December 31 and each June 30 the State Treasurer shall transfer to the Severance Tax Permanent Fund all money in the Bonding Fund except the

amount necessary to meet all principal and interest payments on bonds payable from the Bonding Fund on the next two ensuing semiannual payment dates.

In 2014, the Board filed a voluntary material event notice (the “Voluntary Disclosure”) with the Municipal Securities Rulemaking Board’s Electronic Municipal Market Access (“EMMA”) system, available on the Internet at <http://emma.msrb.org>, in connection with the State’s Severance Tax Note, Series 2014S-A and Supplemental Severance Tax Note, Series 2014S-B (collectively, the “2014S Notes”). The Voluntary Disclosure related to the sizing of the 2014S Notes in excess of the amount permitted by State statute as a result of an accounting oversight. This resulted in an underpayment on June 30, 2014 of a corresponding amount from the Severance Tax Bonding Fund to the Severance Tax Permanent Fund. As noted in the Voluntary Disclosure, upon discovering this oversight, in September 2014 Board staff directed the State Treasurer to transfer the required amount from the Severance Tax Bonding Fund to the Severance Tax Permanent Fund to correct the underpayment. The Board subsequently issued additional short-term notes in December of 2014, which accounted for the September payment made to the Severance Tax Permanent Fund.

Outstanding and Additional Senior Severance Tax Bonds

The principal amounts of outstanding Senior Severance Tax Bonds, as of December 31, 2018 are shown in Table 4.

TABLE 4
Outstanding Senior Severance Tax Bonds

Series	Principal Outstanding
Severance Tax Bonds, Series 2009A	\$ 18,600,000
Severance Tax Bonds, Series 2010A	31,570,000
Severance Tax Bonds, Series 2011A-1	10,635,000
Severance Tax Bonds, Series 2012A	29,600,000
Severance Tax Bonds, Series 2014A	15,580,000
Severance Tax Bonds, Series 2015A	110,215,000
Severance Tax Bonds, Series 2016A	78,750,000
Severance Tax Bonds, Refunding Series 2016B	181,395,000
Taxable Severance Tax Bonds, Series 2016C	27,325,000
Severance Tax Bonds, Series 2016D	26,725,000
Taxable Severance Tax Bonds, Series 2016E	16,685,000
Severance Tax Bonds, Series 2017	67,945,000
Severance Tax Bonds, Series 2018A	<u>112,560,000</u>
Total	<u>\$737,685,000</u>

Source: New Mexico State Board of Finance

Future payments, by fiscal year, on outstanding Senior Severance Tax Bonds, as of December 31, 2018, are shown in Table 5.

TABLE 5
Future Senior Severance Tax Bond Debt Service ⁽¹⁾

Fiscal Year	Principal	Interest	Annual Total
2019	--	\$ 16,815,240	\$ 16,815,240
2020	\$115,980,000	30,989,297	146,969,297
2021	109,940,000	26,197,948	136,137,948
2022	101,670,000	21,747,299	123,417,299
2023	97,305,000	17,300,275	114,605,275
2024	89,970,000	12,993,550	102,963,550
2025	74,865,000	9,166,625	84,031,625
2026	59,750,000	5,904,000	65,654,000
2027	43,380,000	3,325,750	46,705,750
2028	29,405,000	1,506,125	30,911,125
2029	<u>15,420,000</u>	<u>385,500</u>	<u>15,805,500</u>
Total	<u>\$737,685,000</u>	<u>\$146,331,609</u>	<u>\$884,016,609</u>

⁽¹⁾ Figures may not add due to rounding.
Source: New Mexico State Board of Finance

Outstanding Supplemental Severance Tax Bonds

The principal amounts of Supplemental Severance Tax Bonds that are outstanding, as of December 31, 2018, are shown in Table 6.

TABLE 6
Outstanding Supplemental Severance Tax Bonds

Series	Outstanding Principal Amount
Supplemental Severance Tax Bonds, Series 2010B	\$22,110,000
Supplemental Severance Tax Bonds, Series 2015B	<u>54,575,000</u>
Total	<u>\$76,685,000</u>

Source: New Mexico State Board of Finance

The future fiscal year debt payments on outstanding Supplemental Severance Tax Bonds, as of December 31, 2018, are shown in Table 7.

TABLE 7
Future Supplemental Severance Tax Bond Debt Service ⁽¹⁾

Fiscal Year	Principal	Interest	Annual Total
2019	--	\$ 1,860,900	\$ 1,860,900
2020	\$18,145,000	3,268,175	21,413,175
2021	18,175,000	2,416,400	20,591,400
2022	7,285,000	1,836,125	9,121,125
2023	7,660,000	1,462,500	9,122,500
2024	8,055,000	1,069,625	9,124,625
2025	8,465,000	656,625	9,121,625
2026	<u>8,900,000</u>	<u>222,500</u>	<u>9,122,500</u>
Total	<u>\$76,685,000</u>	<u>\$12,792,850</u>	<u>\$89,477,850</u>

⁽¹⁾ Figures may not add due to rounding.
Source: *New Mexico State Board of Finance*

Tax Revenue Anticipation Notes

The State has issued, and expects to issue from time to time, Tax Revenue Anticipation Notes (“TRAN”). The TRAN are not general obligations of the State. The purpose of the TRAN is to fund a portion of the State’s cash flow needs during the fiscal year in which the TRAN are sold. The State Treasurer’s Office has not issued TRAN since Fiscal Year 2011.

Severance Tax Bonding Fund and Debt Service Requirements

Severance tax receipts contributed 97.29% of total revenue to the Bonding Fund in Fiscal Year 2018, with the remainder attributable to interest earnings and reversions. Severance taxes are almost entirely attributable to natural gas, crude oil and coal sales. Natural gas and crude oil together accounted for 95.81% of total Fiscal Year 2018 severance tax receipts as shown in Table 8. This percentage is calculated net of Intergovernmental Tax Credits.

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TABLE 8
Severance Tax Bonding Fund
Receipts, Disbursements and Transfers
(Dollars in thousands)

	Fiscal Year Ended June 30 ⁽¹⁾⁽²⁾				
	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Beginning Balance	\$142,806	\$ 19,572	\$152,471	\$161,270	\$196,169
Receipts:					
Taxes:					
Oil and Gas Severance Tax	518,371	474,533	289,063	327,403	447,411
Other Minerals Severance Taxes	<u>12,297</u>	<u>11,506</u>	<u>10,102</u>	<u>8,334</u>	<u>6,926</u>
Total Severance Taxes ⁽³⁾	<u>530,668</u>	<u>486,039</u>	<u>299,165</u>	<u>335,737</u>	<u>454,337</u>
Other Income:					
Interest on Investments	5,845	5,035	9,292	9,716	10,788
Other financing sources	<u>4,706</u>	<u>8,435</u>	<u>1,483</u>	<u>9,432</u> ⁽⁴⁾	<u>1,870</u>
Total Other Income	<u>10,551</u>	<u>13,470</u>	<u>10,775</u>	<u>19,148</u>	<u>12,658</u>
Total Receipts	<u>541,219</u>	<u>499,509</u>	<u>309,940</u>	<u>354,885</u>	<u>466,995</u>
Disbursements:					
Senior Bond Debt Service	246,999 ⁽⁵⁾	16,795	142,085	141,063	142,160
Senior Short-term Obligations ⁽⁶⁾	90,545	128,217	8,615	38,466	28,891
Supplemental Bond Debt Service	28,084 ⁽⁷⁾	1,507	13,842	19,026	20,474
Supplemental Short-term Obligations ⁽⁶⁾	175,161	214,472	127,290	120,443	139,224
Costs of Issuance and Other Charges	<u>(1,331)</u> ⁽⁸⁾	<u>639</u>	<u>841</u>	<u>987</u>	<u>580</u>
Total Disbursements	<u>539,458</u>	<u>361,630</u>	<u>292,673</u>	<u>319,985</u>	<u>331,330</u>
Transfers:					
To Severance Tax Permanent Fund	<u>124,996</u>	<u>4,980</u>	<u>8,468</u>	--	<u>117,027</u>
Total Transfers	<u>124,996</u>	<u>4,980</u>	<u>8,468</u>	--	<u>117,027</u>
Ending Balance, June 30	<u>\$ 19,571</u>	<u>\$ 152,471</u>	<u>\$ 161,270</u>	<u>\$ 196,170</u>	<u>\$ 214,808</u>

⁽¹⁾ All receipts, expenditures and balances exclude amounts in rebate accounts retained for potential arbitrage rebates.

⁽²⁾ Proceeds and expenditures attributable to refunding bonds are excluded from this table because such proceeds and expenditures are reserved for payments on appropriate refunding bonds and are not available for debt service payments on other Severance Tax Bonds.

⁽³⁾ Reflects severance taxes collected and accrued on a cash basis. Effective July 1, 2017, the State of New Mexico began accounting for such receipts on a modified accrual basis. All severance tax collections in this official statement are shown on a cash basis.

⁽⁴⁾ Includes \$3,619,456.20 of reversions from Capital Outlay projects that did not expend the funding by the reversion date of June 30, 2017.

⁽⁵⁾ Includes \$120.6 million July 1, 2014 principal and interest payment on Severance Tax Bonds that was paid on June 27, 2014.

⁽⁶⁾ The Board issues short-term Severance Tax Funding Notes and Supplemental Severance Tax Funding Notes to fund the authorized projects. The notes are sold to the State Treasurer and retired within the same fiscal year.

⁽⁷⁾ Includes \$12.5 million July 1, 2014 principal and interest payment on Supplemental Severance Tax Bonds that was paid on June 27, 2014.

⁽⁸⁾ Fiscal Year 2013 included \$2.2 million that was incorrectly debited a second time in July 2012 for the August 2011 arbitrage rebate payment made to the Internal Revenue Service as part of the State Treasurer's Fiscal Year 2012 audit adjustments. Fiscal Year 2014 reflects reversal of this error in November 2013.

Source: New Mexico State Board of Finance based on the Statewide Human Resources, Accounting, and Management Reporting System (the "SHARE System")

Crude oil and natural gas prices increased during Fiscal Year 2018, increasing revenue inflows to the Severance Tax Bonding Fund. Expected prices in future years also went up slightly, increasing future expected revenue inflows. In response to these changes, severance tax bonding capacity has been increased. The coverage ratio of debt service is not expected to fall below 2x in any future year due to several mitigating factors, including (1) the legal coverage test, which now limits aggregate long-term bond issuance to an amount so that maximum future debt service in any year can be serviced with no more than the lesser of 47.6% of bonding fund revenue in the prior or current fiscal year, (2) the historical practice of the State to limit long-term bond issuance with respect to available capacity under such test and (3) the practice of structuring debt service on a level debt service basis with a maximum maturity of 10 years, such that aggregate debt service declines over time. As a result, most of the impact of higher revenue will be realized in the form of higher amounts available through the State's issuance of very short-term bonds that effectively utilize the revenues on a cash basis.

Table 9 shows projected coverage ratios for outstanding Severance Tax Bonds as of December 31, 2018. The severance tax revenue outlook is prepared by the Department of Finance and Administration (the

“DFA”) using analysis by the Consensus Revenue Estimating Group, which includes economists from both the Legislative and Executive branches of New Mexico government, as well as forecasts by the U.S. Energy Information Administration, the IHS Global Insight and Moody’s Analytics forecasting services and public information about NYMEX futures contracts. The DFA’s December 2018 figures estimated oil prices at \$50.89 per barrel for Fiscal Year 2019, \$49.00 in Fiscal Year 2020 and remaining flat at \$50 Fiscal Year 2021 and beyond. The DFA’s December 2018 figures estimated natural gas prices at \$3.54 mcf for Fiscal Year 2019, \$3.14 for Fiscal Year 2020 and \$3.00 for Fiscal Year 2021 and remaining flat at \$3.00 in subsequent fiscal years. Global oil and gas prices continue to experience significant market volatility. Accordingly, revenue projections are subject to continuing review.

TABLE 9
State of New Mexico Severance Tax Bonds
Projected Cash Receipts, Debt Service Requirements and Coverage

Fiscal Year Ending June 30	Projected STBF Revenues	Scheduled Senior Debt Service⁽¹⁾⁽²⁾	Projected Senior Debt Service Coverage	Scheduled Supplemental Debt Service⁽¹⁾⁽²⁾	Projected Supplemental Coverage
2019	\$562,853,094	\$145,381,420	3.87x	\$21,141,675	3.38x
2020	625,238,180	146,969,298	4.25x	21,413,175	3.71x
2021	649,733,930	136,137,948	4.77x	20,591,400	4.15x
2022	671,812,547	123,417,299	5.44x	9,121,125	5.07x
2023	670,712,813	114,605,275	5.85x	9,122,500	5.42x
2024	626,519,916	102,963,550	6.08x	9,124,625	5.59x
2025	585,168,072	84,031,625	6.96x	9,121,625	6.28x
2026	546,480,434	65,654,000	8.32x	9,122,500	7.31x
2027	510,290,965	46,705,750	10.93x	--	--
2028	484,104,209	30,911,125	15.66x	--	--

⁽¹⁾ Excludes debt service on refunded bonds which will be payable from escrowed securities and severance and supplemental severance tax debt obligations sold to the State Treasurer which are retired within the same fiscal year.

⁽²⁾ Scheduled Senior Debt Service and Scheduled Supplemental Debt Service as of December 31, 2018; all other dollar amounts reflect projections as of December 2018.

Sources: *New Mexico State Board of Finance and Fiscal Strategies Group*

Investments

Funds on deposit in the Bonding Fund are invested by the State Treasurer at the direction and approval of the Board, pursuant to the State Treasurer’s Investment Policy (“Investment Policy”), adopted on December 19, 2017. Investments are made in securities, which are at the time legal investments of the State, and no such investment or deposit shall violate any applicable restrictions imposed by the Tax Code (defined below) and applicable Treasury Department regulations relating to the market price and the existence of an established market.

Except for funds deposited into the Rebate Fund for any bond series (defined in the Bond Resolution), net interest earned on the amounts on deposit in the Debt Service Account for those bonds shall be retained therein, and net interest earned on amounts on deposit in the Project Fund for those bonds shall be credited to the Debt Service Account for those bonds and applied to the payment of principal and interest on the bonds next becoming due. Any net loss, after applying any earnings in that account or fund to the loss, resulting from any investment shall be charged to the applicable account from which such investment was made.

Severance Tax Collections and Reporting

Operators, purchasers and working interest owners are required to submit monthly reports to the Taxation and Revenue Department (the “TRD”) showing the total value, volume and kind of products sold from every production unit each month. Taxes must be paid at the same time and are due 55 days after the month of production. Each production report must be accompanied by a company identification number, which facilitates automated processing of return information. Production and associated tax liability are reported by “production unit” and a designation for a well or group of wells that is assigned by the TRD based on the master operation, property name identification and pool. A suffix is added to the production unit number to designate the specific land type and taxing authority, including county, school district and municipality. During calendar year 2018, the TRD received an average of 446 oil and natural gas returns per month containing an average of 113,484 lines of reported tax detail from production units in the State.

Complete reporting forms must be mailed or delivered, or their information electronically transmitted, on or before the 25th day of the second month after the calendar month for which the report is required. Taxpayers whose total tax liability for the month (including the oil and gas emergency school tax, the oil and gas conservation tax and the oil and gas ad valorem tax, as well as the oil and gas severance tax) exceeds \$25,000 must provide payment by automated clearinghouse or by wire transfer on or before the due date. Taxpayers who fail to report or pay in a timely fashion are assessed interest at the rate established for individuals under Internal Revenue Code Section 6621 computed on a daily basis beginning the day after the due date and continuing until the date the tax is reported or paid. A penalty is assessed, at a rate of 2% per month, up to a maximum of 20% of the tax due, when a taxpayer fails to pay any tax or file any report by the due date because of negligence or disregard of rules and regulations.

The State maintains an automated tax database system, which previously had been under the ONGARD (Oil and Natural Gas Administration and Revenue Database) system and now resides in the GenTax system. TRD integrated the collective oil and gas severance taxes (including the natural gas processors tax) into the GenTax system in March 2018. With the inclusion of oil and gas taxes, GenTax now manages 29 tax programs with consistent business processes. Tax returns are pre-screened to insure quality and completeness before acceptance by TRD, which expedites distributions to correct beneficiaries. Oil and gas taxpayers have increased electronic management of their account activity through the Taxpayer Access Point (TAP), which allows for immediate posting of returns and amendments and report access of how payments are allocated. Some ONGARD functions remain at the State Land Office in the processing of royalty payments due to the State.

Severance taxes received by the TRD are deposited into the Extraction Tax Suspense Fund. Using the GenTax system, the TRD reconciles monthly information reports with the payments received to identify the appropriate amounts to distribute to each tax beneficiary. Oil and gas severance tax amounts that have been reconciled and as to which TRD has determined no substantive risk of protest or litigation is present are then transferred monthly to the Bonding Fund.

TABLE 10
New Mexico Oil, Natural Gas and CO2 Subject to Taxation

	Fiscal Years Ended June 30				
	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Oil					
Sales Volume (million barrels)	113.5	141.4	146.6	153.0	204.4
Value (millions)	\$10,795	\$8,580	\$5,562	\$6,885	\$11,252
Average Price (per barrel)	\$95.13	\$60.67	\$37.94	\$45.00	\$55.05
Natural Gas ⁽¹⁾					
Sales Volume (bcf)	1,186	1,185	1,173	1,220	1,361
Value (millions)	\$6,086	\$4,436	\$2,851	\$3,973	\$4,723
Average Price (per mcf)	\$5.13	\$3.78	\$2.43	\$3.26	\$3.47
CO2					
Sales Volume (bcf)	107.3	99.6	95.4	95.2	86.6
Value (millions)	\$158.1	\$123.1	\$86.24	\$89.17	\$88.3
Average Price (per mcf)	\$1.47	\$1.24	\$0.90	\$0.94	\$1.02

⁽¹⁾ Fiscal year 2018 natural gas sales volume, value and average price are estimates based on 2018 fiscal year tax revenue.

Source: *New Mexico Taxation and Revenue Department, Tax Analysis, Research and Statistics Office (GenTax, sales month basis as of November 2018)*

Severance Taxes on Oil, Natural Gas and Carbon Dioxide

The State collects taxes on the severance and sale of oil, natural gas and carbon dioxide (“CO2”). Table 11 summarizes the history of statutory tax rates imposed on natural gas, oil and CO2. Tax rates are set by statute, Section 7-29-4 NMSA 1978, and are levied on the volume and/or value of product sold. With the exceptions noted below, tax rates have been imposed on an ad valorem basis, with deductions allowed for royalties paid to governments and also for certain expenses of transporting and processing products downstream of the production facility.

TABLE 11
History of Severance Tax Rates on Oil, Natural Gas and Carbon Dioxide

Year of Statutory Change	Natural Gas	Oil	Carbon Dioxide
1959	2.500%	2.500%	--
1974	3.750%	3.750%	--
1977	\$0.050/mcf + surtax	\$0.450/bbl + surtax	--
1980	\$0.087/mcf + surtax	3.750%	--
1987	3.750%	3.750%	3.750%

Source: *New Mexico Department of Finance and Administration*

Oil and Natural Gas Incentives

Although the State offers reduced severance tax rates for several categories of production, prices are above the threshold level, so none of these incentives are presently applicable. Table 12 summarizes incentive tax rates applying to various categories of production as of Fiscal Year 2018.

