THE STATE OF NEW MEXICO

CONTINUING DISCLOSURE

ANNUAL FINANCIAL INFORMATION FILING
FISCAL YEAR 2023

NEW MEXICO
STATE BOARD OF FINANCE

January 2024

TABLE OF CONTENTS

INDEX OF TABLES

TABLE **PAGE**

State Capital Program

State General Fund balances and proceeds from General Obligation Bonds, Senior Severance Tax Bonds and Supplemental Severance Tax Bonds are important sources of capital financing for the State. The following table summarizes the capital funding administered by the Board and certain other sources for Fiscal Year 2019 through Fiscal Year 2023.

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

	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
Proceeds from General Obligation Bonding Program (1)					
General Obligation Bonds	$ 0.0	$157.9	$199.5	$ 0.0	$ 258.8
Subtotal	0.0	157.9	199.5	0.0	258.8
Proceeds from Severance Tax Bonding Program (1)					
Severance Tax Bonds	0.0	0.0	391.7	292.0	0.0
Severance Tax Funding Notes (2)	74.8	307.2	163.3	200.5	327.8
Supplemental Severance Tax Bonds	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Supplemental Severance Tax Funding Notes (2)	181.5	254.5	232.9	268.2	342.7
Subtotal	256.3	561.7	787.9	760.7	670.5
Proceeds From Other Sources					
Transportation Bonds (3)	0.0	0.0	0.0	234.6	0.0
Subtotal	0.0	0.0	0.0	234.6	0.0
Total (4)	$256.3	$719.6	$987.4	$995.3	$929.3

(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) 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.
(3) Dollar amounts for transportation bonds are for new bonds issued, and do not include refunding bonds.
(4) Totals may not add due to rounding.
Sources: New Mexico State Board of Finance and the New Mexico Finance Authority (as issuer of State Transportation Bonds)

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 "Finance Authority"), the State Transportation Commission and state educational institutions.

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:

1. 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.

2. 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 percent of the assessed valuation of all property subject to taxation in the State, as shown by the last preceding general assessment.

3. The State may contract debts to suppress insurrection and to provide for the public defense.

General obligation bonds for refunding purposes are not subject to approval of the voters.

Outstanding and Additional Parity General Obligation Bonds

The principal amounts of outstanding General Obligation Bonds, as of December 31, 2023, are shown in Table 2.

TABLE 2
Outstanding General Obligation Bonds

Series	Principal Outstanding
Series 2015	$ 34,280,000
Series 2017A	75,105,000
Series 2017B	31,575,000
Series 2019	53,395,000
Series 2021	123,205,000
Series 2023	223,710,000
Total	$541,270,000

Source: New Mexico State Board of Finance

Future debt payments, by Fiscal Year, on General Obligation Bonds outstanding, as of December 31, 2023, are shown in Table 3.

TABLE 3
Future General Obligation Bond Debt Service

Fiscal Year Ended June 30	Principal	Interest	Annual Total
2024	$ 94,100,000	$ 13,585,250	$107,685,250
2025	99,355,000	22,465,500	121,820,500
2026	62,175,000	17,497,750	79,672,750
2027	67,545,000	14,389,000	81,934,000
2028	47,150,000	11,011,750	58,161,750
2029	51,870,000	8,547,250	60,417,250
2030	30,755,000	5,953,750	36,708,750
2031	34,740,000	4,416,000	39,156,000
2032	26,135,000	2,679,000	28,814,000
2033	27,445,000	1,372,250	28,817,250
Total (1)	$541,270,000	$101,917,500	$643,187,500

(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.

The following table sets forth the calculation of State general obligation bonding capacity.

Calculation of 1% Bonding Limitations

Net taxable value as of December 31, 2023	$110,879,706,059
General Obligation Bond limitation at 1% of net taxable value	1,108,797,061
Total General Obligation Bonds outstanding	541,270,000
Percentage of total debt to net taxable value	.488%

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, 2023. The table does not include debt of special districts or community colleges.

Certain Underlying General Obligation Debt

Counties	$615,951,984
Cities	$2,207,368,391
Schools	$1,978,036,641

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 47.6 percent 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").

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 60.1 percent 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.

In addition, short-term Supplemental Severance Tax Funding Notes ("Supplemental Funding Notes") which mature in the Fiscal Year in which they are issued 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 86.2 percent 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.

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. Under now expired legislation, during Fiscal Years 2018 through 2022, funding via the issuance of Supplemental Severance Tax Bonds or Supplemental Funding Notes for public school capital expenditures for instructional materials and school bus transportation was authorized, provided that such expenditures were both appropriated by the Legislature and certified by the Public Education Department Secretary. There is, however, separately existing authority for funding for instructional materials through the issuance of Supplemental Severance Tax Bonds or Supplemental Funding Notes, provided that the Public Education Department Secretary certifies the need. The lien of the pledge of such Supplemental Severance Tax Bonds (including Supplemental Funding Notes) is subordinate to any then or thereafter outstanding Senior Severance Tax Bonds.

NMSA 1978 Section 7-27-8 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 2019 and 2023, the New Mexico Legislature chose to forego the use of severance tax bonds and notes to fund most new capital. In these years, legislation was passed to stipulate mandatory transfers to the Severance Tax Permanent Fund for ten years, with the transfer equal to the estimated foregone debt service on long-term severance tax bonds that were not issued. Senate Bill 535 (now codified as NMSA 1978, Sections 7 27-10 and 7-27-10.1) was signed into law in 2019 and stipulated that the Board, by December 31 of each year for 2019 through 2028 (Fiscal Years 2020 through 2029), transfer $23.69 million from the Bonding Fund to the Severance Tax Permanent Fund. Additionally, the law stipulated that the Board not issue and sell more than $181.8 million of Supplemental Severance Tax Bonds in Fiscal Year 2019. Senate Bill 378 (now codified as NMSA 1978, Sections 7-27-10 and 7-27-10.2) was signed into law in 2023 and stipulated the Board, by December 31 of each year for 2023 through 2033 (Fiscal Years 2024 through 2034) transfer $92.0 million from the Bonding Fund to the Severance Tax Permanent Fund. Like SB 535 in 2019, the bill also directed the Board to issue no more than $682 million in Supplemental Severance Tax Bonds in Fiscal Year 2023. The amount of the Severance Tax Permanent Fund transfer would be considered before determining bonding capacity under the otherwise applicable statutory tests described above. The Board may determine that a lesser transfer amount is necessary per NMSA 1978, Section 7-27-8 in order to pay debt service obligations.

[Remainder of Page Intentionally Left Blank]

Outstanding and Additional Senior Severance Tax Bonds

The principal amounts of outstanding Senior Severance Tax Bonds, as of December 31, 2023 are shown in Table 4.

TABLE 4
Outstanding Senior Severance Tax Bonds

Series	Principal Outstanding
Severance Tax Bonds, Series 2015A	$ 35,530,000
Severance Tax Bonds, Series 2016A	43,220,000
Severance Tax Bonds, Refunding Series 2016B	20,550,000
Severance Tax Bonds, Series 2016D	19,655,000
Severance Tax Bonds, Series 2017A	33,920,000
Severance Tax Bonds, Series 2018A	69,945,000
Severance Tax Bonds, Series 2020A	74,745,000
Severance Tax Bonds, Series 2021A	265,755,000
Severance Tax Bonds, Series 2022A	240,280,000
Severance Tax Bonds, Series 2022B	270,130,000
Total	$1,073,730,000

Source: New Mexico State Board of Finance

Future payments, by Fiscal Year, on outstanding Senior Severance Tax Bonds, as of December 31, 2023, are shown in Table 5.

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

Fiscal Year Ended June 30	Principal	Interest	Annual Total
2024	--	$26,740,500	$26,740,500
2025	$157,875,000	49,636,875	207,511,875
2026	146,920,000	42,119,750	189,039,750
2027	134,965,000	35,072,625	170,037,625
2028	125,690,000	28,556,250	154,246,250
2029	116,640,000	22,498,000	139,138,000
2030	106,415,000	16,921,625	123,336,625
2031	111,865,000	11,464,625	123,329,625
2032	104,665,000	6,051,375	110,716,375
2033	68,695,000	1,717,375	70,412,375
Total	$1,073,730,000	$214,038,500	$1,314,509,000

(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, 2023 are shown in Table 6.

TABLE 6
Outstanding Supplemental Severance Tax Bonds

Series	**Outstanding Principal Amount**
Supplemental Severance Tax Bonds, Series 2015B	$17,365,000
Total	$17,365,000

Source: New Mexico State Board of Finance

The future Fiscal Year debt payments on outstanding Supplemental Severance Tax Bonds, as of December 31, 2023, are shown in Table 7.

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

Fiscal Year Ended June 30	**Principal**	**Interest**	**Annual Total**
2024	--	$ 434,125	$ 434,125
2025	8,465,000	656,625	9,121,625
2026	8,900,000	222,500	9,122,500
Total	$17,365,000	$1,313,250	$18,678,250

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

[Remainder of Page Intentionally Left Blank]

Severance Tax Bonding Fund and Debt Service Requirements

Severance tax receipts contributed 95.9 percent of total revenue to the Bonding Fund in Fiscal Year 2023, 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 99.8 percent of total Fiscal Year 2023 severance tax receipts as shown in Table 8. This percentage is calculated net of Intergovernmental Tax Credits.

TABLE 8
Severance Tax Bonding Fund
Receipts, Disbursements and Transfers
Fiscal Year Ended June 30 (1), (2)
(Dollars in thousands)

	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
Beginning Balance	$218,476	$236,399	$175,752	$ 239,548	$ 401,951
Receipts:					
Taxes:					
Oil and Gas Severance Tax	655,934	674,440	725,321	1,788,868	2,498,325
Other Minerals Severance Taxes	5,677	5,858	4,501	5,495	4,830
Total Severance Taxes (3)	661,611	680,298	729,822	1,794,364	2,503,155
Other Income:					
Interest on Investments	21,110	18,011	9,580	10,514	86,430
Other financing sources	4,202	3,412	2,694	5,837	19,843
Total Other Income	25,313	21,423	12,274	20,351	106,273
Total Receipts	686,924	701,721	742,096	1,814,715	2,609,428
Disbursements:					
Senior Bond Debt Service	145,381	146,969	136,901	141,446	174,765
Senior Short-term Obligations(4)	74,837	307,186	163,294	200,515	340,367
Supplemental Bond Debt Service	21,142	21,413	20,591	9,121	9,123
Supplemental Short-term Obligations(4)	181,527	254,550	232,936	268,183	681,953
Costs of Issuance and Other Charges	659	376	772	1,129	1,527
Total Disbursements	423,545	730,496	554,495	620,395	1,207,734
Transfers:					
To Severance Tax Permanent Fund	245,455	31,873	123,804	1,031,916	1,368,377
Total Transfers	245,455	31,873	123,804	1,031,916	1,368,377
Ending Balance, June 30	$236,399	$175,752	$239,548	$ 401,951	$ 435,268

(1) All receipts, expenditures and balances exclude amounts in rebate accounts retained for potential arbitrage rebates. Figures may not add due to rounding.
(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) The Board issues short-term Severance Tax Notes and Supplemental Severance Tax Notes to fund authorized projects. The notes are sold to the State Treasurer and retired within the same Fiscal Year.
Source: New Mexico State Board of Finance based on the Statewide Human Resources, Accounting, and Management Reporting System (the "SHARE System")

As the COVID-19 pandemic receded and became less disruptive to global supply chains, tourism, business travel, and labor markets, the State emerged with economic activity surging and increasing demand on oil markets. Oil prices recovered and increased through the end of 2021. Additionally, in early 2022 the Russia-Ukraine conflict introduced a high degree of uncertainty into the oil markets pushing oil prices higher with West Texas Intermediate ("WTI") oil prices peaking in June 2022 at $114.84 per barrel. Since then, oil markets have priced in the Russian-Ukraine conflict, and sanctions against Russia coupled with slowing economic activity in 2023, oil prices have decreased. Additionally, while production had increased, in calendar year 2023, producers adjusted their production guidance to focus more on capital discipline and returns to shareholders rather than aggressive growth rates. A consolidation trend has also emerged in the Permian Basin of Texas and New Mexico with mergers and acquisitions by companies engaged in exploration, development, and production, from large producers to smaller independent producers. These trends influenced the December 2023 consensus estimate to expect slower but still positive production growth in the next couple of years. The latest consensus revenue forecast expects New Mexico oil prices to average $79.50 per barrel and $75.00 per barrel, in Fiscal Year 2024 and Fiscal Year 2025, respectively. Natural gas prices are projected to average $3.45 per mcf and $3.80 per mcf in Fiscal Year 2024 and Fiscal Year 2025, respectively. On a year-over-year basis, the consensus forecast expects oil volumes to increase by 4.2 percent and natural gas volumes to increase by 1.3 percent in Fiscal Year 2024.