TABLE 12
Oil and Natural Gas Tax Incentive Programs

	Incentive Tax Rate	Threshold Price Below Which Incentive Rate Applies	Qualified Production as a Percent of Fiscal Year 2018 Total ⁽¹⁾
Production Restoration Project	0.00% ⁽²⁾	\$24.00 per barrel ⁽³⁾	0.0% Oil 0.0% Natural Gas
Well workover wells	2.45%	\$24.00 per barrel ⁽³⁾	0.0% Oil 0.0% Natural Gas
Stripper wells	1.88%	\$ 1.15 per mcf-Gas ⁽⁴⁾	0.0% Oil
	2.81%	\$15.00 per barrel-Oil ⁽⁴⁾	0.0% Natural Gas
Enhanced oil recovery	1.88%	\$ 1.35 per mcf-Gas ⁽⁴⁾	0.0% Oil
		\$18.00 per barrel-Oil ⁽³⁾	0.0% Natural Gas
		\$28.00 per barrel ⁽²⁾	0.0% Oil

⁽¹⁾ No oil or natural gas volumes are expected to qualify for these incentives during the period because average taxable value exceeds the threshold levels.

⁽²⁾ The incentive rate applies for 10 years after the restoration project is completed. Each year's production is tested against the threshold price.

⁽³⁾ Twelve-month average price for West Texas Intermediate crude oil as reported on Oil Postings for last day of each month.

⁽⁴⁾ Average annual taxable value of natural gas or oil sold in New Mexico during the preceding calendar year.

Source: Sections 7-29A and 7-29B NMSA 1978

Severance Tax on Indian Land

The State can tax non-Indian oil and natural gas production on tribal land, according to United States Supreme Court precedent in *Cotton Petroleum Company v. State of New Mexico*, 490 U.S. 163, 104 L. Ed. 2d 209, 109 S. Ct. 1968 (1989). The State's authority to impose severance taxes on non-Indian oil and natural gas production on tribal land was upheld by the United States District Court in New Mexico in *Jicarilla Apache Tribe v. New Mexico Taxation and Revenue Department*, No. USDC 87-922. In 2009, the United States District Court for the District of New Mexico held that the State may not impose severance taxes on non-tribal operators extracting oil and natural gas on the tribal land of the Ute Mountain Ute Tribe. *Ute Mountain Ute Tribe v. Homans*, 775 F. Supp. 2d 1259 (D.N.M. 2009) (Parker, J.). The Tenth Circuit Court of Appeals overturned the district court opinion and held that the State severance taxes are not preempted by federal law because, among other things, the State had asserted sufficient justification for imposing the taxes. *Ute Mountain Ute Tribe v. Rodriguez*, 660 F.3d 1177 (10th Cir. 2011). The Ute Mountain Ute Tribe petitioned for an en banc review, which the court denied on September 12, 2011. The United States Supreme Court denied the Ute Mountain Ute Tribe's petition for a writ of certiorari on February 21, 2012. *Ute Mountain Ute Tribe v. Padilla*, 132 S.Ct. 1557 (2012).

Aggregate data reporting accessible on the TRD Taxpayer Access Point (TAP) website based on oil and gas tax return data indicates that natural gas production and crude oil production on Indian land was approximately 3.7% and 1.2%, respectively, of total statewide production in Fiscal Year 2018. The TRD estimates that oil and natural gas production on Indian land generated \$7.6 million in severance tax revenues to the State in the production months corresponding to Fiscal Year 2018. On December 30, 2014, the Navajo

Nation completed the purchase of the Navajo Mine. As a result, there has not been any production reported to the TRD since such purchase. No potash, copper or carbon dioxide (CO₂) is produced on Indian land.

Section 7-29C-1 NMSA 1978, enacted by the 1995 Legislature, authorized a credit against state production and property taxes for similar taxes imposed by tribal governments. The credit applies to crude oil and natural gas from new wells drilled on or after July 1, 1995 on land within Indian reservation boundaries on March 1, 1995. The amount of the credit is 75% of the lesser of state taxes or tribal taxes imposed. If the applicable tribal taxes were raised after March 1, 1995, then the amount of the State's credit is lowered. The TRD website reports that total credits claimed under this provision were about \$1.0 million in Fiscal Year 2018. About \$400,000 of these credits were applied against oil and natural gas severance tax liability. The Bonding Fund revenue projection assumes that this amount will grow slowly in the future.

The 2001 Legislature enacted Sections 7-29C-2, 7-9-88.2 and 9-11-12.2 NMSA 1978, which provided a similar 75% intergovernmental tax credit against severance tax and severance surtax on coal mined on the Navajo Nation.

Carbon Dioxide

The Bravo Dome CO₂ field encompasses 1.2 million acres in Harding, Union and Quay Counties in the northeastern area of the State. It contains estimated resources of 16.3 trillion cubic feet ("tcf"), of which 7.0 tcf to 10.6 tcf are considered economically recoverable. Although the State has long produced limited quantities of liquid and solid CO₂ for use in the food and the engineering industries, the main commercial value of CO₂ deposits is derived from the use of the product in its gaseous form in enhanced oil recovery projects in the Permian Basin of Texas and New Mexico. Future sales ultimately will depend on the CO₂ requirements of such projects and on the State's proportion of the market, which is shared with Colorado's Sheep Mountain and Little Sheep Mountain, McElmo Dome and Doe Creek Fields. Sales of CO₂ were approximately 86.6 bcf in Fiscal Year 2018, decreasing from 95.2 bcf in Fiscal Year 2017. The weighted average wellhead price of CO₂ sales for Fiscal Year 2018 was \$1.02 per mcf reported at the production facility, an increase of \$0.08 from \$0.94 per mcf during Fiscal Year 2017. Severance Taxes on CO₂ are levied at the rate of 3.75% of taxable sales value. Weighted average deductions were 35.9% in Fiscal Year 2018.

History of Severance Tax and Severance Tax Surtax on Coal Production

Severance taxes have been levied on coal production in New Mexico since 1937. The severance tax is set at a fixed rate of \$0.57 per ton of surface coal and \$0.55 per ton of underground coal. By statute, the surtax is calculated each year based on the Producer Price Index for coal and either increases or remains constant from the previous year. In Fiscal Year 2015, the surface-mined surtax rate was \$1.28 per short ton and the underground-mined surtax rates was \$1.23. These rates have remained unchanged in Fiscal Years 2016 through 2018. In the last five years, all coal mined underground has always met exemptions from the surtax. In the last three years, all surface mined coal has also met exemptions. These exemptions are the result of renegotiations of long term mine-mouth contracts, which, under statute requirements, have resulted in all current coal production being exempt from the surtax.

Table 13 sets forth data on coal production, prices, revenues and average tax rates for the past five fiscal years. The recent decline in sales volume is attributable to the closure at the end of 2017 of two of the four coal-fired units at the San Juan Generating Station. The sale of the Navajo Mine to the tax-exempt Navajo Nation in Fiscal Year 2014 contributed to declines in 2015 over 2014. The decrease of the Intergovernmental Tax Credit for coal to \$0 in Fiscal Year 2015 and Fiscal Year 2016 also coincides with the purchase of the Navajo Mine by the Navajo Nation.

As reflected in the table, gross average prices have ranged from a low of \$28.80 per ton in Fiscal Year 2017 to a high of \$38.13 per ton in Fiscal Year 2015. Output in short tons over the past five years has dropped from 18.5 million in Fiscal Year 2014 to 9.5 million in Fiscal Year 2018. Total coal sales are expected to continue to decline gradually due to increased competition from other electricity sources, environmental concerns and closure of coal-fueled power plants. Sales and tax revenue reflect the drop in production and exemptions from the surtax. In Fiscal Year 2016, all severed coal was exempt from the severance surtax, thus contributing to the 18.4% decline in 2016 tax revenue. Tax revenues in Fiscal Year 2017 still continued to decline but at a slower rate of approximately 6% over Fiscal Year 2016. In Fiscal Year 2018 tax revenues came in at \$5.3 million, approximately 17% lower than Fiscal Year 2017 as a result of a 17% drop in production despite higher average coal prices.

TABLE 13
Coal Production, Prices, Revenues and Taxes
Fiscal Years 2014 to 2018 ⁽¹⁾

	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Production:					
Total Sales Volume (tons)	18,466,917	14,019,573	12,124,191	11,454,740	9,503,353
Surface Mined Surtax Exempt	11,366,169	7,974,724	6,501,537	5,256,770	5,241,877
Surface Mined Non-Exempt	832,843	351,397	--	--	--
Underground Mined Surtax Exempt	6,267,905	5,693,451	5,622,653	6,197,970	4,261,476
Prices:					
Weighted Average Price per Ton for All Coal	\$35.47	\$38.13	\$33.83	\$28.80	\$35.41
Sales Revenue:					
Total Sales Revenue	\$654,998,911	\$534,625,847	\$410,140,009	\$329,944,627	\$336,486,800
Taxes Collected and Intergovernmental Tax Credits (ITC):					
Gross Severance Tax and Severance Surtax Due	\$11,483,480	\$8,327,076	\$6,798,336	\$6,405,242	\$5,331,682
Intergovernmental Tax Credit (ITC)	\$ 1,411,374	--	--	--	--
Net Severance Tax and Severance Surtax Liability (Net of ITC)	\$10,072,106	\$8,327,076	\$6,798,336	\$6,405,242	\$5,331,682
Effective Taxes (Net of ITC):					
Effective Tax Rate	1.54%	1.56%	1.66%	1.94%	1.58%
Effective Tax per Ton for All Coal (Net of ITC)	\$0.55	\$0.59	\$0.56	\$0.56	\$0.56

⁽¹⁾ Totals may not sum due to rounding.

Source: New Mexico Taxation and Revenue Department, Tax Analysis, Research and Statistics Office (the "GenTax System")

Severance Taxes on Other Minerals

Many other minerals and natural resources are taxed in the State upon their severance from the earth or, in some cases, their sale or shipment. Existing tax rates are listed in Table 14. In many cases, flat percentage deductions are allowed to account for certain production costs. The result is that the gross value is a percentage of the "full value." The "full value," in turn, is sometimes based upon published prices rather than actual revenues. Generally, for products with a price at the point of production, value is that price less deductions allowed for actual costs for hoisting, loading and crushing of up to 50% of price. For products that must be processed before sale, deductions are allowed for cost of processing and freight charges to the point of sale. Several exceptions apply, as detailed below.

For potash, the gross value is 40% of the posted field or market price, less those actual expenses of hoisting, crushing and loading necessary to place the severed product in marketable form and at a marketable price, but allowable deductions may not exceed 50%. The gross value for each type of potash and potash product requiring processing or beneficiation (other than sizing) is 33.33% of the proceeds realized from the sale of muriate of potash and sulphate of potash magnesia, as standard grades, and 33.33% of the value of such products consumed in the production of other potash products, less 50%

of such reported value as a deduction for expenses of hoisting, loading, crushing, processing and beneficiation.

Gross values for copper, lead, zinc, gold and silver are 66.66% of specified Comex, London Metal Exchange cash price, London Metal Exchange Final and London spot, U.S. Equivalent, respectively, as published in Metals Week. The gross value for gold is the sales value established from published price date of the quantity of gold recoverable from the concentrate or other product which is sold or is shipped, transmitted or transported out of New Mexico without sale. The gross value for silver is 80% of the sales value established from published price date of the quantity of silver recoverable from the concentrate or other product which is sold or is shipped, transmitted or transported out of New Mexico without sale. For molybdenum, gross value is the value of molybdenum contained in concentrates shipped or sold from a mine site, but in no event shall it be less than market value. For copper, lead, zinc, gold, silver and molybdenum, deductions of 50% of the sales value are allowed for the expenses of hoisting, loading, crushing, processing and beneficiation, regardless of actual expenses incurred.

For sand and gravel, in the absence of substantial evidence of a different posted field or market price, it is presumed that the gross value is \$1.75 per ton. In the absence of evidence of lower deductible expenses, the maximum 50% deduction will be allowed. In determining taxable value, rent and royalty payments to the federal government or the State government are deductible from gross value.

TABLE 14
Severance Tax Rates on Other Minerals

Mineral Resources	Fiscal Year 2018 Collections	Fiscal Year 2017 Collections	Tax Rate	Gross Value as Percent of Full Value
Potash	\$671,187	\$661,133	2.500%	not fixed
Copper	581,433	682,077	0.500	16.67%
Timber, Pumice, Gypsum, Clay, Fluorspar, Other	53,304	58,055	0.125	not fixed
Molybdenum ⁽¹⁾	--	--	0.125	50.00
Lead, Zinc	--	--	0.125	16.67
Gold	23,718	29,816	0.200	50.00
Silver	3,711	3,834	0.200	30.00
Uranium	Not detailed	Not detailed	3.500	50.00 ⁽²⁾

⁽¹⁾ In June 2014, Chevron Mining closed its Questa molybdenum mine in Taos County, reducing total molybdenum collections to zero in Fiscal Year 2015 and subsequent years.

⁽²⁾ Taxable Value as a Percentage of Full Value.

Source: New Mexico Taxation and Revenue Department, Tax Analysis, Research and Statistics Office (the "GenTax System")

Severance tax revenue from potash was an estimated \$0.7 million in Fiscal Year 2018, an increase of approximately 1.5% from Fiscal Year 2017. This increase reverses a historical downward trend in potash production and tax revenue over the last few years. Severance tax revenue from copper, which is limited because of the statutorily defined narrow tax base, was \$581,433 in Fiscal Year 2018, down from \$682,077 in Fiscal Year 2017. The average price of copper was \$3.04 per pound in Fiscal Year 2018.

GENERAL INFORMATION CONCERNING THE STATE OF NEW MEXICO

The State, admitted as the forty-seventh state on January 6, 1912, is the fifth largest state, containing approximately 121,593 square miles. The estimated 2017 population of the State was 2,088,070 according to the United States Census Bureau. The State has a semiarid subtropical climate with light precipitation. Its climate is characterized by sunshine and bright skies in both winter and summer. Every part of the State

receives no less than 70% sunshine year-round. Humidity ranges from 30% to 60%. Thunderstorms in July and August bring most of the moisture. December to March snowfalls vary from 2 inches (lower Rio Grande Valley) to 300 inches (north central mountains).

Governmental Organization

The Executive Branch of State government consists of a Governor, Lieutenant Governor, Secretary of State, State Auditor, State Treasurer, Attorney General and Commissioner of Public Lands. These officials are elected to four-year terms beginning January 1 after their election. An elected Executive Branch officer may succeed himself or herself in office once. The primary functions of the Executive Branch are currently carried out by the offices of each elected Executive Branch officeholder, in addition to approximately 22 cabinet departments, each headed by a cabinet secretary appointed by the Governor and approved by the Senate, and approximately 9 cabinet-level agencies. Elections for all statewide offices were held on November 6, 2018.

The State Board of Finance has seven voting members consisting of the Governor, the Lieutenant Governor, the State Treasurer and four members appointed by the Governor with the advice and consent of the Senate. No more than two appointed members may be from the same political party. The DFA Secretary serves as the Executive Officer of the Board and is a non-voting Board member. The Board, in addition to other powers and duties provided by law, has general supervisory authority over the fiscal affairs of the State and over the safekeeping and depositing of all money and securities belonging to, or in the custody of, the State. The Governor serves as the President of the Board.

The DFA is the principal financial organization of State government and performs through its divisions the duties and functions relating to State and local government financing and general administration. The executive and administrative head of the DFA is the Secretary, who is appointed by the Governor with the advice and consent of the Senate. The Board of Finance Division is a division of the DFA that provides operational, analytical and administrative support to the Board. The Director of the Board is appointed by the DFA Secretary with the approval of the Board.

The Legislature consists of 112 members and is divided into a Senate and a House of Representatives. Senators are elected for four-year terms and members of the House are elected for two-year terms. The Legislature convenes in regular session annually on the third Tuesday in January. Regular sessions are constitutionally limited in length to 30 calendar days in even-numbered years and 60 calendar days in odd-numbered years. Accordingly in 2018 a 30-day regular session convened on January 16, and in 2019 there will be a 60-day regular session. Special sessions of the Legislature may be convened by the Governor. Extraordinary sessions may be convened by the Legislature under certain limited circumstances. Legislators do not receive any salary, but do receive per diem and mileage allowances while in session or performing official State business.

The judicial branch is composed of a statewide system including Magistrate and District Courts, the Court of Appeals and the Supreme Court. The District Courts are the trial courts with general jurisdiction.

Pension and Other Retirement Funds and Benefits

Legislative History. The Legislature enacted the Educational Retirement Act, Section 22-11-1 et seq. NMSA 1978, the Public Employees Retirement Act, Section 10-11-1 et seq. NMSA 1978, and the Retiree Health Care Act, Sections 10-7C-1 through 10-7C-19, NMSA 1978, which created the retirement plans that cover most employees of the State and its political subdivisions. These retirement plans are managed by the Educational Retirement Board (“ERB”), the Public Employees Retirement Association (“PERA”) and the New Mexico Retiree Health Care Authority (“NMRHCA”) and described below. The

Legislature establishes all financing provisions of the plans and the provisions are not subject to negotiation. Financing provisions include employee and employer contributions, fund investment provisions and benefit provisions. In 1998, the voters amended the State Constitution, adopting Section 22 of Article XX, which states that upon meeting the minimum service requirements of an applicable retirement plan created by law for employees of the State or any of its political subdivisions or institutions, a member of a plan shall acquire a vested property right with due process protections under the applicable provisions of the New Mexico and United States Constitutions. The amendment also stated that nothing in Section 22 shall be construed to prohibit modifications to retirement plans that enhance or preserve their actuarial soundness.

Educational Retirement Board-Historic Financial Information. The ERB had 156,789 members as of June 30, 2018, including active, retired, inactive vested and inactive non-vested members. The market value of Educational Retirement Fund (the “Fund”) as of June 30, 2018 was \$13.0 billion. The ERB had net investment gains for Fiscal Year 2018 of 7.2%.

In April 2017, following a six-year experience study ending June 30, 2016, the ERB voted to decrease the inflation assumption from 3.00% to 2.50%. This change resulted in the decrease in the assumed rate of return on the pension fund’s investments from 7.75% to 7.25%, although the real rate of return remained at 4.75%. The assumed rate of return is composed of the 2.50% assumed inflation rate plus the 4.75% assumed real return. Other changes were made to the ERB’s actuarial assumptions in April 2017, including decreasing the payroll growth assumption from 3.50% to 3.00% and decreasing the annual assumed COLA from 2.00% to 1.90%. These assumptions were adopted as of June 30, 2017. The combined effect of changes in actuarial assumptions increases the unfunded accrued actuarial liability (“UAAL”) from \$6.6 billion to \$7.4 billion as of June 30, 2016.

The change in the assumed rate of return was recommended by the ERB’s outside actuaries and was made after consultations with the ERB’s internal investment staff and its general investment consultant. The ERB will continue to monitor both its investment returns and general market conditions and may again change its assumed rate of return as market conditions and experience warrant.

As of June 30, 2018, the UAAL had an infinite amortization period under closed group projections. This closed group estimate is based on the current members and current elements of the plan design. However, an alternate projection which takes into account future expectations, such as reduced cost of living adjustments, lower cost of benefits for newer members and deferred gains and losses shows a projection of 70 years. This alternate projection is known as the open group projection since it is not just based on current members and current plan design elements.