Table 9 shows projected coverage ratios for outstanding Severance Tax Bonds as of December 31, 2023. The severance tax revenue outlook is prepared by the Department of Finance and Administration (the "DFA") using analysis by the Consensus Revenue Estimating Group ("CREG"), 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. 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)]	Projected Supplemental Coverage
2024	$2,100,388,171	$226,530,175	9.27x	$9,124,625	8.91x
2025	2,099,600,877	207,511,875	10.12x	9,121,625	9.69x
2026	2,038,591,915	189,039,750	10.78x	9,122,500	10.29x
2027	2,034,171,921	170,037,625	11.96x	-	-
2028	2,062,644,475	154,246,250	13.37x	-	-
2029	1,960,374,751	139,138,000	14.09x	-	-
2030	1,863,218,514	123,336,625	15.11x	-	-
2031	1,770,920,088	123,329,625	14.36x	-	-
2032	1,683,236,584	110,716,375	15.20x	-	-
2033	1,599,937,255	70,412,375	22.72x	-	-

(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, 2023; all other dollar amounts reflect projections as of December 31, 2023.
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 17, 2019. See "State Treasurer's Investment Responsibilities" herein for a description of how the State Treasurer is governed by the Investment Policy. 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 herein) 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 (defined in the applicable Bond Resolution) for any bond series, 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 time the report is submitted 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. Fluctuations of oil and gas prices and other economic factors will impact the collection of severance taxes by TRD.

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 percent per month, up to a maximum of 20 percent 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 ensure 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.

In Fiscal Year 2019, New Mexico operators resumed regular production and reporting of helium. Prior to 2019, there was sporadic production in 2006 through 2008, and again in 2013 and 2018. Helium is taxed at 3.75 percent per mcf produced under the Oil and Gas Severance Tax Act, at 0.19 percent under the Oil and Gas Conservation Tax Act, at 3.15 percent under the Oil and Gas Emergency School Tax Act, and on the value of assessed products under the Oil and Gas Ad Valorem Production Tax Act whose tax rates vary by tax district. Since December 2021, no further helium production has been reported. The average Oil and Gas Ad Valorem Production Tax rate in 2023 was 1.21 percent. The vast majority of helium is produced on Native American land in the San Juan basin located in northwestern New Mexico.

TABLE 10
New Mexico Oil, Natural Gas and CO_2 Subject to Taxation

	Fiscal Years Ended June 30 [(1)]				
	2019 [(2)]	**2020**	**2021**	**2022**	**2023**
Oil					
Sales Volume (million barrels)	297.76	368..64	409.27	531.73	657.54
Value (millions)	5,33360	$16,221.56	$20,686.28	$46,856.70	$53,031.85
Average Price (per barrel)	$51.60	$43.75	$49.91	$87.28	$80.65
Natural Gas [(3)]					
Sales Volume (bcf)	1,638	1,821	2,143	2,597	3,234
Value (millions)	$4,838	$3,502	$7,372	$18,274	$17,456
Average Price (per mcf)	$2.96	$1.93	$3.46	$6.99	$5.48
CO_2					
Sales Volume (bcf)	85.92	73.36	66.60	65.12	62.99
Value (millions)	$89.87	$68.17	$61.42	$79.11	$72.76
Average Price (per mcf)	$1.06	$0.90	$0.90	$1.20	$1.13
Helium					
Sales Volume (mmcf)	26.64	15.96	16.44	5.89	0.00
Value (millions)	$0.03	$3.13	$6.58	$2.37	$0.00
Average Price (per mmcf)	$13.91	$359.54	$400.83	$401.45	$0.00

(1) Historical numbers are updated to reflect amended returns. Prices and volumes are gross, prior to deductions.
(2) In Fiscal Year 2019, the state saw helium production resume. No further helium production has been reported since December 2021.
(3) In a previous publication, the Fiscal Years 2018 and 2019 natural gas sales volume and average price were estimates based on Fiscal Year 2018 and 2019 tax revenue. This year's publication used actual data as reported to the Taxation and Revenue Department.
Source: New Mexico Taxation and Revenue Department, Tax Analysis, Research and Statistics Office (GenTax data current as of November 2023)

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 ("CO_2"). Table 11 summarizes the history of statutory tax rates imposed on natural gas, oil and CO_2. 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 Taxation and Revenue Department

[Remainder of Page Intentionally Left Blank]

Oil and Natural Gas Incentives

The following table summarizes incentive tax rates applied to various categories of oil and natural gas production in New Mexico as of Fiscal Year 2023. Although the State offers reduced severance tax rates for several categories of production, prices are expected to be above the statutory price threshold through the forecast period, so none of these incentives are assumed to apply. Should prices decline in the future, some of these incentives may become applicable again.

TABLE 12
Oil and Natural Gas Tax Incentive Programs

Incentive Category	Incentive Tax Rate	Threshold Price Below Which Incentive Rate Applies	Qualified Production As a Percent of Fiscal Year 2023 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)] $15.00 per barrel-Oil[(4)]	0.0% Natural Gas 0.0% Oil
	2.81%	$1.35 per mcf-Gas[(4)]) $18.00 per barrel-Oil[(3)]	0.0% Natural Gas 0.0% Oil
Enhanced oil recovery	1.88%	$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-1 et seq., and 7-29B-1 et seq., 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's TAP website based on oil and gas tax return data indicates that natural gas production and crude oil production on Indian land was approximately1.0 percent and 0.4 percent, respectively, of total statewide production in Fiscal Year 2023. The TRD estimates that oil and natural gas production on Indian land generated $13.9 million in severance tax revenues to the State in the production months corresponding to Fiscal Year 2023. On December 30, 2014, the Navajo Nation completed the purchase of the Navajo Mine. As a result, there has not been any coal production from the mine reported to the TRD since such purchase. No potash, copper or CO_2 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 percent 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 $5.0 million in Fiscal Year 2023. About $2.5 million 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 percent intergovernmental tax credit against severance tax and severance surtax on coal mined on the Navajo Nation.

Carbon Dioxide

The Bravo Dome CO_2 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 CO_2 for use in the food and the engineering industries, the main commercial value of CO_2 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 CO_2 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 CO_2 were approximately 62.99 bcf in Fiscal Year 2023, decreasing from 65.12 bcf in Fiscal Year 2022. The weighted average wellhead price of CO_2 sales for Fiscal Year 2023 was $1.13 per mcf reported at the production facility, a decrease of $0.08 from $1.21 per mcf during Fiscal Year 2022. Severance taxes on CO_2 are levied at the rate of 3.75 percent of taxable sales value. Weighted average deductions were 46.71 percent in Fiscal Year 2023.

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 2023. In the last six years, all coal mined underground has always met exemptions from the surtax. 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 of two electricity generating power plants in New Mexico who were fed by New Mexico coal mines. At the end of 2017, two of the four coal-fired units at the San Juan Generating Station ceased operations. The Escalante Power plant near

Prewitt, New Mexico, then closed in August 2020 (which used coal from the El Segundo mine). The San Juan Generating Station ceased its remaining two coal-fired units and closed all operations in September 2022.

As reflected in the table, gross average prices have ranged during the last five Fiscal Years from a low of $30.92 per ton in Fiscal Year 2022 to a high of $36.44 per ton in Fiscal Year 2023. Output in short tons over the past five years has dropped from 8.2 million in Fiscal Year 2019 to 4.3 million in Fiscal Year 2023. 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. Fiscal Year 2023 tax revenues were $2.4 million, 30 percent lower than Fiscal Year 2022, following a 31 percent drop in coal production.

The table below sets forth data on coal production, pricing and average tax rates for the past five Fiscal Years.

TABLE 13
Coal Production, Prices, Revenues, and Taxes
Fiscal Years 2019 to 2023[1]

	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
Production:					
Total Sales Volume (tons)	$ 8,196,188	$ 7,855,213	$ 6,556,724	$ 6,143,271	$4,261,754
Surface Mined Surtax Exempt	5,433,828	5,121,916	3,988,064	3,505,064	3,848,256
Surface Mined Non-Exempt	--	--	--	--	--
Underground Mined Surtax Exempt	2,762,360	2,733,297	2,568,660	2,638,207	413,498
Prices:					
Weighted Average Price per Ton for All Coal	$35.58	$34.60	$35.25	$30.90	$36.44
Sales Revenue:					
Total Sales Revenue	$291,592,581	$271,793,572	$231,150,580	$189,809,801	$155,282,922
Taxes Collected and Intergovernmental Tax Credits (ITC):					
Gross Severance Tax and Severance Surtax Due	$4,616,581	$4,422,809	$3,685,959	$3,448,899	$2,420,930
Intergovernmental Tax Credit (ITC)	--	--	--	--	
Net Severance Tax and Severance Surtax Liability (Net of ITC)	$4,616,581	$4,422,809	$3,685,959	$3,448,899	$2,420,930
Effective Taxes (Net of ITC):					
Effective Tax Rate	1.58%	1.63%	1.6%	1.82%	1.56%
Effective Tax per Ton for all Coal (Net of ITC)	$0.56	$0.56	$0.56	$0.56	$0.57

[1] Totals may not sum due to rounding. Historical numbers have been updated to reflect amended returns.
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 percent 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 percent 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 percent. The gross value for each type of potash and potash product requiring processing or beneficiation (other than sizing) is 33.33 percent of the proceeds realized from the sale of muriate of potash and sulphate of potash magnesia, as standard grades, and 33.33 percent of the value of such products consumed in the production of other potash products, less 50 percent 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 percent 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 that is sold or is shipped, transmitted or transported out of New Mexico without sale. The gross value for silver is 80 percent of the sales value established from published price date of the quantity of silver recoverable from the concentrate or other product that 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 percent 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 percent 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 2023 Collections	Fiscal Year 2022 Collections	Tax Rate	Gross Value as Percent of Full Value
Potash	$1,155,762	$ 1,322,359	2.500%	not fixed
Copper	657,774	661,314	0.500	16.67%
Timber, Pumice, Gypsum, Clay, Fluorspar, Other	71,693	68,940	0.125	not fixed
Molybdenum (1)	--	--	0.125	50.00
Lead, Zinc	--	--	0.125	16.67
Gold	18,038	13,018	0.200	50.00
Silver	2,168	1,974	0.200	30.00
Uranium	--	--	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 copper, which is limited because of the statutorily defined narrow tax base, was $657,774 in Fiscal Year 2023, down slightly from $661,314 in Fiscal Year 2022. The average price of copper was $3.96 per pound in Fiscal Year 2023. Freeport-McMoRan, which operates the Tyrone mine, the Continental Mine and Mill, and the Chino mine, has lowered output from the larger Chino mine since April 2020. With the drop in copper prices and a COVID-19 outbreak among a sector of the employees,

employees were furloughed in April 2020. However, 50 percent of the workforce at the Chino mine reported back to work in January 2021. The quantity of copper mined in Fiscal Year 2023 was up about 10 percent from Fiscal Year 2022. Severance tax revenue was not higher though due to a 10 percent lower average price for copper per pound.

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 by area, containing approximately 121,593 square miles. The estimated 2022 population of the State was 2,113,344 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 percent sunshine year-round. Humidity ranges from 30 to 60 percent. 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 8, 2022.

The State Board of Finance (the "Board") 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 of the DFA 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. 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, NMSA 1978, Section 22-11-1 et seq (the "ERA"), the Public Employees Retirement Act, NMSA 1978, Section 10-11-1 et seq., and the Retiree Health Care Act, NMSA 1978, Sections 10-7C-1 through 10-7C-19, 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 are 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 171,003 members as of June 30, 2023, including active, retired, inactive vested and inactive non-vested members. The market value of Educational Retirement Fund (the "Fund") as of June 30, 2023 was $16.2 billion. The Fund had a performance return for Fiscal Year 2023 of 5.6 percent. Over the past five-years, the Fund had an annualized return of 7.8 percent.

[Remainder of Page Intentionally Left Blank]

As of June 30, 2023, the unfunded accrued actuarial liability ("UAAL") had a 26-year amortization period. The calculation of the funding policy contribution has been updated to reflect an open group projection, recognizing new hire benefits as well as anticipated cost-of-living adjustments more than the assumed 1.80 percent while the plan is less than fully funded.

TABLE 15
Schedule of Statutorily Mandated ERB 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%
	2015–2019	07/01/2014–06/30/2019	7.90%	13.90%	21.80%
$24k or less	2020–2021	07/01/2019–06/30/2021	7.90%	14.15%	22.05%
	2022	07/01/2021–06/30/2022	7.90%	15.15%	23.05%
	2023	07/01/2022-06/30/2023	7.90%	17.15%	25.05%
	2024-Future	07/01/2023–Future	7.90%	18.15%	26.05%
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%
	2015–2019	07/01/2014–06/30/2019	10.70%	13.90%	24.60%
Over $24k	2020–2021	07/01/2019–06/30/2021	10.70%	14.15%	24.85%
	2022	07/01/2021–06/30/2022	10.70%	15.15%	25.85%
	2023	07/01/2022-6/30/2023	10.70%	17.15%	27.85%
	2024-Future	07/01/2023–Future	10.70%	18.15%	28.85%

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

In 2019 legislation amending NMSA 1978, Section 22-11-21 was enacted to increase the employer contribution rate to 14.15 percent and to increase to $24,000 the threshold for higher employee contributions. These changes became effective July 1, 2019. In 2021 legislation amending NMSA 1978, Section 22-11-21 was enacted to increase the employer contribution rate to 15.15 percent beginning July 1, 2021. In 2022, legislation amending NMSA 1978, Section 22-11-21 was enacted to increase the employer contribution rate to 17.15 percent beginning July 1, 2022, and 18.15 percent beginning July 1, 2023.