TABLE 15
Schedule of Statutorily-Mandated Contribution Rates

Wage Category	Fiscal Year(s)	Date Range	Member Rate	Employer Rate	Total
\$20k or less	2010–2013	07/01/2009–06/30/2013	7.90%	12.40%	20.30%
	2014	07/01/2013–06/30/2014	7.90%	13.15%	21.05%
	2015–Future	07/01/2014–Future	7.90%	13.90%	21.80%
Over \$20k	2010–2011	07/01/2009–06/30/2011	9.40%	10.90%	20.30%
	2012	07/01/2011–06/30/2012	11.15%	9.15%	20.30%
	2013	07/01/2012–06/30/2013	9.40%	10.90%	20.30%
	2014	07/01/2013–06/30/2014	10.10%	13.15%	23.25%
	2015–Future	07/01/2014–Future	10.70%	13.90%	24.60%

Source: New Mexico Statutes Annotated 1978, Section 22-11-21, as amended

Certain employees of New Mexico universities and colleges are eligible to elect to participate in the Alternative Retirement Plan (“ARP”), a defined contribution retirement plan available to certain faculty and professional employees. Employees who do not elect to participate in the ARP remain members of the regular defined benefit retirement plan. Each ARP participant contributes to the ARP the same amount which he or she would be required to contribute to the defined benefit plan if he or she were a member of that plan. Colleges and universities, as the employers of ARP participants, contribute the same amount that the employer would be required to contribute to the defined benefit plan if the participant were a member of that plan. However, 3% of the employer statutorily-mandated contribution for ARP participants is provided to the defined benefit plan. Currently, the employer contribution rate is statutorily set at 13.9%, which means that colleges and universities contribute 10.90% of participating employees’ gross salary to the ARP vendor on behalf of the participant and 3% of the employees’ gross salary to the defined benefit plan to offset the effect of having these employees not participate in the defined benefit plan. The colleges and universities are responsible for submitting the balance of the employers’ contribution and the employees’ contribution directly to the ARP vendors on behalf of the participants.

The ERB implemented Governmental Accounting Standards Board (“GASB”) Statement 67 requirements with its June 30, 2013 financial statements. GASB Statement 67 requires ERB to report net pension liability (“NPL”), which is measured as total pension liability less the amount of the plan’s fiduciary net position. GASB 67 replaced GASB 25, which had required ERB to report the annual required contribution of the employer (“ARC”) and the percentage of the ARC contributed. ERB meets 100% of its statutorily required employer contributions annually. The following table lists the ARC, NPL and the ERB funded ratio, for Fiscal Years 2014 through 2018. The funded condition of the plan is measured by the funded ratio, which is the ratio of the actuarial value of assets to the actuarial accrued liability. The funded ratio improved slightly from 2017 to 2018. The increase was primarily due to the recent investment performance, demographic gains and favorable COLA experience. The NPL of \$11,891,330,976, measured as the total pension liability, less the plan’s fiduciary net position as of June 30, 2018, was calculated based on an expected rate of return on plan investments of 7.25%. The current NPL increased by 7% over the Fiscal Year 2017 NPL of \$11,113,468,327. The change for the fiscal year ending June 30, 2018 includes the impact of the actuarial assumptions adopted by the Board in April 2017, as well as the change in the single discount rate from 5.9% as of June 30, 2017 to 5.69 % as of June 30, 2018. This single discount rate was based on an expected rate of return on pension plan investments of 7.25% and a municipal bond rate of 3.62%.

TABLE 16
Educational Retirement Board Funded Ratio

Fiscal Year	Net Pension Liability (GASB 67)	Funded Ratio
2014	\$ 5,705,730,813	63.1%
2015	6,477,266,299	63.7
2016	7,196,433,561	64.2
2017	11,113,468,372	62.9
2018	11,891,330,976	63.5

Source: Educational Retirement Board

The ERB also implemented GASB Statement 68 early with its June 30, 2014 financial statements. GASB 68 requires the plan’s participating employers to recognize their pro rata share of NPL on their balance sheets.

ERB pensions are adjusted annually by a COLA beginning on the later of either July 1 of the year in which a member reaches age 65 or July 1 following the year a member retires. Senate Bill 115 (Chapter 61, Laws 2013) reduced the amount of the COLA until ERB is 100% funded. The amount of the adjustment is determined by the change in the Consumer Price Index (“CPI”), the retiree’s pension amount and the retiree’s service credit. Pensions cannot be decreased if there is a decrease in the CPI.

In December 2013, the Supreme Court of New Mexico, in *Bartlett v. Cameron*, 2014-NMSC-002, rejected the claims of certain retired teachers, professors and other public education employees challenging the state constitutionality of Senate Bill 115 to the extent that it reduces the future amounts that all education retirees might receive as an annual COLA. The court held that Article XX Section 22 of the State Constitution did not grant the retirees a right to an annual COLA based on the formula in effect on the date of their retirement. The court held that any future COLA to a retirement benefit is merely a year-to-year expectation that, until paid, does not create a property right under the State Constitution. Once paid, the COLA by statute becomes part of the retirement benefit and a property right subject to those constitutional protections.

The Public Employees Retirement Association-Historic Financial Information. PERA had 48,610 active members as of June 30, 2018. As of June 30, 2018, the total market value of the PERA Fund was \$15.44 billion. The Fiscal Year 2018 PERA total fund investment return was 6.9%.

PERA performs annual actuarial valuations of the retirement Funds it administers. In 2018, PERA actuaries, Cavanaugh Macdonald Consulting, LLC, conducted an experience study for the four-year period ending June 30, 2017, testing actuarial assumptions currently used in its valuations. The PERA Board accepted the actuary’s recommended economic assumptions that the assets, benefit values, reserves and computed contribution rates reflect utilization of an inflation rate of 2.5% per annum and, based on the clear trend in lowering return expectations, decreased the real return assumption to 4.75%, reflecting an investment rate of return of 7.25%. The Board also adopted real wage inflation and payroll growth assumptions of 3.0%, each compounded annually, as well as revised retirement assumptions and adoption of the RPH-2014 Blue Collar mortality table.

The assumed investment return is one of the most significant assumptions in the annual actuarial valuation process as it is used to discount the expected benefit payments for all active, inactive and retired members. Minor changes in this assumption can have a major impact on valuation results. The change in the assumed rate of return recommended by the PERA’s outside actuaries was made after consultations with the PERA’s internal investment staff and its general investment consultant. The decrease in the real return assumption from 5.00% to 4.75% will be used as the discount rate used to measure the total pension liability. The projection of cash flows used to determine the discount rate assumed that future contributions will be made in accordance with statutory rates. On this basis, the pension plan’s fiduciary net position together with the expected future contributions are sufficient to provide all projected future benefit payments of current plan members as determined in accordance with GASB Statement No. 67.

PERA member and employer contribution rates are established by State statute. In 2013, the Legislature amended the PERA Act, NMSA 1978 10-11-1 et seq. to increase the employer contribution rate by 0.4% beginning July 1, 2014 and to increase member contribution rates by 1.5% beginning July 1, 2013. Cavanaugh Macdonald Consulting, LLC completed an actuarial valuation of the PERA Fund, Judicial Retirement Fund, Magistrate Fund, Legislative Division and Volunteer Firefighter Fund for the fiscal year ending June 30, 2017. Actuarial information for each fund as of June 30, 2017 is shown in the table below.

TABLE 17
Summary of State Retirement Funds Managed by
the Public Employees Retirement Association
(Dollars in thousands)

	PERA ⁽¹⁾	Judicial	Magistrate	VFF	Legislative
Membership	105,925	321	183	9,667	315
Actuarial Information					
Accrued Liability ⁽²⁾	\$21,313,451	\$163,383	\$58,099	\$ 49,236	\$ 30,939
Actuarial Value of Assets ⁽³⁾	\$15,252,860	\$ 92,022	\$32,331	\$ 69,674	\$ 42,603
Unfunded (Overfunded) Accrued Liability	\$ 6,060,590	\$ 71,361	\$25,768	\$(20,438)	\$(11,663)
Present Value of Statutory Obligations	\$24,089,221	\$185,634	\$62,953	\$ 61,723	\$ 34,854

⁽¹⁾ Includes both the state and municipal divisions.

⁽²⁾ Includes the accrued liability of both the retired deferred and active members.

⁽³⁾ The valuation of assets is based on an actuarial value of assets whereby gains and losses relative to a 7.25% annually are smoothed over a four-year period.

Source: Public Employees Retirement Association

As of June 30, 2018, PERA has an infinite amortization or funding period, based on the employer and member contribution rates in effect as of July 1, 2018. Member and employer rates are established pursuant to Section 10-11-1 through 10-11-142 NMSA 1978. The funded ratio (ratio of the actuarial value of assets to accrued actuarial liability) was 71.6% as of June 30, 2018, and the UAAL of the PERA Fund increased \$990.1 million to approximately \$6.1 billion. The State's portion of the UAAL of the PERA Fund is 51%, or \$3.1 billion. Prior to 2013 pension reform, the funded ratio was 65.3%, and the UAAL of the PERA Fund was calculated to be approximately \$6.2 billion. Based on the recent experience study for the four-year period ending June 30, 2017, the economic and demographic assumptions were updated for the valuation. The changes in assumptions resulted in an increase of \$564.0 million to the PERA fund liabilities and a decrease of 1.95% to the funded ratio. The total actuarial loss due to investment experience of the total PERA fund was \$356.5 million and the gain on non-investment experience, which consists primarily of demographics (membership, mortality, retirement) totaled \$55.9 million. On a market value basis, PERA's funded ratio is approximately 71% as of June 30, 2018. Current 30-year projections indicate the PERA Fund will be 77% funded in 2043, assuming all economic and demographic assumptions are met.

In 2018, PERA implemented GASB 67 for the fifth year. PERA will also produce an audited Schedule of Employer Allocations and Pension Amounts in early 2019 to assist its employer participants in implementing GASB 68. GASB 68 requires participating local governments to recognize their pro rata share of net pension liability ("NPL") and other pension elements in the face of their financial statements. The total NPL as of June 30, 2018, for the PERA Fund allocated to its nearly 200 cost sharing employers that participate in the Fund is approximately \$6.2 billion.

In 2018, PERA completed the Schedule of Employer Allocations required by GASB 68 and provided local governments with the allocation percentage necessary to derive an employer's proportionate share of the collective NPL as of June 30, 2016. PERA continues to provide outreach and assistance to local governments to ensure local governments continue to receive pertinent allocation information required by GASB 67 and 68.

TABLE 18
Net Pension Liability Table
(GASB 67)

Fund	FY 2014 NPL	FY 2015 NPL	FY 2016 NPL	FY 2017 NPL	FY 2018 NPL
PERA	\$3,319,394,159	\$4,260,526,331	\$6,159,380,375	\$5,269,225,395	\$6,172,156,478
Judicial	41,310,273	48,049,718	106,623,028	86,674,499	84,479,483
Magistrate	21,216,149	30,348,921	43,480,544	33,402,547	36,997,515
Volunteer Firefighter	(21,042,172)	(17,625,607)	(12,114,026)	(17,898,023)	(18,484,999)

The following table lists the funded ratios for each individual PERA fund for Fiscal Years 2014 through 2018.

TABLE 19
Funded Ratio of State Retirement Funds Managed by
the Public Employees Retirement Association

Fiscal Year	PERA	Judicial	Magistrate	VFF	Legislative
2014	75.8%	64.2%	64.5%	139.7%	129.3%
2015	74.9	62.5	62.4	140.2	138.5
2016	75.3	61.6	61.7	143.4	144.8
2017	74.9	61.7	61.3	146.6	151.4
2018	71.6	56.3	55.6	141.5	137.7

Source: Public Employee Retirement Association

Legislative changes enacted during the 2009 through 2016 legislative sessions also amended various provisions of the Public Employees Retirement Act to improve the long-term stability of the fund. House Bill 573 (Chapter 288, Laws 2009) included training requirements for members of the PERA Board. House Bill 854 (Chapter 125, Laws 2009) modified employer and employee contributions to the State’s retirement funds for Fiscal Years 2010 and 2011, shifting 1.5% of the annual contribution rate from employers to employees, for those employees with a full-time equivalent salary greater than \$20,000. House Bill 628 (Chapter 178, Laws 2011) extended the existing 1.5% shift made in House Bill 854 through Fiscal Year 2013 and shifted an additional 1.75% of the annual contribution rate from employers to employees for Fiscal Year 2012. The additional 1.75% of the annual contribution rate shifted back from the employees to the employers for Fiscal Year 2013. The 1.5% contribution shift from the employers to the employees remained in place through Fiscal Year 2013. House Bill 628 also required an actuarial study by PERA prior to September 20, 2013 to analyze whether contribution rate changes have had an adverse actuarial effect on the retirement systems.

Senate Bill 27 (Chapter 225, Laws 2013) significantly amended the Public Employees’ Retirement Act by creating a new tier of reduced benefits for new hires. The law reduced the cost of living adjustments for all current and future retirees; delays the application of cost of living adjustments for certain future retirees; suspends the cost of living adjustments for certain return-to-work retirees; provided for an increase in the statutory employee contribution rate of 1.5% (subject to certain requirements) for employees earning \$20,000 or more in annual salary; provided for an increase in the statutory employer contribution of 0.4% beginning in Fiscal Year 2015; increased age and service requirements; lengthened the base average salary calculation amount from three to five years for Tier 2 employees; increased the vesting period for employees from five to eight years for most Tier 2 members; and lowered the annual service credit by 0.5 for most members.

Legislative changes enacted during the 2014 legislative session amended sections of the law relating to the judicial and magistrate retirement funds and followed many of the changes implemented in the 2013 legislative session for the public employees' and educational retirement funds.

House Bill 33 (Chapter 35, Laws 2014) amended the Judicial Retirement Act. Among other things, the law suspended for two years and makes adjustments to cost of living increases, adjusted employee and employer contributions, required mandatory participation in the fund and implemented changes to the benefits structure.

House Bill 216 (Chapter 39, Laws 2014) amended the Magistrate Retirement Act. Among other things, the law suspended for two years and makes adjustments to cost of living increases, adjusted employee and employer contributions, required mandatory participation and implemented changes to the benefit structure. Senate Bill 160 (Chapter 43, Laws 2014) also made changes to the Magistrate Retirement Act. This law duplicated the changes made in House Bill 216.

During the 2016 2nd Special Session, the State's distribution to the legislative retirement fund decreased from \$200,000 a month to \$75,000 a month, thus reducing the annual contribution from \$2.4 million to \$900,000.

During the State of New Mexico (53rd Legislature) Special Session in 2017, House Bill 2 was passed that suspended the State's distribution to the legislative retirement fund for two consecutive years (Fiscal Year 2018 and Fiscal Year 2019). Beginning July 1, 2019, the monthly distribution of \$75,000 to fund the legislative retirement coverage plan will resume, for a total annual contribution of \$900,000.

New Mexico Retiree Health Care Authority-Historic Financial Information. The NMRHCA was enacted for the purpose of providing comprehensive group health insurance coverage for persons who have retired from certain public service positions in the State and their eligible dependents. NMRHCA offers both pre Medicare and Medicare plans, as well as unsubsidized dental, vision and life insurance plans to eligible participants. As of July 2018, there were 51,205 participants, 11,471 vested terminated members and 93,349 active members contributing to the program from 302 participating public entities.

The Retiree Health Care Act provides that the benefits offered to retired public employees may be modified, diminished or extinguished by the Legislature, and that the Act does not create any contract, trust or other rights for public employees to health care benefits.

NMRHCA, the agency that administers the Retiree Health Care Act, has a revenue base comprised of active employee payroll deductions, participating employer contributions, monthly premium contributions of enrolled participants, investment income, subsidies associated with administering a Medicare Part D program, prescription drug rebates and amounts distributed annually from the Taxation Administration Suspense Fund ("TAA Fund"). Employer and employee contribution rates are established in statute as is the amount distributed from the TAA Fund. Respective employer and employee contribution rates are 2% and 1% of the participating employee's salary and 2.5% and 1.25% for employees participating under an enhanced retirement plan, i.e., police officers, firefighters and correctional officers, for fiscal years 2018 and 2019.

As of June 30, 2018, NMRHCA reported a projected solvency period through 2037 (period of positive fund balance). This projection compares growth in projected revenues and expenditures from all sources and includes multiple components, including medical and prescription drug costs administrative fees, employee and employer contributions and retiree premiums. The projected solvency date and continued improvements to its timeframe are largely the result of the prudent fiscal management exercised by NMRHCA's board of directors. These actions include a series of targeted benefit reductions, increased

cost-sharing for plan participants, aggressive procurement practices and value-based purchasing strategies. However, Senate Bill 7 (Chapter 1, Laws 2016) passed during the 2016 2nd Special Session changes the distribution received from the Tax Administration Suspense Fund, reducing projected revenues by a cumulative \$250 million over the life of the Trust Fund.

In 2017, NMRHCA implemented Government Accounting Standards Board Statement No. 74. This valuation is based on the benefits administered by the Board, characteristics of plan participants, assets as of June 30, 2017, economic assumptions and other actuarial assumptions. In a change from the requirements contained in GASB 43, funds that are not fully being funded on an actuarial basis are required to go through cross-over test in determining the applicable discount rate on the plans assets.

The discount rate used in the valuation for financial disclosure purposes as of June 30, 2017 is a blend of the assumed investment return (7.25%) and the rate for a 20-year, tax-exempt general obligation municipal bond with an average rating of AA/Aa or higher (3.58% as of June 30, 2017). Since NMRHCA does not prefund benefits, plan assets are expected to be sufficient to make benefit payments through June 30, 2029. Projected benefit payments are discounted by the plan investment return assumption of 7.25% until June 30, 2029. Benefit payments after June 30, 2029 are then discounted by the municipal bond rate of 3.58%. The 3.81% is the blended discount rate reflecting benefits discounted by the plan investment return assumption rate and the municipal bond rate.

The results as of the June 30, 2018 valuation indicate the Total OPEB Liability (TOL) equals \$5 billion, offset by the plan’s fiduciary net position of \$657.6 million resulting in a Net OPEB Liability (NOL) of \$4.3 billion. Projected benefit payments are discounted by the plan investment return assumption of 7.25% until June 30, 2029. Benefit payments after June 30, 2029 are then discounted by the municipal bond rate of 3.87%. The 4.08% is the blended discount rate reflecting benefits discounted by the plan investment return assumption rate and the municipal bond rate.

NMRHCA continues to look for additional opportunities to further strengthen the financial standing of the program. In November 2017, the Board of Directors passed a five-year strategic plan to ensure the long-term financial stability of the program through a series of targeted benefit reductions and increases to contribution levels from participating employees and their employers. In addition to increased retiree cost sharing through plan design changes, the solvency plan calls for proportionately higher premiums for retirees who retired younger (decreased premium subsidies to pre-Medicare retirees) or did not work or pay into the system as long. Combined, these actions are expected to further improve the financial condition of the trust fund by increasing revenues and reducing future liabilities.

Previous reporting requirements associated with GASB Statement 43 required NMRHCA to report its Annual Required Contribution (ARC) and the percentage of the ARC contributed. Beginning June 30, 2017, under GASB 74, the equivalent of the ARC is the Actuarially Determined Contribution (ADC). The following table lists the ARC and percentage of the ARC contributed for Fiscal Years 2014 through 2018.

TABLE 20
New Mexico Retiree Health Care Authority
Annual Required Contribution

Fiscal Year	Annual Required Contribution	Percentage Contributed
2014	\$367,804,141	40.59%
2015	292,656,765	53.53
2016	303,631,394	52.65
2017	317,546,941	50.19
2018	156,266,741	(50.79)

Source: New Mexico Retiree Health Care Authority

Economic and Demographic Characteristics

New Mexico is the 36th largest state by population and the fifth largest in land area. The population of the State as of the time of the 2010 United States Census was 2,059,179.