In 2023, Senate Bill 20 ("SB20") amended Section 22-11-47 of the ERA to authorize employees of the Southeast New Mexico College to participate in the Alternative Retirement Plan. SB20 also amended the ERA to align with recent changes to Federal Law regarding required minimum distribution age requirements.

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 that 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. From July 1, 2022, through June 30, 2023, 6.25 percent of the employer statutorily mandated contribution for ARP participants was provided to the defined benefit plan. From July 1, 2022, through June 30, 2023, the employer contribution rate was 17.15 percent, which meant that colleges and universities contributed 10.90 percent of participating employees' gross salary to the ARP vendor on behalf of the participant and 6.25 percent 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 rate increased to 7.25 percent beginning July 1, 2023. 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.

ERB Funded Ratio; Impact of Actuarial Assumptions and Changes to the Discount Rate. The ERB implemented Governmental Accounting Standards Board ("GASB") Statement No. 67 requirements with its June 30, 2013, financial statements. GASB Statement No. 67 ("GASB 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. The following table lists the NPL and the ERB GASB 67 and actuarial valuation funded ratios, for Fiscal Years 2019 through 2023. 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 for the actuarial valuation, or the ratio of the plan fiduciary net position to the total pension liability for the GASB 67 report. The actuarial valuation funded ratio decreased from 2022 to 2023. The decrease was primarily due to salary increases for active members and cost-of-living adjustments for retirees being above average based on the Consumer Price Index. The NPL of $8,684,285,003, measured as the total pension liability, less the plan's fiduciary net position as of June 30, 2023, was calculated based on an expected rate of return on plan investments of 7.00 percent. The current NPL increased by 3.1 percent compared to the Fiscal Year 2022 NPL of $8,421,711,477. The change for the Fiscal Year ending June 30, 2023, includes the single discount rate of 7.00 percent as of June 30, 2023.

TABLE 16
ERB Funded Ratio

Fiscal Year	Net Pension Liability (GASB 67)	Funded Ratio (GASB 67)	Funded Ratio (Actuarial Valuation)
2019	$ 7,577,302,491	64.13%	62.9%
2020	20,265,889,826	39.11	60.4
2021	7,087,466,701	69.77	62.8
2022	8,421,711,477	64.87	63.5
2023	8,684,285,003	65.19	62.9

Source: Educational Retirement Board

The ERB also implemented GASB 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 cost of living adjustment ("COLA") beginning on the later of either July 1 of the year in which a member reaches age 65 (for members beginning ERB membership before July 1, 2013) or age 67 (for members beginning ERB membership on or after July 1, 2013) 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 percent 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 47,855 active members as of June 30, 2023. As of June 30, 2023, the total market value of the PERA Fund was $16.7 billion. The Fiscal Year 2023 PERA total fund investment return was 4.23 percent. (Information as of June 30, 2023 is the most recent available.)

PERA performs annual actuarial valuations of the retirement funds it administers. In 2019, PERA actuaries, Cavanaugh Macdonald Consulting, LLC, conducted an experience study for the four-year period ending June 30, 2020, 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 percent per annum and based on the clear trend in lowering return expectations, decreased the real return assumption to 4.75 percent, reflecting an investment rate of return of 7.25 percent. The Board also adopted real wage inflation and payroll growth assumptions of 3.0 percent, 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 percent to 4.75 percent 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 67.

PERA member and employer contribution rates are established by State statute. In 2020, the Legislature amended the PERA Act, NMSA 1978 10-11-1 et seq. to increase the employer contribution rate by 2.0 percent beginning July 1, 2020 in 0.5 percent increments over the next four Fiscal Years, and to increase member contribution rates by 2.0 percent beginning July 1, 2020, in 0.5 percent increments over the next four Fiscal Years. There will be a two-year delay before any increased contributions for municipal or county employees and their employers. Gabriel, Roeder, Smith & Company 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, 2023.

Actuarial information for each fund as of June 30, 2023 is shown in the table below.

TABLE 17
Summary of State Retirement Funds Managed by PERA as of June 30, 2023
(Dollars in thousands)

	PERA[1]	**Judicial**	**Magistrate**	**VFF**	**Legislative**
Membership	121,602	372	200	9,547	352
Actuarial Information					
Accrued Liability [2]	$25,200,187	$192,336	$63,118	$ 49,858	$39,161
Actuarial Value of Assets [3]	17,058,023	116,321	33,498	83,601	46,823
Unfunded (Overfunded) Accrued Liability	8,142,165	76,015	29,619	(33,743)	(7,662)
Present Value of Statutory Obligations	28,533,991	221,856	68,727	60,442	46,196

(1) Includes both the State and municipal divisions.
(2) Includes the accrued liability of both the retired 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 percent annual rate of return are smoothed over a four-year period.
Source: Public Employees Retirement Association

As of June 30, 2023, PERA has an amortization or funding period of 53 years, based on the employer and member contribution rates in effect as of July 1, 2022 and includes scheduled increases to member and employer contributions. 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 67.70 percent as of June 30, 2023, and the UAAL of the PERA Fund increased by $953 million to approximately $8.1 billion. The State's portion of the UAAL of the PERA Fund is 57.60 percent, or $4.4 billion. Prior to 2021 pension reform, the funded ratio was 69.9 percent, the UAAL of the PERA Fund was calculated to be approximately $6.67 billion and the amortization or funding period was infinite. 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 percent to the funded ratio. The total actuarial loss due to investment experience of the total PERA fund was $198.9 million and the loss on non-investment experience, which consists primarily of demographics (membership, mortality, retirement) totaled $202.5 million. On a market value basis, PERA's funded ratio is approximately 65.70 percent as of June 30, 2023. Current 30-year projections as of June 30, 2022, indicate that the PERA Fund will be 100 percent funded in 2042 assuming all economic and demographic assumptions are met.