There are four Metropolitan Statistical Areas (“MSAs”) in the State. The Albuquerque MSA is comprised of Bernalillo, Sandoval, Tarrant and Valencia Counties; the Las Cruces MSA is comprised of Doña Ana County; the Santa Fe MSA is comprised of Santa Fe County; and the Farmington MSA is comprised of San Juan County. The following table sets forth information on population growth in New Mexico and the nation.

TABLE 21
Population New Mexico and the United States 2008-2017

Year ⁽²⁾	Population ⁽¹⁾		Annual Percentage Change	
	New Mexico	United States	New Mexico	United States
2008	1,984,179	304,093,966	--	--
2009	2,007,315	306,771,529	1.2%	0.9%
2010	2,059,179	308,745,538	2.6	0.6
2011	2,078,226	311,718,857	0.9	1.0
2012	2,084,792	314,102,623	0.3	0.8
2013	2,086,890	316,427,395	0.1	0.7
2014	2,085,567	318,907,401	(0.1)	0.8
2015	2,085,109	321,418,820	(0.0)	0.8
2016	2,081,015	323,145,790	(0.2)	0.5
2017	2,088,070	325,719,178	0.3	0.8

⁽¹⁾ All estimates are subject to change.

⁽²⁾ As of July 1 (except for 2010 data which is as of April 1). Except for 2010 data, population figures are stated as intercensal estimates. Estimated census figures were not yet available for 2018 at the time of this report.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Population Division, 2008-2009 released September 2011; 2010-2017 released December 2017

Major industries in the State include oil and natural gas production, tourism and retail, healthcare, government and mining. Major federally funded scientific research facilities at Los Alamos, Albuquerque and White Sands are a notable part of the State’s economy. In 2017 (the most recent information available), the largest employment sector in the State was government (comprising approximately 18.8% of the State’s workforce), followed, in order, by health care and social assistance; retail trade; accommodation and food services; and professional, scientific and technical services. For the twelve-month period ended December 31, 2017, total average employment in the State increased by 0.5% as compared to the same twelve-month period ending December 31, 2016. The following table sets forth information on employment by industry over the period of 2008 through 2017, the most recent figures available.

TABLE 22
Total New Mexico Full-Time and Part-Time Employment by North American Industry Classification System 2008-2017

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	Growth 2016-2017	Growth 2008-2017
Total employment	1,105,447	1,072,062	1,059,977	1,064,267	1,067,211	1,075,465	1,083,392	1,091,873	1,092,406	1,097,872	0.5%	-0.7%
Wage and salary employment	879,295	845,420	836,523	836,180	839,254	846,495	852,348	860,023	861,222	862,272	0.1	-1.9
Proprietors employment	226,152	226,642	223,454	228,087	227,957	228,970	231,044	231,850	231,184	235,600	1.9	4.2
Farm proprietors employment	18,041	18,270	19,083	20,715	21,328	21,547	21,473	21,405	21,291	21,372	0.4	18.5
Nonfarm proprietors employment	208,111	208,372	204,371	207,372	206,629	207,423	209,571	210,445	209,893	214,228	2.1	2.9
Farm employment	24,712	25,238	25,631	27,322	28,262	29,208	28,262	28,866	29,641	28,633	-3.4	15.9
Nonfarm employment	1,080,735	1,046,824	1,034,346	1,036,945	1,038,949	1,046,257	1,055,130	1,063,007	1,062,765	1,069,239	0.6	-1.1
Private employment	867,481	830,703	816,910	823,130	827,038	835,402	845,778	854,438	854,243	862,954	1.0	-0.5
Forestry, fishing and related activities ⁽²⁾	5,309	5,228	5,183	5,221	5,133	5,235	5,675	5,540	5,819	5,658	-2.8	6.6
Mining ⁽³⁾	28,341	24,439	27,064	28,340	34,212	36,857	38,222	36,655	31,808	33,725	6.0	19.0
Utilities	4,623	4,842	4,612	4,540	4,570	4,652	4,591	4,684	4,900	5,099	4.1	10.3
Construction ⁽⁴⁾	77,347	66,394	61,130	59,142	57,947	59,142	59,584	59,709	60,012	62,633	4.4	-19.0
Manufacturing	40,635	36,548	34,574	35,740	35,749	35,463	34,022	34,158	33,188	33,239	0.2	-18.2
Durable goods manufacturing ⁽⁵⁾	28,063	24,461	23,075	23,696	23,201	22,549	21,234	21,188	20,019	19,894	-0.6	-29.1
Nondurable goods manufacturing ⁽⁶⁾	12,572	12,087	11,499	12,044	12,548	12,914	12,788	12,970	13,169	13,345	1.3	6.1
Wholesale trade	28,701	26,622	26,905	26,490	26,475	26,688	28,856	28,502	25,379	24,946	-1.7	-13.1
Retail trade ⁽⁷⁾	117,761	113,509	110,350	111,426	111,840	112,726	113,923	114,888	113,636	111,443	-1.9	-5.4
Transportation and warehousing ⁽⁸⁾	26,613	24,221	23,437	24,330	25,379	25,502	25,903	27,243	26,672	27,060	1.5	1.7
Information ⁽⁹⁾	18,962	17,490	17,130	16,501	16,473	16,059	15,725	15,588	16,001	15,339	-4.1	-19.1
Finance and insurance ⁽¹⁰⁾	34,949	36,290	34,860	35,798	35,347	35,010	34,783	34,461	35,684	36,737	3.0	5.1
Real estate and rental and leasing ⁽¹¹⁾	41,270	39,432	39,357	39,637	38,191	38,414	39,111	39,660	39,866	40,634	1.9	-1.5
Professional, scientific and technical services	81,964	80,219	78,395	77,519	76,128	75,919	76,116	77,542	77,751	79,601	2.4	-2.9
Management of companies and enterprises	5,901	5,566	5,377	5,485	5,435	5,502	5,631	5,877	6,337	6,449	1.8	9.3
Administrative and waste services ⁽¹²⁾	60,194	55,688	54,283	54,698	53,429	54,597	54,370	52,998	53,887	55,307	2.6	-8.1
Educational services	15,985	16,358	16,812	16,277	16,152	16,426	16,736	16,965	17,026	17,020	0.0	6.5
Health care and social assistance ⁽¹³⁾	114,627	117,842	119,461	121,582	123,225	123,737	124,796	129,720	134,269	134,712	0.3	17.5
Arts, entertainment and recreation ⁽¹⁴⁾	23,323	23,266	23,104	23,132	23,714	23,734	24,225	24,245	24,151	24,831	2.8	6.5
Accommodation and food services ⁽¹⁵⁾	83,799	81,398	81,144	82,292	83,194	85,494	88,296	90,192	92,521	93,037	0.6	0.6
Other services, except public administration ⁽¹⁶⁾	57,177	55,351	53,732	54,980	54,445	54,245	55,213	55,811	55,336	55,484	0.3	0.3
Government and government enterprises ⁽¹⁷⁾	213,254	216,121	217,436	213,815	211,911	210,855	209,352	208,569	208,522	206,285	-1.1	-1.1

⁽¹⁾ Most recent data available.

⁽²⁾ The “Forestry, fishing and related activities” category includes: forestry and logging; fishing, hunting and trapping; and support activities for agriculture and forestry.

⁽³⁾ The “Mining” category includes: oil and gas extraction; mining (except oil and gas); and support activities for mining.

⁽⁴⁾ The “Construction” category includes: construction of buildings; heavy and civil engineering construction; and specialty trade contractors.

⁽⁵⁾ The “Durable goods manufacturing” category includes: wood product manufacturing; nonmetallic mineral product manufacturing; primary metal manufacturing; fabricated metal product manufacturing; machinery manufacturing; computer and electronic product manufacturing; electrical equipment, appliance, and component manufacturing; motor vehicles, bodies and trailers, and parts manufacturing; other transportation equipment manufacturing; furniture and related product manufacturing; and miscellaneous manufacturing.

⁽⁶⁾ The “Nondurable goods manufacturing” category includes: food manufacturing; beverage and tobacco product manufacturing; textile mills; textile product mills; apparel manufacturing; leather and allied product manufacturing; paper manufacturing; printing and related support activities; petroleum and coal products manufacturing; chemical manufacturing; and plastics and rubber products manufacturing.

⁽⁷⁾ The “Retail trade” category includes: motor vehicle and parts dealers; furniture and home furnishings stores; electronics and appliance stores; building material and garden equipment and supplies dealers; food and beverage stores; health and personal care stores; gasoline stations; clothing and clothing accessories stores; sporting goods, hobby, musical instrument, and book stores; general merchandise stores; miscellaneous store retailers; and nonstore retailers.

⁽⁸⁾ The “Transportation and warehousing” category includes: air transportation; rail transportation; water transportation; truck transportation; transit and ground passenger transportation; pipeline transportation; scenic and sightseeing transportation; support activities for transportation; couriers and messengers; and warehousing and storage.

⁽⁹⁾ The “Information” category includes: publishing industries (except Internet); motion picture and sound recording industries; broadcasting (except Internet); Internet publishing and broadcasting; telecommunications; data processing, hosting, and related services; and other information services.

⁽¹⁰⁾ The “Finance and insurance” category includes: monetary authorities-central bank; credit intermediation and related activities; securities, commodity contracts, and other financial investments and related activities; insurance carriers and related activities; and funds, trusts and other financial vehicles.

⁽¹¹⁾ The “Real estate and rental and leasing” category includes: real estate; rental and leasing services; and lessors of nonfinancial intangible assets (except copyrighted works).

⁽¹²⁾ The “Administrative and waste services” category includes: administrative and support services; and waste management and remediation services.

⁽¹³⁾ The “Health care and social assistance” category includes: ambulatory health care services; hospitals; nursing and residential care facilities; and social assistance.

⁽¹⁴⁾ The “Arts, entertainment and recreation” category includes: performing arts, spectator sports, and related industries; museums, historical sites, and similar institutions; and amusement, gambling and recreation industries.

⁽¹⁵⁾ The “Accommodation and food services” category includes: accommodation; and food services and drinking places.

⁽¹⁶⁾ The “Other services, except public administration” category includes: repair and maintenance; personal and laundry services; religious, grantmaking, civic, professional, and similar organizations; and private households.

⁽¹⁷⁾ The “Government and government enterprises” category includes: federal, civilian; military; and state and local governments.

Source: Regional Economic Information System, Bureau of Economic Analysis, Last Revised: September 2018 (the most recent information available as of November 20, 2018).

The following tables set forth selected additional economic and demographic data with respect to the State.

TABLE 23
Employment and Labor Force
New Mexico and the United States
2009 – 2018
(numbers in thousands)⁽¹⁾

Year	Civilian Labor Force		Number of Employed		Unemployment Rate		
	New Mexico	United States	New Mexico	United States	New Mexico	United States	N.M. as % of U.S. Rate
2009	932	153,111	859	138,013	7.9%	9.9%	79.8%
2010	931	153,650	859	139,301	7.8	9.3	83.9
2011	930	153,995	860	140,902	7.6	8.5	89.4
2012	929	155,628	864	143,330	7.0	7.9	88.6
2013	924	155,182	830	144,778	6.9	6.7	103.0
2014	930	156,301	870	147,597	6.4	5.6	114.3
2015	927	158,043	866	150,135	6.6	5.0	132.0
2016	928	159,736	867	152,233	6.6	4.7	140.4
2017	932	160,597	876	154,021	6.0	4.1	146.3
2018 ⁽²⁾	943	162,637	900	156,562	4.6	3.7	124.3

⁽¹⁾ Figures rounded to nearest thousand.

⁽²⁾ October 31, 2018.

Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Last Revised: United States as of November 20, 2018

TABLE 24
Personal Income
New Mexico and the United States
2008 – 2017

Year	Personal Income (Dollars in millions)		Annual Percentage Change	
	New Mexico	United States	New Mexico	United States
2008	\$67,065.3	\$1,2438,570	--	--
2009	66,678.7	1,2051,307	(0.6)%	(3.1)%
2010	69,262.0	1,2541,995	3.9	4.1
2011	72,820.7	1,3315,478	5.1	6.2
2012	74,583.6	1,3998,383	2.4	5.1
2013	73,406.2	1,4175,503	(1.6)	1.3
2014	77,747.4	1,4983,140	5.9	5.7
2015	79,953.2	1,5711,634	2.8	4.9
2016	81,184.6	1,6115,630	1.5	2.6
2017	83,127.3	1,6820,250	2.4	4.4

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis, Regional Data. Last Revised: September 25, 2018 (the most recent information available as of November 20, 2018).

TABLE 25
Per Capita Personal Income
New Mexico and the United States
2008–2017

Year	New Mexico	Percent Change	United States	Percent Change	New Mexico as a
					Percent of United States
2008	\$33,355	--	\$40,904	--	81.5%
2009	32,737	(1.9)%	39,284	(4.0)%	83.3
2010	33,547	2.5	40,545	3.2	82.7
2011	35,048	4.5	42,727	5.4	82.0
2012	35,796	2.1	44,582	4.3	80.3
2013	35,204	(1.7)	44,826	0.6	78.5
2014	37,321	6.0	47,025	4.9	79.4
2015	38,397	2.9	48,940	4.1	78.5
2016	38,929	1.4	49,831	1.8	78.1
2017	39,811	2.3	51,640	3.6	77.1

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis, Regional Data. Last Revised: September 25, 2018 (the most recent information available as of November 20, 2018).

TABLE 26
2007-2017 Wages and Salaries by Industry Sector

NAICS Earnings by Place of Work ⁽¹⁾ Applicable to 2007–2017	New Mexico (Dollars in Thousands)		United States (Dollars in Millions)		Cumulative Annual Percent Change 2007–2017		Distribution of 2017 Wages & Salaries	
	2017	2007	2017	2007	N.M.	U.S.	N.M.	U.S.
	Farm Wage and Salary	\$ 258,172	\$ 239,149	\$ 24,305	\$ 21,258	8.0%	14.3%	0.7%
Non-farm Wage and Salary	38,307,110	32,282,391	8,423,649	6,371,574	18.7	32.2	99.3%	99.7
Private Wage and Salary	28,244,744	23,796,579	7,097,155	5,297,475	18.7	34.0	73.2%	84.0
Forestry, Fishing, and other related activities	98,609	56,977	19,907	12,741	73.1	56.2	0.3%	0.2
Mining	1,624,155	1,231,264	63,949	53,829	31.9	18.8	4.2%	0.8
Utilities	358,912	288,211	60,548	46,138	24.5	31.2	0.9%	0.7
Construction	2,198,799	2,273,875	435,762	369,737	-3.3	17.9	5.7%	5.2
Manufacturing	1,456,710	1,787,501	255,952	217,372	-18.5	17.7	3.8%	3.0
Wholesale Trade	1,172,466	1,130,818	457,682	371,615	3.7	23.2	3.0%	5.4
Retail Trade	2,731,248	2,464,074	511,053	419,750	10.8	21.8	7.1%	6.0
Transportation and Warehousing	1,042,229	914,184	284,178	205,075	14.0	38.6	2.7%	3.4
Information	660,453	639,615	300,488	214,385	3.3	40.2	1.7%	3.6
Finance and Insurance	1,505,643	1,148,264	668,153	526,363	31.1	26.9	3.9%	7.9
Real Estate and Rental and Leasing	404,781	375,170	128,332	97,515	7.9	31.6	1.0%	1.5
Professional, Scientific, and Technical Services	4,499,706	3,688,095	858,042	561,951	22.0	52.7	11.7%	10.2
Management of Companies and Enterprises	377,145	320,852	277,914	182,461	17.5	52.3	1.0%	3.3
Administrative and Waste Services	1,576,162	1,421,426	370,206	266,271	10.9	39.0	4.1%	4.4
Educational Services	351,000	282,793	155,584	101,163	24.1	53.8	0.9%	1.8
Health Care and Social Assistance	5,046,782	3,383,065	975,776	638,214	49.2	52.9	13.1%	11.6
Arts, Entertainment, and Recreation	246,996	182,480	96,369	66,380	35.4	45.2	0.6%	1.1
Accommodations and Food Services	1,753,525	1,247,362	324,464	212,357	40.6	52.8	4.5%	3.8
Other Services, Except Public Adm	1,139,423	960,552	262,313	197,493	18.6	32.8	3.0%	3.1
Government and Government Enterprises	10,062,366	8,485,812	1,326,494	1,074,099	18.6	23.5	26.1%	15.7
Total	<u>\$38,565,282</u>	<u>\$32,521,540</u>	<u>\$8,447,954</u>	<u>\$6,392,832</u>				

⁽¹⁾ The estimates of wage and salary disbursements for 2007 are based on the 2007 North American Industry Classification System (NAICS), while the 2017 estimates are based on the 2017 NAICS.

⁽²⁾ All dollar estimates are in current dollars (not adjusted for inflation).

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis, Last Revised: September 25, 2018 (the most recent information available as of November 20, 2018)

FINANCIAL OVERVIEW

State Auditing and Accounting Systems

The financial affairs of every agency in the State are examined and audited annually by the State Auditor, personnel of the State Auditor's office designated by the State Auditor, or by the independent auditors approved by the State Auditor, as required by Section 12-6-3 NMSA 1978. The audits are conducted in accordance with generally accepted governmental auditing standards. The audit reports include financial statements that are presented in accordance with generally accepted governmental accounting principles. For Fiscal Year 2017, 96% of the reports, covering nearly 100% of the transactional value, received an unmodified opinion.

The state's comprehensive cash reconciliation model, which compares aggregated agency claims on the State General Fund Investment Pool to the associated resources held by the State Treasurer's Office, is a well-established process and has been audited multiple times by the independent auditors during the audits of the General Fund, the Department of Finance and Administration (DFA) and the State of New Mexico's Comprehensive Annual Financial Report. The reviews have deemed the process to be sound and the DFA fully compliant with the requirements of the monthly process. As of June 30, 2018, resources held in the pool were equivalent to the corresponding business unit claims on those resources.

The State of New Mexico Comprehensive Annual Financial Report ("CAFR") was initially audited in Fiscal Year 2013 as prior CAFRs were only reviewed by an independent auditor. A review of financial statements provides a lower standard of assurance than an audit of financial statements. The Fiscal Year 2017 audited CAFR received multiple opinions, including unmodified, modified and disclaimer.

Progress has been made with respect to the CAFR as more opinion units received unmodified opinions, however concerns remain related to consistency of internal transactions, control over financial reporting and timeliness. These challenges result from a weakness in the existing development process, which aggregates separately audited agency-level financial statements which may employ financial reporting conventions different from those used at the statewide level. While agency accounting practices appear rational at a parochial level, these practices can be misaligned with those used in the CAFR. Since agency-level presentations may differ from the state presentation, the auditor cannot rely on underlying audits which opined on a different basis, additionally these differences also reduce confidence that all necessary adjustments and reclassifications have been made. As a result, the CAFR auditor was unable to obtain sufficient audit evidence to express an opinion on every opinion unit, even though most agencies received "clean" opinions on their individual audits. Efforts are underway to address divergent practices and legislation is being introduced during the upcoming legislative session to transition to a single state-wide annual CAFR audit.

State Budgetary and Appropriation Process

All State agencies are required by Section 6-3-19 NMSA 1978 to submit completed budget forms to the DFA Budget Division by September 1 of each year. Guidelines and forms are provided to State agencies in advance of the September 1 deadline. Budget hearings to examine the merits of budget requests are scheduled through the fall and are usually completed by mid-December. The DFA Budget Division presents comprehensive budget recommendations to the Governor, as required by Section 6-3-15(B) NMSA 1978.

The Governor is required by Section 6-3-21 NMSA 1978 to submit a budget for the upcoming fiscal year to the Legislature in early January. The Governor's budget includes the executive recommendations for public education; higher education; State agencies; and historical information on

prior expenditures, revenues and revenue projections, among other information. The State budget is contained in a General Appropriation Act, which also may contain proposals for supplemental and deficiency appropriations for the current fiscal year.