In 2023, PERA implemented GASB 67 for the tenth year. PERA will also produce an audited Schedule of Employer Allocations and Pension Amounts in early 2024 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 on the face of their financial statements. The total NPL as of June 30, 2023, for the PERA Fund allocated to its nearly 322 cost-sharing employers that participate in the Fund is approximately $8.1 billion.

In 2023, 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, 2022. 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.

The following table lists the funded ratios for each individual PERA fund for Fiscal Years 2019 through 2023.

TABLE 18
Funded Ratio of State Retirement Funds Managed by PERA

Fiscal Year	PERA	Judicial	Magistrate	VFF	Legislative
2019	69.9%	55.1%	54.3%	142.5%	136.9%
2020	70.3	53.5	53.4	146.8	138.3
2021	71.4	53.3	54.1	156.5	140.9
2022	70.0	61.2	52.9	161.5	123.5
2023	67.7	60.5	53.1	167.7	119.6

Source: Public Employees 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 percent 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 percent shift made in House Bill 854 through Fiscal Year 2013 and shifted an additional 1.75 percent of the annual contribution rate from employers to employees for Fiscal Year 2012. The additional 1.75 percent of the annual contribution rate shifted back from the employees to the employers for Fiscal Year 2013. The 1.5 percent 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 percent (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 percent 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 second 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 resumed, for a total annual contribution of $900,000.

During the State of New Mexico (54th Legislature) regular session in 2019, House Bill 501/a was passed that increased employer contribution rates by 0.25 percent for PERA affiliated employers, with the exception of the overfunded state police and adult correctional officer plan. The contribution rate increase was effective July 1, 2019.

During the State of New Mexico (55th Legislature) regular session in 2020, Senate Bill 72/a was passed, increasing employee and employer contributions and adjusting the COLA for retirees. Effective July 1, 2020, employee contributions increased by 2 percent, and will increase in 0.5 percent increments over four Fiscal Years. The first 0.5 percent increment will increase employee contributions under State General Plan 3 to 9.42 percent. The employer contribution rate will increase by 0.5 percent each Fiscal Year as well. There will be a two-year delay before any increased contributions for municipal or county employees and their employers. Effective July 1, 2022, municipal and county employee and employer contributions will increase by 2 percent, in 0.5 percent increments, over four Fiscal Years (2023, 2024, 2025, and 2026).

For retirees, those who were 75 years of age on or before June 30, 2020, will receive a 2.5 percent COLA, an increase from the current 2 percent COLA. Disability retirees and retirees with pensions lower than $25,000 after 25 years of service also will receive a 2.5 percent COLA. All other retirees who are COLA-eligible will receive a 2 percent, non-compounding, additional payment for three calendar years (2020, 2021, and 2022). This payment will be paid in addition to the regular July pension payment. PERA received a $55 million General Fund appropriation to cover the cost of the additional payments (2 percent non-compounding) to eligible retirees in Fiscal Years 2021, 2022, and 2023.

The changes implemented by Senate Bill 72/a will assist PERA in preserving the defined benefit offered to its members and increasing PERA's actuarial soundness moving forward.

During the State of New Mexico (55th Legislature) regular session in 2020, Senate Bill 122 was passed that delayed further distributions to the Legislative Retirement fund until Fiscal Year 2026 and provided a distribution to the magistrate and judicial retirement fund of $100,000 each month until July 1, 2025.

During the State of New Mexico (56th Legislature) regular session in 2021, Senate Bill 90 was passed that allows overtime pay required for a regular schedule tour of duty in the definition of salary for all municipal fire plans and a 1.5 percent employee contribution increase starting July 1, 2021.

During the State of New Mexico (57th Legislature) regular session in 2022, Senate Bill 159 was passed that increased the percent rate of the per diem rate to 14 percent for the legislative plan.

In the regular legislative session (58th Legislature) in 2023, House Bill 106 passed which will allow members of all coverage plans to earn up to 100 percent of their average salary, however it will not allow retroactive calculation prior to June 16, 2023.

New Mexico Retiree Health Care Authority—Historic Financial Information. NMRHCA provides 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 nonsubsidized dental, vision and life insurance plans to eligible participants. As of June 30, 2023, there were 52,978 participants, 12.552 vested terminated members and 93,595 active members contributing to the program from 303 participating public entities.

NMRHCA, the agency that administers the Retiree Health Care Act, has a revenue base composed 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 by statute as is the amount distributed from the TAA Fund. For most participants, employer contribution rates are 2 percent of the participating employee's salary and employee contribution rates are 1 percent of the participating employee's salary. For individuals participating under an enhanced retirement plan (i.e., police and corrections officers, firefighters and judges), employers contribute 2.5 percent of the employee's salary and employees contribute 1.25 percent of their salary.

As of June 30, 2023, NMRHCA reported a projected solvency period beyond 2054, or more than 47 years (period of positive fund balance). This calculation 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, including a series of targeted benefit reductions, increased cost-sharing for plan participants, aggressive procurement practices and value-based purchasing strategies.

In 2023, NMRHCA implemented GASB 74 for the sixth year. This valuation is based on the benefits administered by the Board, characteristics of plan participants, assets as of June 30, 2023, economic assumptions and other actuarial assumptions. In a change from the GASB 43 requirements, monies that are not fully funded on an actuarial basis go through a crossover test to determine the applicable discount rate on the plan's assets.

The discount rate used in the valuation for financial disclosure purposes as of June 30, 2023 is a blend of the assumed investment return (7 percent) and the rate for a 20-year, tax-exempt general obligation municipal bond with an average rating of AA/Aa or higher (3.65 percent as of June 30, 2023). Although NMRHCA does not fully prefund benefits, projections indicate that plan assets are likely sufficient to fund benefit payments through the 2070/2071 year. Projected benefit payments are discounted by the plan investment return assumption of 7 percent until June 30, 2070. Benefit payments after June 30, 2070 are then discounted by the municipal bond rate of 3.65 percent; 6.22 percent 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, 2023 valuation indicate the Total OPEB Liability ("TOL") equals $3.3 billion, offset by the plan's fiduciary net position of $1.3 billion, resulting in a Net OPEB Liability ("NOL") of $1.7 billion. Projected benefit payments are discounted by the plan investment return assumption of 7 percent until June 30, 2070. Benefit payments after June 30, 2070 are then discounted by the municipal bond rate of 3.65 percent; 6.22 percent is the blended discount rate reflecting benefits discounted by the plan investment return assumption rate and the municipal bond rate.