Upon passage by the Legislature, the Governor may sign the General Appropriation Act, veto it, veto line items or veto parts of it. After the Governor has signed the General Appropriation Act, the DFA Budget Division approves the agency budgets and monitors the expenditure of the funds beginning on July 1, the first day of the fiscal year.

State Treasurer's Investment Responsibilities

Pursuant to Sections 6-10-10(I) through 6-10-10(O) NMSA 1978, the State Treasurer, with the advice and consent of the State Board of Finance, may invest money not immediately needed for government operations. These investment responsibilities are conducted in accordance with the State Treasurer's Investment Policy (the "Investment Policy"), which is adopted by the State Treasurer and approved by the State Board of Finance. The Investment Policy states that in keeping with the office's fiduciary responsibility, all investment decisions made by the State Treasurer will adhere to the following three fundamental principles: safety, liquidity and return. The Investment Policy applies to all financial assets of the State invested by the Treasurer in the exercise of the Treasurer's statutory authority or invested as directed by other agencies which have specific investment authority and for which the Treasurer acts as the investing authority. The State Treasurer is the investing authority for the State's General Fund Investment Pool, the Local Government Investment Pool, Bond Proceeds Investment Pools, the Severance Tax Bonding Fund and bond debt service funds.

According to the Investment Policy, the State Treasurer's Investment Committee is appointed by the State Treasurer and the Board. The Investment Committee is an advisory committee that reviews investment reporting and any other matters of the State Treasurer's choosing. The Investment Committee consists of five voting members: the State Treasurer or designee; the State Treasurer's Chief Investment Officer, who serves as Investment Committee Chair; the Director of the State Board of Finance or designee; and two additional members. These additional members must be participants in the private investment community or have expert knowledge or professional experience in public finance or public money investing. One member is appointed by the State Treasurer and approved by the Board and one member is appointed by the Board and approved by the State Treasurer.

In addition to the Investment Committee oversight and recommendations, the State Treasurer contracts with an independent investment advisor to provide guidance and advice on investments, market conditions and benchmarks. The investment advisor provides quarterly performance reports on all of the State Treasurer's portfolios and information relating to the economic outlook and market trends.

General Fund

The State derives the majority of its recurring General Fund revenue from four major sources: general and selective sales taxes; income taxes; taxes and royalties on natural resource production; and investment earnings both on its two permanent funds and on cash balances. Effective July 1, 1981, the Legislature repealed the property tax levy for general State operating purposes and has not reinstated it since that time. However, the New Mexico Constitution authorizes a levy of up to four mills for general State operating purposes and additional levies for the support of State educational, penal and other institutions.

The following table lists audited revenues, expenditures and ending fund balances for Fiscal Years 2014 through 2018 and result projections for Fiscal Year 2019.

TABLE 27
General Fund Financial Summary Fiscal Year 2014 – Fiscal Year 2019
(Dollars in thousands)

	Actual 2014	Actual 2015	Actual 2016	Actual 2017	Actual 2018	Projected* 2019
A. APPROPRIATION ACCOUNT						
Recurring Receipts:						
General and Selective Sales Taxes	\$ 2,514,262	\$ 2,695,544	\$ 2,553,767	\$ 2,586,817	\$ 2,978,242	\$ 3,205,900
Income Taxes	1,451,733	1,594,190	1,445,711	1,450,831	1,625,560	1,674,300
Severance Taxes	557,113	427,453	279,751	341,586	493,081	421,900
License Fees	51,667	55,875	54,815	53,339	61,033	54,500
Investment Income	638,851	702,493	770,258	738,654 ⁽⁹⁾	802,833	885,300
Rents and Royalties	617,341	584,419	437,822	507,182	676,077	1,182,400
Miscellaneous Receipts	45,015	56,153	48,063	36,514	33,187	74,800
Tribal Revenue Sharing	67,582	67,178	64,413	62,717	68,092	48,300
Reversions/Adjustments	96,538	51,455	54,184	366,228	78,357	42,500
Total Recurring Receipts	6,040,103	6,234,759	5,708,783	6,143,868	6,816,462	7,590,000
Total Nonrecurring and Adjustments⁽¹⁾	443	1,100	74	366,228⁽¹⁰⁾	64,812	0
Total Receipts	\$ 6,040,547	\$ 6,235,859	\$ 5,708,858	\$ 6,143,868	\$ 6,881,274	\$ 7,590,000
Recurring Appropriations:						
Legislative	\$ 24,495	\$ 29,419	\$ 26,035	28,826	24,844	20,438
Judicial	207,643	218,643	273,949	271,439	278,048	295,966
General Control	176,216	201,436	135,273	127,675	146,231	128,022
Commerce and Industry	46,010	50,019	53,391	58,549	65,802	53,156
Agriculture, Energy and Natural Resources	66,424	71,920	71,144	72,776	84,422	69,764
Health, Hospitals and Human Services	1,637,277	1,641,473	1,655,433	1,655,387	1,659,510	1,712,546
Public Safety	377,493	393,903	415,656	433,893	441,366	446,078
Other Education	68,734	106,910	112,902	112,447	133,555	102,147
Higher Education	796,011	838,565	843,428	787,740	785,233	803,436
Public School Support	2,498,742	2,608,378	2,623,316	2,600,677	2,585,824	2,699,006
Recurring Appropriations	5,899,044	6,160,667	6,210,527	6,149,410	6,204,835	6,330,559
Other Recurring Appropriations				(18,282) ⁽¹¹⁾		
Total Recurring Appropriations	5,899,044	6,160,667	6,210,527	6,118,027	6,204,835	6,330,559
Nonrecurring Appropriations⁽²⁾	36,961	114,551	98,308	13,100	122,083	47,800
Total Appropriations	\$ 5,936,005	\$ 6,275,218	\$ 6,308,835	\$ 6,131,127	\$ 6,326,918	\$ 6,378,000
Transfers from/(to) Other Accounts ⁽³⁾				5,500		
TRANSFER FROM/(TO) RESERVE ACCOUNTS	\$ (104,542)	\$ 39,359	\$ 594,477	\$ (331,526)	\$ 554,356	\$ (1,212,366)
B. OPERATING RESERVE						
Beginning Balance	\$ 327,306	\$ 274,603	\$ 319,790	\$ 2,000	\$ 331,526	\$ 494,905
Revenues/Repayments/Reversions	973	0	0	(2,000)	(316)	(2,000)
Appropriations:						

Contingencies	(103,746)	100,000					
Restricted Funds	(36,000)		36,000				
Other Appropriations and Adjustments	(1,471)	(454)	(390)	331,526	690,455	1,212,366	
Total Appropriations⁽⁴⁾	(141,217)	99,546	35,610	331,526	690,455	1,212,366	
Transfers:							
From/(To) General Fund Appropriations Account	104,542	(39,359)	(485,425)				
From/(To) Appropriation Contingency Fund	(17,000)	(15,000)	(20,000)				
From/(To) Tax Stabilization Reserve Fund			147,469		(526,759)	(1,218,964)	
From/(To) Other State Funds			4,555				
Total Transfers	87,542	(54,359)	(353,401)	0	(526,759)	(1,218,964)	
Ending Balance⁽⁵⁾	\$ 274,603	\$ 319,790	\$ 2,000	\$ 331,526	494,905	486,307	
C. STATE SUPPORT RESERVE							
Beginning Balance	\$ 1,000	\$ 1,000	\$ 1,000	\$ 1,000	\$ 1,000	\$ 1,000	
Ending Balance⁽⁵⁾	\$ 1,000	\$ 1,000	\$ 1,000	\$ 1,000	\$ 1,000	\$ 1,000	
D. APPROPRIATION CONTINGENCY FUND							
Beginning Balance, Excluding Education Reform	\$ 16,394	\$ 18,409	\$ 28,440	\$ 34,372	25,961	12,260	
Receipts:							
Reversions	4,240	7,709	2,182	4,564	4,764	8,000	
Transfers From General Fund/Appropriation Contingency Fund	17,000	15,000	20,000	0			
Expenditures/Appropriations: ⁽⁶⁾							
Disasters	(19,225)	(12,625)	(16,250)	(12,975)	(18,465)	(16,000)	
Other	-	(53)	-	0	0	0	
Ending Balance, Excluding Education Reform	\$ 18,409	\$ 28,440	\$ 34,372	\$ 25,961	12,260	4,260	
Education Reform:							
Beginning Balance, Education Reform	\$ 9,047	\$ 3,047	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0	
Expenditures	(6,000)	(3,047)	0	0	0	0	
Ending Balance, Education Reform	\$ 3,047	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0	
Ending Balance, Appropriation Contingency Fund	\$ 21,456	\$ 28,440	\$ 34,372	\$ 25,961	12,260	4,260	
E. TAX STABILIZATION RESERVE							
Beginning Balance	\$ 147,469	\$ 147,469	\$ 147,469	\$ 0	0	526,759	
Transfers In	-	-	-	0	526,759	1,218,964	
Transfers Out	-	-	(147,469)	0			
Ending Balance⁽⁷⁾	\$ 147,469	\$ 147,469	\$ -	\$ 0	526,759	1,868,323	
F. TOBACCO SETTLEMENT PERMANENT FUND RESERVE ⁽⁸⁾							
Beginning Balance	\$ 170,166	\$ 193,461	\$ 216,362	\$ 110,357	146,794	158,651	
Transfers In	21,124	35,036	39,552	54,272	35,673	36,000	

Transfers Out	(29,354)	(19,283)	(149,135)	(37,000)	(35,673)	(18,00)
Gains/(Losses)	31,526	7,147	3,579	19,190	11,857	10,312
Ending Balance	\$ 193,461	\$ 216,362	\$ 110,357	\$ 146,819	158,651	186,963

G. TAXPAYER DIVIDEND FUND

Beginning Balance	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Transfers In	-	-	-	-	-	-
Transfers Out	-	-	-	-	-	-
Gains/Losses	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ending Balance	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -

H. TOTAL RESERVE BALANCES

Beginning Balance	\$ 671,382	\$ 637,989	\$ 713,060	\$ 147,729	\$ 505,100	1,193,550
Ending Balance*	\$ 637,989	\$ 713,060	\$ 147,729	\$ 505,100	1,193,550	2,546,828
Reserves as a Percentage of Current-Year Recurring Appropriations	10.8%	11.6%	2.4%	8.3%	19.6%	40.2%

NOTES TO GENERAL FUND FINANCIAL SUMMARY:

*The General Fund Financial Summary reflects the December 2017 consensus revenue estimate, which is expected to be revised upward with the release of the January 2018 consensus revenue estimate. Based on year-to-date FY2018 revenue accruals, FY2018 revenues are expected to exceed the December 2017 estimate by roughly \$160 million, resulting in a FY2018 ending balance of \$739 million or 12.1% of recurring appropriations. A portion of the revenue strength is expected to be recurring, carrying over to FY2019.

(1) Appropriation Account, Nonrecurring Revenue:

FY17 includes the following from Laws 2016: \$8.0 million in disencumbered balances from prior year general fund appropriations (Laws 2016, Ch. 12), \$3.9 million reversion of unspent balances of prior year taxable bond proceeds (Laws 2016, Ch. 12), \$56.2 million in deauthorized and reverted general fund capital outlay funding (Laws 2016, 2nd Special Session, Ch. 5), and a revenue reduction of \$672,000 from the State Lands Maintenance Fund (Laws 2016, Ch. 11).

FY17 includes the following from Laws 2017: \$46.1 million reduction in Public School state equalization guarantee distributions as credit for excess FY2016 operational fund cash balances (Laws 2017, Ch. 3), \$78.3 million from adopting an insurance premiums revenue recognition process compliant with generally accepted accounting principles and aligning cash receipts to cash disbursements, and an \$8.0 million reduction in special appropriations to the Public Education Department (Laws 2017, Ch. 2).

FY18 includes the following from Laws 2017: \$10.7 million from adopting an insurance premiums revenue recognition process compliant with generally accepted accounting principles and aligning cash receipts to cash disbursements, \$0.8 million from the elimination of a distribution of cigarette tax revenue to the New Mexico Finance Authority, \$0.9 million from increases to penalties for Occupational Safety and Health Act violations and the imposition of penalty and interest on tax liability assigned to successors

(2) Appropriation Account, Nonrecurring Appropriations:

FY13 includes the following appropriations from Laws 2012: \$2.5 million for supplemental funding for public schools (Laws 2012, Ch. 19, Sec. 5).

FY13 includes the following appropriations from Laws 2013: \$65.7 million from Section 5 of the General Appropriation Act of 2013 (Laws 2013, Ch. 227).

FY14 includes the following appropriations from Laws 2014: \$37.0 million from Sections 5 and 6 of the General Appropriation Act of 2014 (Laws 2014, Ch. 63).

FY 15 includes the following appropriations from Laws 2014: \$16.6 million from Section 5 of the General Appropriation Act of 2014 (Laws 2014, Ch. 63).

FY15 includes the following appropriations from Laws 2015: \$93.7 million from Sections 5 and 6 of the General Appropriation Act of 2015 (Laws 2015, Ch. 101) and \$4.3 million from the 2015 1st Special Session (Laws 2015, Ch. 1, Sec. 3).

FY16 includes the following appropriations from Laws 2015: \$1.4 million from Section 5 of the General Appropriation Act of 2015 (Laws 2015, Ch. 101) and \$30 million for capital outlay projects (Laws 2015, 1st Special Session, Ch. 3).

FY16 includes the following appropriations from Laws 2016: \$66.9 million from Sections 5 and 6 of the General Appropriation Act of 2016 (Laws 2016, Ch. 11).

FY17 includes the following appropriations from Laws 2016: \$0.4 million from Section 5 of the General Appropriation Act of 2016 (Laws 2016, Ch. 11), \$1.0 million to the SBOF to be disbursed to agencies experiencing hardship as a result of special session budget cuts (Laws 2016, 2nd Special Session, Ch. 6), and \$1.5 million for child abuse prevention (Laws 2016, 2nd Special Session, Ch. 3).

FY17 includes the following appropriations from Laws 2017: \$6.4 million from Sections 5 and 6 of the General Appropriation Act of 2017 (Laws 2017, Ch. 135), \$1.7 million in supplemental appropriations to the courts (Laws 2017, Ch. 5), \$2.1 million in supplemental general appropriations (Laws 2017, 1st Special Session, Ch. 2).

(3) Appropriation Account, Transfers from/(to) Other Accounts:

FY16 includes \$5.5 million transfer from the state government unemployment compensation reserve fund.

FY17 includes \$44.0 million transfer from other state funds (Laws 2016, Ch. 12), \$10 million transfer from the New Mexico Finance Authority (Laws 2016, Ch. 12), \$9.1 million transfer of unspent balances of prior year

taxable bond proceeds (Laws 2016, Ch. 12), \$19.2 million to restore general fund capital expenditures to be funded through severance tax bond proceeds (Laws 2016, 2nd Special Session, Ch. 5), \$28.3 million from the suspension of a distribution of severance tax bond revenue to the severance tax permanent fund (Laws 2016, 2nd Special Session, Ch. 5), \$61.2 million transfer from other state funds (Laws 2016, 2nd Special Session, Ch. 4), \$15.5 million transfer from the New Mexico Mortgage Finance Authority (Laws 2016, 2nd Special Session, Ch. 4), \$16.1 million transfer from the Public Education Department (Laws 2016, 2nd Special Session, Ch. 4), \$47.2 million transfer from other state funds (Laws 2017, Ch. 5), an \$81.4 million swap of supplemental severance tax funding notes to restore prior year general fund capital expenditures (Laws 2017, 1st Special Session, Ch. 1), and \$730,000 transfer from other state funds (Laws 2017, 1st Special Session, Ch. 1).

FY18 includes \$8 million transfer from other state funds (Laws 2017, 1st Special Session, Ch. 1).

(4) General Fund Operating Reserve:

FY13 includes \$1.3 million for State Board of Finance Emergency Fund appropriation and repayment/reversion.

FY14 includes \$1.5 million for State Board of Finance Emergency Fund appropriation and repayment/reversion, an additional \$30.0 million contingent liability established in the Fiscal Year 2014 General Fund financial statements for potential charges related to unreconciled cash transactions, a \$73.7 million contingent liability established in the Fiscal Year 2014 General Fund financial statements for Medicaid receivables, and a \$17 million transfer to the appropriation contingency fund to address reductions in federal funding to New Mexico agencies resulting from federal sequester. FY14 also includes \$36 million in restricted fund balances for Special Education Maintenance of Effort funding (HB628, Laws 2013).

FY15 includes \$0.5 million for State Board of Finance Emergency Fund appropriation and repayment/reversion, \$15 million transfer to the appropriation contingency fund, and release of the \$100 million contingent liability established in the Fiscal Year 2012 and Fiscal Year 2014 General Fund financial statements.

FY16 includes \$0.4 million for State Board of Finance Emergency Fund appropriation and repayment/reversion, \$20 million transfer to the appropriation contingency fund, \$147.5 million transfer from the tax stabilization reserve, \$4.6 million transfer from other state funds (HB311, Laws 2016), and release of the \$36 million restricted fund balance for Special Education Maintenance of Effort funding (HB311, Laws 2016).

FY17 includes \$2.0 million for the State Board of Finance Emergency Fund appropriation.

FY18 includes \$2.0 million for the State Board of Finance Emergency Fund appropriation.

(5) Year-ending Balances in the Operating Reserve:

If the ending balance in the General Fund Operating Reserve exceeds 8% of the previous year's recurring appropriations, the excess over 8% is transferred to the Tax Stabilization Reserve.

(6) Appropriation Contingency Fund Appropriations:

FY13 includes the following appropriations/transfers from Laws 2012: \$1.5 million for education reform (Laws 2012, Ch. 19, Sec. 5).

FY13 includes the following appropriations/transfers from Laws 2013: \$28.4 million for disaster allotments, and \$28.5 million for education reform (Laws 2013, Ch. 227, Sec. 5).

FY14 includes the following appropriations/transfers from Laws 2013: \$17 million transfer from the operating reserve to address reductions in federal funding to New Mexico agencies resulting from federal sequester.

FY14 includes the following appropriations/transfers from Laws 2014: \$19.2 million for disaster allotments, and \$6 million for education reform (Laws 2014, Ch. 63, Sec. 5).

FY15 includes the following appropriations/transfers from Laws 2014: \$15 million transfer from the operating reserve (Laws 2014, Ch. 63, Sec. 12), \$12.6 million for disaster allotments, and \$3.1 million for education reform (Laws 2015, Ch. 101, Sec. 5).

FY16 includes the following appropriations/transfers from Laws 2015: \$20 million transfer from the operating reserve (Laws 2015, Ch. 101, Sec. 11), and \$16.3 million for disaster allotments.

FY17 includes the following appropriations/transfers from Laws 2016: \$0.3 million for the relocation of the Bernalillo County child wellness center (Laws 2016, Ch. 11, Sec. 5).

(7) Year-ending Balances in the Tax Stabilization Reserve:

Prior to July 1, 2018, if the ending balance in the Tax Stabilization Reserve exceeds 6% of the previous year's recurring appropriations, the excess over 6% is transferred to the Taxpayer's Dividend Fund.

(8) Tobacco Settlement Permanent Fund Reserve (established by Laws 2003, Chapter 312).

FY13 – 100% of Tobacco Settlement Permanent Fund revenues, equaling \$39.3 million, were transferred to the Tobacco Settlement Program Fund for Medicaid, rather than the historical 50% transfer (Laws 2011, Chapter 3).