NMRHCA and its Board of Directors are committed to further strengthening the program's financial well-being. The five-year strategic plan for 2023 through 2027 adopted by the Board of Directors in 2022 raises required contributions and makes targeted benefit reductions to increase revenues while decreasing future liabilities. Additionally, the Board of Directors established a minimum age to participate in the program (55 years old) and increased the years-of-service required to receive the maximum subsidy. These changes went into effect for most participants on July 31, 2021, but they do not apply to members who participate in an enhanced retirement plan (i.e., police and corrections officers, firefighters and judges).

Previous reporting requirements associated with GASB 43 mandated 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"). Prior to Fiscal Year 2018, the annual required contribution was calculated by the normal cost combined with the amortization of the unfunded liability, using a 5 percent discount rate. The reporting requirements under GASB 74 allow for a separately defined method of funding basis (transitioned to the funding policy on a percentage of payroll basis) and a change in the discount rate methodology, resulting in a discount rate used to amortize the long-term liabilities (6.22 percent).

The following table lists the Statutory Contributions and percentage of the Statutory Contributions contributed for Fiscal Years 2019 through 2023 (the most recent available).

TABLE 19
New Mexico Retiree Health Care Authority
Annual Statutory Required Contributions

Fiscal Year	Statutory Contribution	Percentage Contributed	Actual Amounts Contributed
2019	$160,077,200	99.35%	$159,030,773
2020	161,578,422	107.79	174,162,723
2021	178,635,582	99.50	177,813,458
2022	187,238,171	101.08	189,266,136
2023	198,639,257	107.44	213,128,349

Source: New Mexico Retiree Health Care Authority Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB) Statement 74 Actuarial Valuation and Review of Other Postemployment Benefits (OPEB) as of June 30, 2023

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 2020 United States Census was 2,106,319. From 2012 to 2020, the State's population grew 0.9 percent, while the national population grew 5.0 percent. The estimated population as of July 1, 2022 was 2,113,344 .

There are four Metropolitan Statistical Areas ("MSAs") in the State. The Albuquerque MSA is comprised of Bernalillo, Sandoval, Torrance 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 nationally.

TABLE 20
Population New Mexico and the United States
2013-2022

	Population[(2)]		Annual Percentage Change	
Year[(1)]	**New Mexico**	**United States**	**New Mexico**	**United States**
2013	2,092,833	316,059,947	--	--
2014	2,090,236	318,386,329	(0.1)%	0.7%
2015	2,090,071	320,738,994	0.0	0.7
2016	2,092,555	323,071,755	0.1	0.7
2017	2,092,844	325,122,128	0.0	0.6
2018	2,093,754	326,838,199	0.0	0.5
2019	2,099,634	328,329,953	0.3	0.5
2020	2,106,319	329,484,123	0.3	0.4
2021	2,116,677	332,031,554	0.4	1.2
2022	2,113,344	333,287,557	(0.2)	1.2

(1) All estimates are subject to change.
(2) As of July 1, population figures are stated as intercensal estimates.
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Population Division, 2010-2020, released December 2022 (the most recent information available as of January 9, 2024)

Major industries in the State include oil and natural gas production, tourism and retail, healthcare, government and mining. Major federally funded scientific research facilities in Los Alamos, Albuquerque and White Sands are a notable part of the State's economy. In 2022 (the most recent information available), the largest employment sector in the State was government (comprising approximately 11.53 percent of the State's non-farm workforce), followed, in order, by health care, retail trade; professional, scientific and technical services; and accommodation and food services. For the twelve-month period ended December 31, 2022, total average employment in the State increased by 4.78 percent as compared to the same twelve-month period ending December 31, 2021. The following table sets forth information on employment by industry over the period of 2013 through 2022, the most recent figures available.

TABLE 21

Total New Mexico Full-time and Part-time Employment by North American Industry Classification System 2013–2022

	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	Growth 2021-2022	Growth 2013-2022
Total employment	182,328,100	186,239,800	190,325,800	193,425,900	196,394,100	200,292,200	201,635,200	195,286,600	202,752,100	212,442,000	4.78%	16.52%
Wage and salary employment	141,932,000	144,722,000	147,641,000	149,960,000	151,949,000	154,362,000	156,540,000	147,227,000	151,768,000	158,015,000	4.12	11.33
Proprietors employment	40,396,100	41,517,800	42,684,800	43,465,900	44,445,100	45,930,200	45,095,200	48,059,600	50,984,100	54,427,000	6.75	34.73
Farm proprietors employment	1,859,000	1,846,000	1,834,000	1,824,000	1,803,000	1,803,000	1,772,000	1,768,000	1,762,000	1,754,000	(0.45)	(5.65)
Nonfarm proprietors employment	38,537,100	39,671,800	40,850,800	41,641,900	42,642,100	44,127,200	43,323,200	46,291,600	49,222,100	52,673,000	7.01	36.68
Farm employment	2,648,000	2,649,000	2,651,000	2,644,000	2,622,000	2,617,000	2,586,000	2,577,000	2,573,000	2,567,000	(0.23)	(3.06)
Nonfarm employment	179,680,100	183,590,800	187,674,800	190,781,900	193,772,100	197,675,200	199,049,200	192,709,600	200,179,100	209,875,000	4.84	16.80
Private Nonfarm employment	155,625,100	159,535,800	163,525,800	166,418,900	169,279,100	173,136,200	174,317,200	168,578,600	176,172,100	185,677,000	5.40	19.31
Forestry, fishing and related activities[(2)]	909,100	941,000	917,900	935,200	938,300	961,100	949,700	937,100	942,200	966,800	2.61	6.35
Mining[(3)]	1,607,000	1,597,500	1,553,300	1,452,200	1,320,900	1,179,500	1,104,400	979,200	982,800	1,050,200	6.86	(34.65)
Utilities	578,300	580,600	597,400	622,000	590,800	590,700	591,300	591,400	591,400	605,600	2.40	4.72
Construction[(4)]	9,237,800	9,564,300	9,844,900	10,322,100	10,558,000	10,987,800	11,174,300	11,278,000	11,395,100	11,867,800	4.15	28.47
Manufacturing	12,761,200	12,907,600	13,078,600	13,131,900	13,233,200	13,449,200	13,531,000	12,863,000	13,050,100	13,523,700	3.63	5.98
Durable goods manufacturing[(5)]	7,976,800	8,079,500	8,210,700	8,194,200	8,231,700	8,395,700	8,452,000	7,963,300	8,062,000	8,359,200	3.69	4.79
Nondurable goods manufacturing[(6)]	4,784,400	4,828,100	4,867,900	4,937,700	5,001,500	5,053,500	5,079,000	4,899,700	4,988,100	5,164,500	3.54	7.94
Wholesale trade	6,343,100	6,719,600	6,818,100	6,461,400	6,491,900	6,471,400	6,468,500	6,234,000	6,401,400	6,757,300	5.56	6.53
Retail trade[(7)]	18,369,100	18,713,100	19,092,300	19,194,500	19,344,100	19,240,900	18,908,000	18,407,700	19,086,700	19,510,300	2.22	6.21
Transportation and warehousing[(8)]	6,012,800	6,282,400	6,932,700	7,414,200	7,996,700	8,582,900	9,221,200	9,716,600	10,617,500	11,473,500	8.06	90.82
Information[(9)]	3,264,600	3,327,000	3,316,400	3,384,900	3,404,500	3,419,700	3,399,700	3,292,800	3,552,900	3,861,900	8.70	18.30
Finance and insurance[(10)]	9,815,300	9,621,000	9,845,600	10,188,400	10,250,300	10,657,800	10,462,600	11,347,000	12,030,500	12,982,300	7.91	32.27
Real estate and rental and leasing[(11)]	8,056,800	8,405,800	8,667,300	8,867,200	9,203,700	9,487,100	9,148,500	9,827,300	10,731,200	11,832,200	10.26	46.86
Professional, scientific and technical services	12,544,300	12,864,700	13,333,200	13,496,900	13,849,200	14,298,100	14,456,700	14,389,100	15,149,300	15,978,400	5.47	27.38
Management of companies and enterprises	2,265,000	2,361,300	2,425,500	2,603,800	2,568,700	2,721,900	2,751,300	2,709,600	2,753,000	2,953,800	7.29	30.41
Administrative and waste services[(12)]	11,366,900	11,719,200	11,770,600	12,034,600	12,213,600	12,458,800	12,617,600	11,863,500	12,497,000	13,058,300	4.49	14.88
Educational services	4,339,100	4,498,100	4,608,900	4,639,800	4,727,400	4,764,700	4,924,000	4,531,500	4,598,700	4,885,700	6.24	12.60
Health care and social assistance[(13)]	20,499,200	20,798,400	21,351,100	21,816,100	22,215,300	22,643,000	23,117,400	22,524,100	22,990,400	23,545,500	2.41	14.86
Arts, entertainment and recreation[(14)]	4,043,800	4,223,300	4,220,100	4,363,100	4,518,600	4,673,400	4,656,900	3,853,000	4,151,700	4,457,300	7.36	10.23
Accommodation and food services[(15)]	13,099,200	13,548,900	13,977,700	14,399,000	14,788,400	15,021,900	15,255,800	12,382,900	13,459,100	14,750,300	9.59	12.60
Other services, except public administration[(16)]	10,512,500	10,862,000	11,174,200	11,091,600	11,065,500	11,526,300	11,578,300	10,850,800	11,191,100	11,616,100	3.80	10.50
Government and government enterprises[(17)]	24,055,000	24,055,000	24,149,000	24,363,000	24,493,000	24,539,000	24,732,000	24,131,000	24,007,000	24,198,000	0.80	0.59