FY14 – Tobacco Settlement Permanent Fund revenues were reduced by approximately \$18.4 million as a result of a panel decision that found New Mexico noncompliant in its 2003 enforcement of the Master Settlement Agreement. 50% of Tobacco Settlement Permanent Fund revenues, or \$10.6 million, were transferred to the Tobacco Settlement Program Fund for Medicaid, 25% of Tobacco Settlement Permanent Fund revenues or \$5.3 million were transferred to CYFD for early childhood learning initiatives, and 25% of Tobacco Settlement Permanent Fund revenues or \$5.3 million were transferred to the Legislative Lottery Scholarship Fund to address solvency (Laws 2013, Ch. 228). \$8.2 million was appropriated from the Tobacco Settlement Permanent Fund for Medicaid (Laws 2014, Ch. 63, Sec. 12).

FY15 – 50% of Tobacco Settlement Permanent Fund revenues, or \$19.3 million, were transferred to the Tobacco Settlement Program Fund for Medicaid pursuant to Section 6-4-9C NMSA 1978.

FY16 – 100% of Tobacco Settlement Permanent Fund revenues, or \$39.6 million, were transferred to the Tobacco Settlement Program Fund for Medicaid pursuant to Section 6-4-9C NMSA 1978.

\$0.5 million was appropriated from the Tobacco Settlement Permanent Fund for Medicaid (Laws 2015, Ch. 101, Sec. 11). \$109.1 million was transferred to the Appropriation Account (Laws 2016, 2nd Special Session, Ch. 4). **FY17** – \$37 million of Tobacco Settlement Permanent Fund revenues were transferred to the Tobacco Settlement Program Fund for Medicaid pursuant to Section 6-4-9C NMSA 1978 and Laws 2016, Ch. 12 and Laws 2017, Ch. 135. The settlement distribution was increased by \$17 million over the estimate due to the State's prevailing in a motion filed to vacate the Partial Arbitration Award issued by the 2003 NPM Adjustment Dispute arbitration panel.

(9) FY17 Investment Income in the recurring revenue includes transfers from the Land Grant Permanent Fund and the Severance Tax Permanent Fund. Also included is the reported loss that is the result of recent changes in unrealized gains and losses (mark-to-market adjustments) related to the investments held in the State General Fund Investment Pool.

(10) FY17 The nonrecurring revenue and adjustments included the standard reversions and the non-recurring reversions from agencies as a result of one time sweeps.

(11) FY17 Other recurring appropriations include audit adjustments due to revenue shortfall.

Review of Results and Projections in the General Fund

Fiscal Year 2015. A steep drop in crude oil and natural gas prices during Fiscal Year 2015 sharply reduced the growth rate of total General Fund recurring revenue. Whereas non-oil and natural gas related revenues grew by over 7%, total revenue, including oil and natural gas related revenues grew at a slower rate of 2.6 % to \$6.2 billion. New Mexico oil prices averaged \$60.64 per barrel in Fiscal Year 2015, while New Mexico natural gas prices averaged \$3.78 per mcf. Strong volume growth offset declining energy prices with oil volumes growing 25% over Fiscal Year 2014 volumes. Natural gas volumes remained unchanged from the prior fiscal year. With strong growth across the retail, construction, wholesale and service sectors, GRT grew by 5.2%. Distributions from the State's two permanent funds continued to benefit from a larger fund corpus and strong stock market returns and reached a total of \$685 million or 11% of total General Fund revenues. Income tax revenues also grew in Fiscal Year 2015 with 6.8% growth for personal income tax and 29.3% growth for corporate income tax. Due to stronger-than-expected non-oil and natural gas revenues, state General Fund reserves grew to \$713.1 million or 11.6% of recurring appropriations at the end of Fiscal Year 2015.

Fiscal Year 2016. Fiscal Year 2016 recurring revenues decreased by 8.4% to \$5.7 billion, driven by a decrease of 29.1% in oil and natural gas related revenue. New Mexico oil prices averaged \$37.94 per barrel in Fiscal Year 2016, while New Mexico natural gas prices averaged \$2.42 per mcf. Growth of 3.7% in oil volumes partially offset declining oil prices, while natural gas volumes decreased by 1.0% over Fiscal Year 2015. Results show a significant decline in the State's broad-based gross receipts, compensating, personal income and corporate income taxes, which were all impacted by ongoing weakness in the oil and natural gas sectors. The decline in revenue was partially affected by the diversion of a large portion of the liquor excise tax to the lottery tuition scholarship program. Offsetting this and other declines, the insurance premiums tax collections increased sharply due to expansion of the Medicaid program.

Following enactment of the Fiscal Year 2016 budget, several downward revisions to the consensus revenue estimate led to additional budget cuts and fund transfers and prompted the Governor to call a special session early in Fiscal Year 2017. As a result of the revised forecast, during the 2016 legislative session the legislature enacted a 0.5% across-the-board reduction in Fiscal Year 2016 appropriations, with the exception of the Medicaid program and certain other healthcare-related programs. The Legislature also passed House Bill 311, which allowed one-time transfers from various state funds into the General Fund, totaling \$40.6 million in Fiscal Year 2016 and \$74.9 million in Fiscal Year 2017. The Fiscal Year 2016 transfer included the \$36 million operating reserve fund balance that had been restricted for supplemental special education maintenance of effort funding.

During the 2016 special legislative session, Senate Bill 2 authorized the transfer of \$109.1 million from the Tobacco Settlement Permanent Fund to the General Fund appropriation account to close Fiscal Year 2016 in balance. Also to close Fiscal Year 2016, \$485.4 million was transferred from operating reserves to the General Fund appropriation account. Due to the rapid deterioration in oil- and gas-related revenues, Fiscal Year 2016 ending balances fell to \$147.8 million or 2.4% of recurring appropriations from \$713.1 million or 11.6% in Fiscal Year 2015.

Fiscal Year 2017. Fiscal Year 2017 recurring revenues were \$5.9 billion, representing an increase of 3.0% over Fiscal Year 2016. Oil and natural gas related revenue increased from Fiscal Year 2016 levels. New Mexico oil prices averaged \$45.00 per barrel in Fiscal Year 2017, while New Mexico natural gas prices averaged \$3.26 per mcf. Oil volumes increased by 4.3% in Fiscal Year 2017 and natural gas volumes increased by 5.2%. Non-oil and gas related revenue increased by 0.9%, reflecting an increase of 1.9% in gross receipts tax revenue, 4.0% in personal income tax and 9.4% in insurance premiums tax. Corporate income tax revenues were expected to decline by 40.8% over the previous fiscal year.

During the 2016 special legislative session, several bills were enacted to address Fiscal Year 2017 solvency, including authorization to transfer the balance in the Tobacco Settlement Reserve Fund to the appropriation account to cover Fiscal Year 2016 and Fiscal Year 2017 expenditures, \$92.8 million in funding sweeps to the General Fund, a \$12.5 million appropriation of supplemental severance tax note proceeds for public school capital outlay needs to replace General Fund appropriations, reduced Legislative Retirement Fund distributions, an increased distribution of insurance premiums tax revenue to General Fund and reduction in General Fund distributions to the Retiree Health Care Fund.

Senate Bill 8 of the special session provided for certain short-term taxable severance tax note and supplemental severance tax note proceeds totaling \$19.2 million to be swept to the General Fund to restore past capital allotments and the exchange of \$56.2 million of General Fund appropriations for capital outlay projects with severance tax bond funding. Senate Bill 8 also allowed the one-time transfer of excess severance tax revenue to the general fund rather than the severance tax permanent fund. This transfer, known as the “super sweep,” totaled \$28,279,400 million. Senate Bill 9 reduced State agency budgets, excepting certain health- and safety-related appropriations, by 5.5%, with judicial and legislative cuts of 3.0%, all of which reduced recurring appropriations by \$170.9 million in Fiscal Year 2017. Senate Bill 9 also provided for redistributing public school State Equalization Guarantee distributions to special education services if funding is insufficient to meet federal maintenance of effort requirements.

Revenue measures passed during the 2016 special session included narrowing the eligibility criteria for the health care practitioner gross receipts tax deduction and the High Wage Jobs Tax Credit, with an estimated benefit to recurring revenues of \$10.2 million. Following the 2016 special legislative session, Fiscal Year 2017 ending reserves were projected to be minus \$61.6 million or negative 1.2% of recurring appropriations. During the 2017 regular legislative session, additional action was taken to address Fiscal Year 2017 solvency and increase reserve levels, including generating \$78.3 million in non-recurring revenue by aligning the insurance revenue streams with current GAAP standards, \$47.2 million of non-recurring revenue through various state fund sweeps and transfers, \$46.1 million to the general fund by reducing the Fiscal Year 2017 State Equalization Guarantee distributions for school districts and charter schools as a credit against Fiscal Year 2016 year-end operational cash balances. Exempting any Fiscal Year 2017 emergency supplemental distributions, each school district’s and charter school’s credit share was proportional to their Fiscal Year 2016 program cost (or formula funding).

Ongoing funding shortfalls projected in Fiscal Year 2018 and the need to shore up Fiscal Year 2017 reserves led to the call for another special session in May 2017. Solvency measures passed during the 2017 special legislative session include authority to issue \$84.1 million of short-term taxable supplemental severance tax notes to restore past General Fund capital allotments. After action in both the regular and special 2017 legislative sessions, Fiscal Year 2017 reserves grew to \$505 million, or 8.3% of recurring appropriations.

A combination of economic factors including rising enrollments, a decrease in the federal matching rate for the new adult group (a.k.a. Medicaid expansion), rising drug costs and insufficient legislative appropriations caused the State to experience a funding shortfall in the Medicaid program in Fiscal Years 2016 and 2017. In response to the shortfall, the State implemented a number of cost-reduction measures, including reduced reimbursement rates for health care providers and reduced administrative spending for Medicaid managed care organizations (“MCOs”). The State is also proposing new mandatory payments for some patients. Slightly lower enrollment rates, a delay in the imposition of certain federal fees on insurance companies, including MCOs, and the possibility of additional federal funding for services provided to Native Americans reduced the General Fund shortfall for Fiscal Year 2017. The State also reached a settlement with the Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services (CMS) for old claims for federal funding, resulting in the return of \$16.8 million to the State.

Fiscal Year 2018. In Fiscal Year 2018, recurring revenues were \$6.8 billion, representing an increase of 15.8% over the Fiscal Year 2017 levels. Oil and natural gas related revenue increased by 37.7% over Fiscal Year 2017 levels. New Mexico oil prices averaged \$55.05 per barrel, while New Mexico natural gas prices averaged \$3.47 per Mcf. Oil volumes increased by 31% in Fiscal Year 2018, and natural gas volumes increased by 10%. Non-oil and natural gas related revenue increased by 1.8%, reflecting increases of 18.3% in gross receipts tax, 10% personal income tax and a decrease of 21.3% in insurance premiums tax.

In the 2017 special legislative session, action was taken to increase Fiscal Year 2018 non-recurring revenue, including the transfer to the General Fund of \$8 million of governmental gross receipts tax revenue that would otherwise pass to the New Mexico Finance Authority and the temporary suspension of an annual \$900,000 distribution to the legislative retirement fund in Fiscal Years 2018 and 2019 conditional on a determination by the Public Employees Retirement Association that the funded ratio remains at or above 100%.

Legislation passed during the 2017 special session included the establishment of a natural resource tax stabilization reserve to minimize the volatility of oil and gas revenue and provide additional rainy day funds to protect against sharp declines in revenue. The legislation requires any revenues generated from the Oil and Gas School Tax that are in excess of the 5-year average for that revenue source to be deposited into the Tax Stabilization Reserve Fund, which is part of the General Fund reserves. Appropriations from the Tax Stabilization Reserve require a super majority and a declaration from the governor that the appropriation is necessary for public peace, health or safety. The first such distribution is estimated to occur in Fiscal Year 2020.

In August of 2017, after issuance of the State of New Mexico Capital Projects General Obligation Bonds, Refunding Series 2017B (the “Series 2017B Bonds”), the State discovered that its State of New Mexico Capital Projects General Obligation Bonds, Series 2015, dated March 25, 2015 (the “Series 2015 Bonds”), which were intended to be refunded with a portion of the proceeds of the Series 2017B Bonds, were not subject to redemption prior to maturity. The State of New Mexico Capital Projects General Obligation Bonds, Series 2013, dated April 23, 2013 (the “Series 2013 Bonds”) were refunded with a portion of the proceeds of the Series 2017B Bonds, were paid in full on September 1, 2017 and are no longer outstanding. On August 25, 2017, the Board passed a resolution directing that a portion of the Series 2017B Bond proceeds, which were initially invested in U.S. Government defeasance securities for the intended legal defeasance of the Series 2015 Bonds, be liquidated and the proceeds thereof be reinvested in municipal securities to be held in escrow to achieve a full or partial economic refunding (but not legal defeasance) of the Series 2015 Bonds. Such proceeds have since been reinvested by the State in municipal securities. Accordingly, none of the Series 2015 Bonds have been legally defeased and they remain outstanding, as reflected in Table 2.

In September 2016, the Office of the State Auditor (the “OSA”) released an audit conducted in partnership with the Office of the Superintendent of Insurance (the “OSI”) that suggested that insurance firms had been underpaying the premiums tax. The Executive worked with the OSA and the Legislature to ensure that a special audit would be conducted. A request for proposals was issued and the contract was awarded to Examination Resources, LLC. The special audit final report was released by the OSA in October 2017 showing underpayments in the period from 2003 to 2016 at slightly below \$65 million. Approximately \$14 million of the underpayment amount has been recovered. Further collections efforts are on-going.

In November 2015, the United States Health and Human Services Office of Inspector General (the “Inspector General”) released a report concluding that the State received more than \$16.0 million in unallowable performance bonus payments under the Children’s Health Insurance Program Reauthorization

Act (“CHIPRA”) for Fiscal Years 2009 through 2013. Specifically, the Inspector General determined that the State included ineligible individuals in its enrollment figures for bonus requests to the Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services (“CMS”), resulting in an overpayment of \$16.0 million by CMS to the State. The Inspector General conducted similar audits in other states, where the audits resulted in similar findings. The Inspector General recommended that the State refund the money to the federal government. In the report, the State stated that it believed its methodology for determining enrollment was correct and that the bonus payments received were allowable under federal requirements. According to the State, the methodology was delineated in the supporting documentation submitted with each CHIPRA bonus application, and the documentation indicated the specific population groups that were being excluded. CMS approved payments based on this methodology, and at no time did CMS deem the state’s methodology to be incorrect or not in compliance with its guidelines. It is expected that the CMS will determine whether to pursue any recovery in connection with the Inspector General’s recommendation.

Fiscal Year 2019. In Fiscal Year 2019, according to the December 2018 consensus revenue estimate, recurring revenues are estimated to be \$7.6 billion, representing an increase of 11.5% over the Fiscal Year 2018 consensus forecast. Oil and natural gas related revenues are projected to increase by 37.2% over Fiscal Year 2018 levels. In Fiscal Year 2019 New Mexico oil prices are projected to average \$49.50 per barrel, while New Mexico natural gas prices are expected to average \$3.55 per Mcf. Oil volumes are projected to increase by 22% in Fiscal Year 2019, and natural gas volumes are estimated to increase by 8%. Non-oil and natural gas related revenue is forecast to increase by 4.8%, reflecting increases of 8.8% in gross receipts tax, 3% personal income tax and 16.8% in insurance premiums tax.

Education Funding Litigation

In 2014, two different plaintiff groups filed lawsuits in the First Judicial District Court for the State of New Mexico in Santa Fe County, each of which challenged the sufficiency of school funding and the school funding formula, specifically as applied and related to, the needs of at-risk students. The two lawsuits were consolidated (*Martinez, et al. v. The State of New Mexico* consolidated with *Yazzie, et al. v. the State of New Mexico*, No. D-101-CV-2014-00793) and proceeded to a bench trial in the summer of 2017. The Honorable Sarah Singleton presided over the trial and issued a Decision and Order on July 20, 2018. In the Decision and Order Judge Singleton determined that a Declaratory Judgment would be entered declaring that the State of New Mexico and the New Mexico Public Education Department had violated the Education Clause, the Equal Protection Clause and the Due Process Clause of the New Mexico Constitution. Specifically, the Order determined that the rights of at-risk students had been violated by the failure to provide them with a uniform statewide system of free public schools sufficient for their education. The Court stated that injunctive relief would be granted and required the Legislative and Executive branches of state government to create a funding system that meets state constitutional requirements. The Court provided a deadline of April 15, 2019 for the Legislature and Executive branches to take immediate steps to ensure that New Mexico schools have the necessary resources described in the Decision and Order. Proposed Findings and Conclusions of Law were filed by all parties to the lawsuit on or about October 16, 2018. Although the State has informally notified the Court, as directed by the Decision and Order, of its intent to appeal the Decision, final judgment has not yet been entered by the Court, therefore, the Decision and Order has not yet been formally appealed. The Court did not direct that a sum certain be spent on education, therefore, while it is expected that the Decision will result in a requirement to appropriate and spend millions of additional dollars annually on education, no specific dollar amount can be determined at this time. Additionally, a separate lawsuit was initiated by the *Zuni Public School District v. The State of New Mexico, et al.*, in January of 1998, alleging generally that the State and the Public Education Department were violating Article XII, Section I of the New Mexico Constitution on the ground that public school capital outlay funding is not uniform and is not sufficient for all students in New Mexico. This second lawsuit was filed in the Eleventh Judicial District Court for the State of New Mexico, in McKinley County. Although this matter was at one point dismissed for lack of prosecution, the case was reinstated

in 2014. In July 2017, the Court partially dismissed the Complaint for lack of standing, leaving only Gallup McKinley County School District individual plaintiffs in the suit. On May 23, 2018, the Court granted the plaintiff's motion to substitute the local school boards as plaintiffs in place of the dismissed school districts. The case remains pending at this time. A determination as to the outcome of this case cannot be made at this time.

Oil and Gas Market Volatility and the General Fund

After falling in prior years, crude oil and natural gas prices stabilized and began to increase in Fiscal Year 2017 increasing revenue inflows to the General Fund. According to the Consensus Revenue Estimating Group, over the course of a fiscal year, a \$1.00 change in the price of oil generally results in a \$11 million direct change in the State's General Fund revenue and a \$0.10 change in the price of natural gas generally results in a \$8 million direct change in the State's General Fund revenue. The State entered Fiscal Year 2018 with reserves equal to 8.3%, but was able to end the fiscal year with reserves increased to 19.6%. The annual distributions to the State General Fund from the two permanent funds have been increasing significantly in recent years, which helps to offset some of the volatility of revenue from current oil and gas production. Recent upswings in energy prices are expected to alleviate future pressure on reserve balances, though current levels remain below the 10% target.

General Fund Taxes and Revenues

Programs and operations of the State are predominantly funded through a system of 28 major taxes, and a substantial number of minor taxes, administered by the TRD. The Office of the Superintendent of Insurance collects taxes on insurance premiums. The Regulation and Licensing Department collects professional licensing fees and a number of charges for regulating activities and professions in the state. In addition, interest income and earnings from the Land Grant Permanent Fund, the Severance Tax Permanent Fund and cash balances invested by the State Treasurer's Office provide important sources of revenue for State purposes. The most important tax and revenue sources, as measured by magnitude of revenue generation, and the application of the monies to certain funds and purposes, are described below.

Gross Receipts and Compensating Taxes

The gross receipts tax is levied on the total amount of money or the value of other consideration received from selling tangible and certain intangible personal property in the State, from leasing property employed in the State, from performing services in the State and from research and development services performed outside the State on products initially used in the State. The tax is remitted by the seller but generally passed on to the purchaser. The compensating tax is imposed generally on property used in the State but purchased elsewhere. Gross receipts and compensating taxes are due on the 25th day of the month following the month in which the transaction occurs.

The general presumption is that all receipts of a person engaging in business are subject to the gross receipts tax, even though there are over 100 specified exemptions and deductions from gross receipts taxation. Exemptions from the gross receipts tax include, but are not limited to, certain receipts of governmental agencies and certain non-profit organizations; receipts from the sale of certain vehicles; occasional sales of property or services; wages; certain agricultural products; and dividends, interest and receipts from natural gas, oil or mineral interests sales or leases. Deductions from the gross receipts tax include, but are not limited to, receipts from various types of sales or leases of tangible personal property or service; receipts from certain sales of property to governmental agencies or to certain non-profit organizations; receipts from certain processing of some agricultural products; receipts from certain

publication sales; certain receipts from interstate commerce transactions; and as set forth below, certain food and medical services as of January 1, 2005.

The gross receipts and compensating taxes are together the single largest source of State General Fund revenue. The gross receipts tax is also a significant source of revenue for cities and counties. The gross receipts tax includes the 5.125% statewide gross receipts tax levy, plus city and county local-option gross receipts taxes. The statewide gross receipts tax rate was increased from 5% to 5.125% effective July 1, 2010 as a result of action taken during the 2010 special legislative session. Receipts from the statewide gross receipts tax levy, less certain disbursements, are deposited in the State General Fund. The disbursements include 1.225% of the taxable gross receipts reported in each incorporated municipality to that municipality. The County Equalization Distribution is made annually from state gross receipts tax revenues; it has averaged \$21 million over the past five years. After all other distributions, the General Fund share of gross receipts tax collections was 57% in Fiscal Year 2018 and is expected to be about 60% for subsequent years.

Receipts from the compensating tax, less distributions, are transferred to the state General Fund. Compensating tax distributions include 15% to the small cities assistance fund and 10% to the small counties assistance fund, and a distribution to municipalities based on the level of their taxable gross receipts. In Fiscal Year 2012, legislation increased the distribution to small cities from 10% to 15%, increased the minimum distribution to small cities from \$35,000 to \$90,000 and amended the statute to allow for larger distributions to small counties. The distribution changes went into effect in Fiscal Year 2014.

In 2005, the Legislature made a number of changes to the state gross receipts tax laws in Sections 7-1-6.16, 7-1-6.46, 7-1-6.47, 7-9-92 and 7-9-93 NMSA 1978. The credit of 0.5% granted to municipalities against the statewide rate was eliminated. The tax on food for off-premise consumption and certain medical services also was eliminated. After the 2005 legislative changes, retailers are required to report receipts from sales of groceries to claim the deduction. The deduction does not apply to receipts of restaurants or sales of prepared foods. The legislation also created a gross receipts tax deduction for some receipts of licensed health care providers (broadly defined) from Medicare Part C and managed health care plans, and health care insurers. This medical deduction was modestly expanded in the 2007 legislative session. The 2005 legislation also provided for payments from the State to reimburse local governments for all lost gross receipts tax revenues due to these deductions. Legislation in 2007 froze the rate, but not the size, of these payments for counties with a population over 48,000 and municipalities with a population greater than 10,000 or greater than average per capita taxable gross receipts. In the 2013 legislative session, a bill was enacted which, among other things, will eliminate these payments to certain large local governments over a 15-year period that began in Fiscal Year 2016.

In Fiscal Year 2018, total distributions to the General Fund from gross receipts and compensating taxes increased by 18% over the previous fiscal year to \$2.4 billion, comprising 35% of recurring General Fund revenue.

Personal Income Tax

The personal income tax is imposed on the net income of every individual resident and upon the net income from business, property or employment of individual nonresidents. Collections, net of refunds, are deposited in the General Fund. State taxable income is generally equal to federal adjusted gross income less deductions and amounts not taxable by State or federal laws. The State allows deductions for income earned by Indians on reservations, graduated deductions for income earned by taxpayers 65 years or older and deductions for low- and middle-income taxpayers.

New Mexico's personal income tax structure changed significantly beginning in 2003. The Legislature enacted significant personal income tax reductions that reduced the top marginal personal income tax rate from 8.2% in 2002 to 4.9% by 2008, codified in Section 7-2-7 NMSA 1978. This law combined the Head of Household filers' tax rate with the Married, Joint and Surviving Spouse filers' tax rate, beginning in 2006. Single parents are now taxed at the same rate as married couples. Statutory changes enacted in 2005 also provided low and middle-income tax exemptions, a personal income tax exemption for medical expenses, incentives to encourage business formation in rural areas and incentives to encourage renewable energy production in the State.

In Fiscal Year 2018, total distributions to the General Fund from personal income tax increased by 10% over the previous fiscal year to \$1.5 billion and generated 22% of total recurring General Fund revenue.

Current State tax rates are set forth below:

If the taxable income is:	Married Filing Separate:	If the taxable income is:	Surviving Spouse, Married Filing Joint and Head of Household:
Not over \$4,000	1.7% of taxable income	Not over \$8,000	1.7% of taxable income
\$4,001 to \$8,000	\$68.00 plus 3.2% of excess over \$4,000	\$8,001 to \$16,000	\$136.00 plus 3.2% of excess over \$8,000
\$8,001 to \$12,000	\$196.00 plus 4.7% of excess over \$8,000	\$16,001 to \$24,000	\$392.00 plus 4.7% of excess over \$16,000
Over \$12,000	\$384.00 plus 4.9% of excess over \$12,000	Over \$24,000	\$768.00 plus 4.9% of excess over \$24,000

If the taxable income is:	Single Including Trust and Estates:
Not over \$5,500	1.7% of taxable income
\$5,501 to \$11,000	\$93.50 plus 3.2% of excess over \$5,500
\$11,001 to \$16,000	\$269.50 plus 4.7% of excess over \$11,000
Over \$16,000	\$504.50 plus 4.9% of excess over \$16,000

Corporate Income Tax

The corporate income tax is imposed on the net income of a corporation doing business in the State or deriving any income from property or employment in the State by Section 7-2A-3 NMSA 1978. Collections, net of refunds, are transferred to the General Fund. Corporations are required to file a return on or before the 15th day of the third month following the end of each taxable year at which time corporate income taxes are also due. A corporation is required to make estimated tax payments if the tax, net of credits, is \$5,000 or more. Insurance companies do not pay corporate income tax; rather, they pay a tax on insurance premiums. Nonprofit organizations and retirement trust funds do not pay corporate income tax.

Tax rates are established under a graduated table found in Section 7-2A-5 NMSA 1978. For tax year 2018, tax rates were 4.8% on the first \$500,000 or less of taxable income and 5.9% on income in excess of \$500,000. For the 2018 Fiscal Year, General Fund distributions from corporate income taxes totaled \$107 million after refunds and \$50 million of film credits. This is an increase of 52% from the prior fiscal year, net corporate income tax distributions are equivalent to 2% of recurring General Fund revenue.

In recent years, a number of credits administered through the corporate income tax system have been enacted. These include: the film production credit, enacted as Section 7-2F-1 NMSA 1978; the real property tax credit, enacted as Section 7-2-18.10 NMSA 1978; the rural jobs tax credit, enacted as Section 7-2E-1 NMSA 1978; the biodiesel production and sale credit, enacted as Section 7-2-18.21 NMSA 1978; the sustainable building tax credit, enacted as Section 7-2-18.19 NMSA 1978; and the renewable energy

production tax credit, enacted as Section 7-2A-19 NMSA 1978. The 2011 Legislature placed a cap of \$50 million per year on the film production tax credit and added a deferred payment process for larger productions. The film credit cap has been reached each year since the \$50 million cap was imposed. The estimated unpaid film tax credit obligation as of June 30, 2018 was \$179.4 million. This obligation will be paid out of future tax collections in the amount of up to \$50 million per year, reducing the distribution sent to the State General Fund. This liability is reflected in the State's CAFR. TRD expects the State to continue to invest \$50 million into the film industry in the foreseeable future. This is for two reasons: (1) the number of applications for this refundable tax credit has been increasing over time and (2) by statute, if there are less than \$50 million in film credits refunded, the State is required to accelerate payments for taxpayers who have already filed.

In the 2013 legislative session, House Bill 641 (Chapter 160) was enacted, which will reduce the State corporate income tax rate over several years to a maximum marginal rate of 5.9%. The legislation also allows manufacturers in the State to use sales as a single factor in calculating income tax liability. The Legislation also requires certain corporate taxpayers to adhere to mandatory combined reporting of unitary corporations for tax purposes. During the 2014 legislative session, Senate Bill 106 (Chapter 53) was enacted extending the net operating loss carryforward to 20 years from 5 years in prior law.

Mineral Production Taxes

Mineral production taxes (Resources Excise Tax, Natural Gas Processors Tax, Oil and Gas Conservation Tax and Oil and Gas Emergency School Tax) are levied on producers and others on the value of severed minerals and material resources from within the State and these taxes are disbursed to the General Fund. The Oil and Gas Emergency School Tax is imposed for the privilege of engaging in the business of severing oil, natural gas, liquid hydrocarbons and carbon dioxide ("CO₂") from the soil of the State. The Oil and Gas Emergency School Tax is imposed at a rate of 3.15% of taxable value of oil and 4% of taxable value for natural gas. Taxable value reflects gross sales value less deductions for royalties paid to government entities and for certain processing and transportation expenses. The same definition of taxable value is used for calculation of oil and gas severance tax liability.

In the 2018 Fiscal Year, distributions to the General Fund from Oil and Gas Emergency School Tax receipts totaled \$451 million. This represents a 48% increase from the prior fiscal year. Other General Fund taxes on natural resource production totaled \$42 million. For Fiscal Year 2018, these mineral production taxes contributed 7.2% of recurring General Fund revenue.

Recent Local Law Developments

Over the past few years, several local governments in the State have proposed or adopted laws that could have the effect of limiting natural resource extraction in those jurisdictions. No local government in which a significant extraction of natural resources occurs has enacted laws limiting natural resource extraction.

In 2008, Santa Fe County amended its land development code to address oil and gas exploration, drilling, production, transportation, abandonment and remediation. The provisions of this code, while restrictive, do not ban exploration activities and to date have not been challenged by lawsuit. In April 2013, Mora County, a county in the north central section of the State enacted a Community Water Rights and Local Self Government Ordinance, which, among other things, states: "It shall be unlawful for any corporation to engage in the extraction of oil, natural gas or other hydrocarbons within Mora County." Several lawsuits were filed challenging the validity of this Ordinance. In January 2015, a federal district court declared the Mora County ordinance invalid based on several grounds, including violation of the Supremacy Clause and the First Amendment of the U.S. Constitution and preemption by New Mexico oil and gas regulatory statutes.

SWEPI, LP v. Mora County, 81 F. Supp. 3d 1075 (D.N.M. Jan. 19, 2015). In March 2015, the Mora County Commission voted to repeal the ordinance. Legislation heavily regulating oil and gas development was adopted in November 2014 in San Miguel County, also in the north central section of the State. Legislation banning hydraulic fracturing was adopted by the city council of Las Vegas, a municipality in San Miguel County, but was not signed and is not enforced by its mayor. Historically, there has been little or no oil and gas production in Santa Fe, Mora or San Miguel Counties.

To date, the proposal and enactment of local laws has not had a material effect on the amount of severance tax revenues collected by the State. While future actions by local governments relating to natural resource extraction is not predictable, litigation challenging any restrictive local enactments would be a likely consequence of such actions.

Royalties, Rents and Bonuses

Federal Lands. Under terms of the 1920 Federal Mineral Leasing Act, the State receives 50% of all income generated from leasing federal lands located in the State for mineral production. Principal sources of income are royalty payments on oil and natural gas production. Additional income is derived from bonus payments for oil and natural gas leases and royalty payments on production of coal, potash and other minerals. The U.S. Office of Natural Resources Revenue, part of the former Minerals Management Service, collects federal mineral lease income and deducts 2% from the State's share for administrative costs. The State receives payments on a monthly basis and makes deposits to the General Fund. In Fiscal Year 2018, total distributions to the General Fund from federal mineral leases totaled \$564 million. This equals 8.3% of recurring General Fund receipts for the fiscal year.

Federal Fiscal Year 2009 appropriations bills implemented a 2% administrative fee cut from the federal royalty payments to states. This 2% fee was extended each federal fiscal year since 2009 and extended for 10 years in the 2013 Bipartisan Budget Act. Approximately \$11.9 million was deducted in Fiscal Year 2014, \$11.1 million was deducted in Fiscal Year 2015, \$8.0 million was deducted in Fiscal Year 2016, \$8.9 million was deducted in Fiscal Year 2017 and \$11.6 million was deducted in Fiscal Year 2018.

State Trust Lands. The Commissioner of Public Lands and the State Land Office manage lands acquired by the State under the federal Fergusson Act and the Enabling Act for New Mexico enacted prior to statehood, as well as under the State Constitution. All income from State trust lands is dedicated to specific institutions; each section of State trust land has a specific named beneficiary institution. As with federal lands, the oil and natural gas industry is the principal source of revenue from State trust lands. Bonus income is also collected in the form of cash payments as a result of competitive bidding for State leases. Rentals and bonus income are distributed to the respective beneficiary institutions. The largest beneficiary group is the State's public school system. Mineral production from State trust lands also generates royalty income, which is deposited in the State Land Grant Permanent Fund ("LGPF"). Royalties are imposed on most mineral production values at the rate of 12.5%, although there is a provision for rates of up to 20% for new leases on developed acreage. LGPF beneficiaries and "State lands" beneficiaries are the same institutions and public schools. In Fiscal Year 2018, distributions to the General Fund from the State Land Office totaled \$112 million, which equated to 1.6% of recurring General Fund receipts for the fiscal year.

Severance Tax Permanent Fund and the Land Grant Permanent Fund

The Severance Tax Permanent Fund ("STPF") was established in the State Treasury in 1973 to receive the residual revenues from the Bonding Fund and serve as an endowment for the State. In 1976, the electorate approved a constitutional amendment giving the STPF constitutional status. In 1982, the electorate approved a second constitutional amendment that removed the discretionary power of the Legislature to appropriate funds from the corpus of the STPF, thereby creating a permanent endowment fund. Distributions from investments of the STPF, however, may be appropriated by the Legislature in the same manner as other

general revenues are appropriated. Severance tax receipts have been the primary source of funding for the STPF. The State Investment Council (“SIC”) invests the corpus and non-appropriated income of the STPF. The market value of the STPF as of June 30, 2018 was approximately \$5.41 billion, an overall asset increase of approximately 2.7% from the prior fiscal year. Investment performance for the one year period ending June 30, 2018 was 8.43% net of fees and 0.34% above the Fund policy index. Funds on deposit in the STPF are not pledged to and may not be used to pay any Bonds. As noted above, during the 2016 Special Legislative Session, Senate Bill 8 allowed the one-time transfer of excess severance tax revenue to the general fund rather than the severance tax permanent fund. This transfer, known as the super sweep, totaled \$28,279,400.

The LGPF is designed solely to benefit the public educational system of the State and other specified institutions. The origins of the LGPF are found in the federal Fergusson Act of 1898, which granted two sections of land in every township for the benefit of the public schools in the territories of New Mexico. Also under this Act, specific acreage was granted to individual education, medical and penal institutions in the territory. The initial grant totaled in excess of 5.5 million acres. In 1910, the Enabling Act granted additional lands to various beneficiaries in New Mexico, including the public schools, which received the largest share. This brought the total lands placed in trust for the common school system and other beneficiaries to over 13 million acres. Over the years, some land has been sold (and the proceeds used to increase the corpus of the LGPF), so the current total is nine million surface acres and 13.4 million subsurface acres.

Pursuant to NMSA 1978, Section 19-1-1 (1912), the State Land Office is charged with the custody and disposition of the land granted to the State. The Commissioner of Public Lands sells or leases these properties in accordance with the provisions of the appropriate statutes. The SIC invests the corpus and income of the LGPF. As of June 30, 2018, the market value of the LGPF was approximately \$18.36 billion, an asset increase of approximately 4.1% over the prior fiscal year. Investment performance for the year ended June 30, 2018 was 8.36% net of fees and 0.44% above the LGPF’s policy index, exceeding its annual target rate of return of 7.0%. The corpus of the LGPF is constitutionally protected from appropriation and LGPF assets are not pledged to and may not be used to pay debt. The LGPF is also protected by the Federal Enabling Act of 1910.

In November 1996, the State electorate approved a constitutional amendment regarding distributions from both of the State’s permanent funds. Distributions are now calculated on a total return basis rather than an income distribution method. In addition, distributions to beneficiaries are now based on a formula under which a statutorily specified percentage of the previous average five-year market value of the fund is distributed.

In September 2003, the State electorate approved a constitutional amendment increasing the rate of annual distribution from the LGPF from the previous 4.7%, to a new base distribution of 5.0 % of the LGPF’s five-year average market value, beginning in Fiscal Year 2005. Certain additional distributions were made to implement and maintain educational reforms as provided by law. An additional 0.8% was distributed in fiscal years 2005 through 2012, and an additional 0.5% was distributed in fiscal years 2013 through 2016. In Fiscal Year 2017 distributions returned to the base rate of 5.0% and remained at 5.0% for Fiscal Year 2018.

In May 2009 an investigation by the New York Attorney General into placement fees paid in relation to investments made by New York pension funds, led to an indictment of an investment advisor to that fund as well as New Mexico SIC and ERB. The investment advisor later pled guilty to a fraud charge relating to investments made by the New York retirement fund. In connection with that plea, the investment advisor stated that from 2004 to 2009 his business had acted as an advisor to the SIC and the ERB and that, contrary to his fiduciary responsibilities to the SIC and ERB, he ensured recommendations of certain proposed investments pushed on him by politically connected individuals or their associates who stood to benefit financially or politically from the investments, and that the investments were not

necessarily in the best interests of the State. No criminal charges were filed by state or federal investigators in New Mexico. In May 2011, the SIC filed recovery lawsuits against more than a dozen placement agents, the former State Investment Officer and other individuals alleging they improperly benefited from pay-to-play and kickback schemes involving SIC investments. To date, settlements of more than \$49 million have been recovered or placed in escrow pending final approval by the courts, for ultimate return to the permanent funds. The 2011 lawsuit continues to work its way through the judicial process, with additional recoveries anticipated.

In response to these and other events and the negative returns suffered by the State's various investment funds during the market turmoil associated with the downturn in the nation's economy in 2008 and 2009, the Board and the Legislative Council Service ("LCS") co-sponsored an Independent Fiduciary and Operational Review of State Investment Policies, Procedures and Practices prepared by EnnisKnupp (the "Review"). The scope of the work of this Review included, among other things, review and recommendations for appropriate governance and organizational structure and investment best practices for the SIC and New Mexico's public employee and state educator pensions (PERA & ERB). The findings and recommendations of the Review were reported to the Board at a meeting on January 13, 2010. In order to address certain recommendations of the Review, during the 2010 legislative session the Legislature, among other things, modified the composition of the SIC, clarified the authority of the SIC and the State Investment Officer, provided for the appointment of the State Investment Officer by the SIC and changed the method of appointment of public members of the SIC. Removal of individual investment authorization powers by the Investment Officer alone and addition of Council Investment, Audit and Governance Committees have greatly improved Council practices and governance procedures. To date, the Investment Council has adopted or accomplished 78 of the 82 recommendations made by EnnisKnupp in their 2010 Operational Review, with the remainder either being deemed unworkable or still being contemplated for partial adoption in the future.

Investment Income

Investment earnings credited to the General Fund are from three primary sources: the LGPF, the STPF and cash balances invested by the State Treasurer. A percentage of market value from the LGPF is distributed among the beneficiary institutions and public schools. The allocation received by the public schools, which was approximately 85.1% in Fiscal Year 2018, is deposited in the General Fund. For the 2018 Fiscal Year, \$587 million of LGPF distributions were transferred to the General Fund for public school purposes. Also in Fiscal Year 2018, the State distributed \$210 million of income from the Severance Tax Permanent Fund, all of which was deposited in the General Fund. In the 2018 Fiscal Year, the Treasurer's cash balances produced approximately \$5.9 million in net distribution to the General Fund after adjustments to reflect mark-to-market and payment to the self-earnings account. Total investment income credited to the General Fund was \$803 million. This is 11.8% of recurring General Fund receipts.

Ratings

The State's General Obligation Bonds, Severance Tax Bonds (the "Senior Bonds") and Supplemental Severance Tax Bonds (the "Supplemental Bonds") have received ratings from Moody's Investors Service, Inc. ("Moody's") and S&P Global Ratings ("S&P"). On May 12, 2016, Moody's downgraded the ratings of the Senior Bonds to Aa2 (from Aa1) and downgraded the ratings of the Supplemental Bonds to Aa3 (from Aa2). On May 12, 2016, S&P downgraded the ratings of the Senior Bonds to AA- (from AA) and downgraded the ratings of the Supplemental Bonds to A+ (from AA-). On October 25, 2016, Moody's downgraded the rating on the General Obligation Bonds from Aaa to Aa1, with a negative outlook. On November 10, 2016, S&P downgraded the rating on the General Obligation Bonds from AA to AA-, with a negative outlook. Such ratings reflect only the views of the respective organizations. An explanation of the significance of each rating may be obtained from the rating agency furnishing such rating.

There is no assurance that such ratings will continue for any given period of time or that they will not be revised downward or withdrawn entirely by such rating agencies if, in the judgment of such rating agencies, circumstances so warrant. Any downward revision or withdrawal of either rating can be expected to have an adverse effect on the market price of the bonds.

PROPERTY VALUATION AND TAXATION

Property Tax System

With certain limited exceptions, real and personal property owned by individuals or corporations is subject to ad valorem taxation (i.e., taxation as a fraction of value rather than on a per unit basis) in the State. County assessors are responsible for appraising most of New Mexico's residential and commercial property. The Appraisal Bureau of the TRD provides technical assistance to county assessors and helps them implement the Property Tax Code (Articles 35 through 38 of Chapter 7 NMSA 1978).

The State Assessed Property Bureau of the TRD, commonly known as the Central Assessment Bureau, is responsible for assessing certain types of property that are not assessed by counties because assessing the property is exceptionally technical or because the property extends across county boundaries. Assessments undertaken by the Central Assessment Bureau, referred to as central valuations, are performed on the following types of properties:

- Railroads;
- Communication systems;
- Pipelines;
- Public utilities;
- Airlines;
- Electric generating plants;
- Construction machinery and equipment and other personal property of persons engaged in construction that is used in more than one county; and
- Mineral property, excepting oil and natural gas related property.

Property valuations are established as of January 1 of each year (except for certain livestock). Centrally assessed property is verified and certified to local assessors who combine the values with all locally assessed property values. The totals are reported to the Central Assessment Bureau and the DFA and certified for budgetary use. County treasurers levy the applicable rates against individual properties and are required to mail tax bills for the current tax year no later than November 1. Property taxes are due in two equal installments on November 10 and April 10. Taxes become delinquent on December 10 and May 10 following the two respective due dates. Civil penalties and interest are imposed on delinquent taxes. County treasurers are responsible for collecting property taxes and distributing them to governmental entities that receive them. Major property tax recipients include counties, municipalities and school districts. In Property Tax Year 2018, 4.5% of property tax collections statewide were distributed to the State for payment of principal of and interest on general obligation bonds.

State law provides a mechanism by which, in the event of a dispute with respect to property taxes owed, a taxpayer may make payment under protest. Such monies may not be spent by property tax recipients until the taxpayer's claim has been decided. At that time, the monies are distributed either to the county or the taxpayer, depending on the outcome of the taxpayer's claim. As a result, counties may experience delays in receiving tax revenues or may be required to refund monies already received.

Except for property that by statute is subject to special methods of valuation, assessed value of property is generally its market value as determined by the sales of comparable property subject to certain limitations. Income or cost valuation methods also are used when appropriate. Residential properties are

eligible for a \$2,000 head of family exemption. A \$4,000 veteran exemption may be applied against residential and certain nonresidential property. Honorably discharged members of the armed services are eligible for the veteran exemption. Taxable value is one-third of assessed value, as required by Section 1 of Article VIII of the New Mexico Constitution. Net taxable value, against which rates are imposed, consists of taxable value less exemptions. Maximum property tax rates for operations for various types of local governments are imposed by the Constitution of the State and by governing statutes. See “Property Tax Limitations,” below. Different tax rates typically apply to residential and non-residential properties in the same tax jurisdiction due to the state’s “yield control” statute (Section 7-37-7.1 NMSA 1978), which is applied separately to residential property.

Oil and natural gas properties and related production equipment are subject to property taxation in the State. The oil and natural gas ad valorem production tax is levied and collected by the Oil and Gas Bureau of the TRD on the basis of assessed value deemed the equivalent of 50% of the actual price of oil and natural gas received at the production unit multiplied by the volume of oil and natural gas produced, less certain trucking expense deductions and royalties paid to the federal government, the State, or Indian tribes. The oil and natural gas production “equipment ad valorem tax” is levied based on assessed value deemed equivalent to 9% of the previous calendar year sales value of the product from each production unit. The tax year for oil and natural gas production begins on September 1 based on tax rates that are set on August 31. The oil and natural gas “ad valorem production tax” is due by the 25th day of the second month following the month of production. Taxes are collected monthly. The oil and natural gas production “equipment ad valorem tax” is due on November 30 based upon assessments issued on or before October 15. The TRD distributes its collections to the county treasurers who further distribute the tax revenues to property tax recipients.

Property Tax Valuation Limitations

In November 1998, the New Mexico electorate approved an amendment to Section 1 of Article VIII of the State Constitution to authorize the Legislature to limit increases in residential property valuation for property taxes. The limitation may be applied to classes of residential property taxpayers based on owner-occupancy, age or income. The limitations may be authorized statewide or at the option of a local jurisdiction and may include conditions. Any valuation limitations authorized as a local jurisdiction option shall provide for applying statewide or multi-jurisdictional property tax rates to the value of the property as if the valuations increase limitation did not apply. This amendment and related legislation may have an impact on future property taxation increases.

The 2000 Legislature passed and the Governor signed legislation limiting the increase in the value of residential property for property valuation purposes. Section 7-36-21.3 NMSA 1978 provides for a freezing of values for single-family dwellings occupied by certain low-income owners 65 years of age or older. Another law provides that the value of a residential property in any tax year, starting with the year 2001, shall not exceed certain percentage increases based on whether the county where the property is situated has a sales assessment ratio of at least 85%, as codified in Section 7-36-21.2 NMSA 1978. Sales assessment ratios are computed annually by the TRD and measure a county’s assessment valuations against current sales information. Counties that have at least an 85% sales assessment ratio are considered “current and correct” while counties that fall below that threshold are considered not “current and correct.” If a property is situated in a current and correct county, the law limits the annual increase to no more than 3% (and 6.1% over the value two years ago). If a residential property is situated in a county that is not current and correct, the law limits the annual increase to 5%. In addition, in such a non-current and correct county, the law limits the aggregate annual increases for all residential properties (excluding net new properties added to the tax rolls) in that county to 3%. The annual limitations do not apply to new improvements or to any property that has had a change in ownership, use or zoning during the year.

The 2005 Legislature passed and the Governor signed a bill, codified as Section 7-38-12.1 NMSA 1978 of the Property Tax Code, requiring the disclosure only to the County Assessor of sale prices and other

items of value upon the sale of residential real property. This amendment has led to an increase in the assessed value of some residential properties.

The 2008 Legislature passed and the Governor signed legislation amending Section 7-36-15 NMSA 1978 to require county assessors to consider, in determining the market value of residential housing, any decrease in value that would be realized by an owner in the sale of the property because of the effects of any affordable housing subsidy, covenant or encumbrance under a federal, state or local housing program that restricts the future use or resale value of the property, or otherwise prohibits the owner from fully benefiting from any enhanced value of the property.

Several legal challenges were brought in response to the Legislature's enactment of Section 7-36-21.2 NMSA 1978 because of the exception to the annual valuation cap for residential properties which experienced a change in ownership in the previous tax year. This exception resulted in acquisition-value taxation and also resulted in instances in which the property's valuation based on its fair market value at the time it changed ownership was much greater than its previously-capped valuation, also known as "tax lightning." In these situations, the new property owner faced greatly increased property taxes compared with the previous owner. Several lower courts concluded that the exception therefore violated Article VIII, Section 1 of the New Mexico Constitution by creating an inappropriate classification of taxpayers.

On March 28, 2012, in *Zhao v. Montoya*, 2012-NMCA-056, on certification from the district court for Bernalillo County, the New Mexico Court of Appeals reversed the district courts and held that the change-of-ownership exception to the valuation cap on residential property values until a change of ownership occurs does not violate the New Mexico Constitution. The Court of Appeals reasoned that, given that the owner-occupancy class consists of persons who became owner-occupants only upon acquisition of the property, the exception applies to a sub-class of the constitutionally permissible owner-occupancy class.

On June 30, 2014, in *Zhao v. Montoya*, 2014-NMSC-025, the New Mexico Supreme Court affirmed in part and reversed in part the Court of Appeals' decision. The New Mexico Supreme Court agreed with the Court of Appeals that the change-of-ownership exception to the valuation cap for residential properties is constitutional, albeit on other grounds. The New Mexico Supreme Court stated that the Court of Appeals' holding based on the taxpayers' classification "creates the impression that ownership alone may equate to owner-occupant." The New Mexico Supreme Court held instead that the change-of-ownership exception to the valuation cap is constitutional because it focuses on the nature of the property, when it was acquired, and not on the classification of the taxpayer, whether the taxpayer is an owner-occupant.

Thus, although the Supreme Court's decision in *Zhao* focused on the constitutionality of the exception to the annual limitations on residential property revaluation, its holding supports the conclusion that the New Mexico Property Tax Code is constitutional, including the general annual valuation cap. *Zhao* also supports that the Property Tax Code's additional exceptions to the cap for properties which have changed use or which have been subject to a zoning change during the previous year are also constitutional, as they similarly focus on the nature of property, rather than on the taxpayer.

Since the Supreme Court has declared the change-of-ownership exception to the revaluation limitation constitutional, one county that had temporarily stopped the practice of revaluing properties at their current fair market value upon a change of ownership has re-instituted that practice. At present county assessors around the state are in compliance with Section 7-36-21.2 NMSA 1978 requirements that properties are valued at "current and correct value," which may or may not be acquisition value depending on the circumstances.

The following Table sets forth the aggregate statewide net taxable valuations for the last 10 years.

TABLE 28
Final Net Taxable Valuations
(Dollars in thousands)

Property Tax Year	Residential	Non-Residential	Oil and Gas	Copper	Net Taxable Value
2009	\$29,455,894	\$16,383,859	\$9,033,975	\$172,481	\$55,046,209
2010	29,845,647	16,513,415	4,556,355	125,538	51,040,955
2011	30,265,867	16,594,029	5,868,724	117,476	52,846,098
2012	30,794,394	16,639,038	6,938,090	119,440	54,490,962
2013	31,320,905	16,824,354	6,431,256	149,491	54,726,006
2014	31,678,950	17,161,038	7,710,780	184,736	56,735,505
2015	32,396,576	17,720,157	8,463,290	211,459	58,791,482
2016	33,533,677	18,181,319	4,982,793	224,778	56,922,567
2017	34,767,934	18,104,473	4,359,518	219,831	57,451,756
2018	35,934,821	18,266,388	6,338,179	219,831	57,451,756

Source: New Mexico Department of Finance and Administration, Local Government Division

Property Tax Mill Levy Limitations

Section 2 of Article VIII of the New Mexico Constitution states:

Taxes levied upon real or personal property for state revenue shall not exceed four mills annually on each dollar of the assessed valuation thereof except for the support of the educational, penal and charitable institutions of the state, payment of the state debt and interest thereon; and the total annual tax levy upon such property for all state purposes exclusive of necessary levies for the state debt shall not exceed ten mills; provided, however, that taxes levied upon real or personal tangible property for all purposes, except special levies on specific classes of property and except necessary levies for public debt shall not exceed twenty mills annually on each dollar of the assessed valuation thereof, but laws may be passed authorizing additional taxes to be levied outside of such limitation when approved by at least a majority of the qualified electors of the taxing district who paid a property tax therein during the preceding year voting on such proposition.

Currently the State imposes no levy of property taxes except for the payment of State debt.

Statutes establish maximum property tax rates for operating purposes for cities, counties and school districts. The DFA is permitted by statute to set a rate at less than the maximum rate in any tax year. These maximum property tax rates for operating purposes are set forth below.

Maximum Operating Mill Levy Rates

Counties	11.85
Cities	7.65
Schools	<u>0.50</u>
Maximum combined statutory rate.....	<u>20.00</u>

Source: Section 7-37-7(B) NMSA 1978

Apart from the allowable operating tax rates above, New Mexico governments may levy additional property taxes as authorized by statute and voter approval for:

- Debt service;
- County hospitals and health care services;
- School district capital improvements;
- Branch and community colleges;
- Vocational schools;
- Flood control districts and authorities;
- Judgments;
- Water and sanitation districts;
- Conservancy districts;
- Public improvement districts;
- Tax increment development districts; and
- Other special districts.

In addition, the Legislature has established certain limits on the increase in property tax revenue that may be realized for county and city operating purposes. The “yield control” formula is activated by property valuation increases resulting from county assessor reappraisal programs. The yield control law limits the increase in operating revenue from existing properties in absence of new rate impositions in any one year over the prior year to the lesser of 5% or the percentage increase in the annual price index published by the United States Department of Commerce for State and Local Government Purchases of Goods and Services, plus increases in tax revenues resulting from new construction, improvements to properties and increased taxable value due to annexation.

Production and Property Taxes on Oil and Natural Gas

The valuation of oil and natural gas production and the assessment of the ad valorem production tax are based on the actual value of production on a monthly basis from September 1 to August 31. Oil and natural gas are valued for the calendar year preceding the property tax year, as established in Section 7-32-15 NMSA 1978. For rate setting, the Local Government Division of the DFA may adjust the State levy for changes in oil and natural gas values.

Current effective production tax rates expressed on ad valorem and unit bases are shown below. The rates were based on data from Fiscal Year 2018 and reflect an average sales price of \$55.05 per barrel for oil and \$3.47 per thousand cubic feet (mcf) for natural gas. The gross rates presented in the table below show taxes paid as a percentage of gross sales value before subtracting allowable deductions and tax credits. The gross tax per unit is also based on gross sales value. The net tax per unit, however, is also based on taxable value before subtracting allowable deductions and tax credits.

TABLE 29
Effective Tax Rates Applicable for Fiscal Year 2018

Type of Tax	Crude Oil		Natural Gas	
	Ad Valorem	Per Barrel	Ad Valorem	Per mcf
Price				
Oil and Gas School Tax	2.77%	\$1.53	2.92%	\$0.10
Oil and Gas Severance Tax	3.30	1.82	2.74	0.09
Oil and Gas Conservation Tax (General Fund only)	0.17	0.09	0.14	0.00
Natural Gas Processors Tax	n/a	n/a	0.23	0.01
Oil and Gas Production ad valorem Tax	1.14	0.63	0.98	0.03
Oil and Gas Production Equipment ad valorem Tax	<u>0.12</u>	<u>0.06</u>	<u>0.11</u>	<u>0.00</u>
Total	<u>7.50%</u>	<u>\$4.13</u>	<u>7.23%</u>	<u>\$0.25</u>
Subtotal: State Tax Only (excludes ad valorem taxes)	<u>6.24%</u>	<u>\$3.43</u>	<u>5.79%</u>	<u>\$0.20</u>

Source: New Mexico Taxation and Revenue Department

Production, Sales and Property Taxes on Coal

Total State production and property taxes on coal totaled approximately \$11.3 million in Fiscal Year 2018, down from approximately \$12.9 million in Fiscal Year 2017. Coal production also decreased from approximately 11.5 million tons in Fiscal Year 2017 to 9.5 million tons in Fiscal Year 2018. The average effective tax per ton increased from approximately \$1.12 in Fiscal Year 2017 to approximately \$1.19 per ton for Fiscal Year 2018. With total sales revenue of approximately \$336 million in Fiscal Year 2018, the average effective tax was 3.37% of total sales revenue. This does not include the gross receipts tax. The average burden of production, property and gross receipts taxes on a ton of coal produced and sold during Fiscal Year 2018 is shown in the following table.

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TABLE 30
Tax Burden on Coal for Fiscal Year 2018 ⁽¹⁾

Type of Tax	Tax per Ton	Effective Tax Rate	Taxes Collected
Severance Tax and Surtax (Net of ITC)	\$0.56	1.58%	\$ 5,331,682
Resource Excise Tax	0.23	0.72	2,184,291
Conservation Tax	0.06	0.18	553,354
Total Production Taxes	<u>0.85</u>	<u>2.49</u>	<u>8,069,326</u>
Property Tax ⁽²⁾	0.34	0.97	3,269,601
Gross Receipts Tax	0.97	2.74	9,208,218
Total Production and Non-Production Taxes	<u>\$2.16</u>	<u>\$6.20</u>	<u>20,547,145</u>
Price per Ton			\$35.41
Total Production (Short Tons)			<u>9,503,353</u>
Total Value			<u>\$336,486,800</u>

⁽¹⁾ The figures reported in this table come from the New Mexico Taxation and Revenue Department's GenTax System. These figures differ from actual distributions made by the Taxation and Revenue Department's Financial Services Bureau, as the distributions include penalties, interest, and other modifications such as previously unallocated or unidentified receipts. Total production is based on volumes reported on severance tax returns, which differ from the volumes reported on resource excise tax returns.

⁽²⁾ Property tax year began September 1, 2017.

Source: *New Mexico Taxation and Revenue Department, Tax Analysis, Research and Statistics Office (the GenTax System, Financial Services Bureau and Property Tax Division's Central Assessment Unit)*

Statutory rates for the resources excise tax and the conservation tax are effectively reduced by a deduction for Federal, State and Indian royalties. The effective severance tax rate on coal reflects the mix of old and new contract sales and of underground and surface mines. Property tax pertains to both equipment and production values. Fundamental differences in tax bases preclude a true comparison between property taxes and other taxes shown above. However, property taxes are included in this analysis to prevent understating the tax burden.

In addition to production taxes, gross receipts tax is imposed on coal produced and sold within the State. During 2017, the most recent year for which data is available (Source: U.S. Energy Information Administration), 75.8% of all coal produced in the State was supplied to electric power plants in New Mexico. In Fiscal Year 2018, 41.6% of all coal produced in New Mexico is subject to gross receipts tax. The combined state and local tax rate for Fiscal Year 2018 is 7.10% of taxable gross receipts.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

Additional financial information from government agencies of the State may be obtained online from the State's Sunshine Portal. The information contained in the Sunshine Portal database may change over time. The State Board of Finance assumes no responsibility or liability for the contents of the Sunshine Portal. The State Board of Finance also maintains a website containing general information about the State and its bond programs.