[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 non-store 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 29, 2023-new statistics for 2022, revised statistics for 2013-2021 (the most recent information available as of January 9, 2024)

[Remainder of Page Intentionally Left Blank]

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

TABLE 22
Employment and Labor Force
New Mexico and the United States
2014–2023
(numbers in thousands)[(1)(2)]

	Civilian Labor Force		Number of Employed		Unemployment Rate		
Year	**New Mexico**	**United States**	**New Mexico**	**United States**	**New Mexico**	**United States**	**N.M. as % of U.S. Rate**
2014	937	156,332	877	147,615	6.4	5.6	114.3
2015	939	158,035	878	150,128	6.5	5.0	130.0
2016	946	159,678	882	152,157	6.8	4.7	144.7
2017	945	160,535	894	153,904	5.4	4.1	131.7
2018	951	163,206	902	156,817	5.2	3.9	133.3
2019	961	164,704	913	158,834	5.0	3.6	138.9
2020	936	160,757	857	149,961	8.5	6.7	126.9
2021	952	162,410	901	156,081	5.4	3.9	138.5
2022	945	164,966	912	159,244	3.5	3.5	100.0
2023	969[(3)]	167,451[(4)]	931[(3)]	161,183[(4)]	3.9[(3)]	3.7[(4)]	--

(1) Figures rounded to nearest thousand.
(2) Figures affected by changes in population controls.
(3) Preliminary through November 30, 2023
(4) Preliminary through December 31, 2023
Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Last Revised: United States as of January 9, 2024

[Reminder of Page Intentionally Left Blank]

TABLE 23
Personal Income
New Mexico and the United States
2013–2022

	Personal Income (Dollars in Millions)		Annual Percentage Change	
Year	**New Mexico**	**United States**	**New Mexico**	**United States**
2013	$ 73,079	$14,063,283	--	--
2014	77,266	14,778,160	5.7%	5.1%
2015	79,130	15,467,113	2.4	4.7
2016	80,782	15,884,741	2.1	2.7
2017	82,354	16,658,962	1.9	4.9
2018	86,179	17,514,402	4.6	5.1
2019	91,139	18,343,601	5.8	4.7
2020	98,783	19,609,985	8.4	6.9
2021	108,248	21,392,812	9.6	9.1
2022	110,303	21,820,248	1.9	2.0

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis, Regional Data. Last Revised: December 14, 2023; revised statistics (the most recent information available as of January 9, 2024)

TABLE 24
Per Capita Personal Income
New Mexico and the United States
2013–2022

	Per Capita Income (Dollars)			Annual Percentage Change	
Year	New Mexico	United States	N.M. as a % of U.S.	N.M.	U.S.
2013	$34,848	$44,401	78.2%	--	--
2014	36,880	46,287	82.3	5.8%	0.6%
2015	37,753	48,060	80.5	2.4	4.7
2016	38,475	48,971	79.0	1.9	3.9
2017	39,197	51,004	79.0	1.9	1.8
2018	40,977	53,309	79.5	4.5	3.9
2019	43,191	55,547	80.3	5.4	4.3
2020	46,631	59,153	82.9	8.0	4.6
2021	51,141	64,430	85.6	9.7	6.2
2022	52,194	65,470	81.4	2.1	7.3

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis, Regional Data. Last Revised: December 14, 2023; revised statistics (the most recent information available as of January 9, 2024)

TABLE 25
Wages and Salaries by Industry Sector 2013–2022

NAICS Earnings by Place of Work[1] Applicable to 2013-2022	New Mexico (Dollars in Thousands)[2]		United States (Dollars in Millions)[2]		Cumulative Annual Percent Change 2013 – 2022		Distribution of 2022 Wages & Salaries	
	2022	2013	2022	2013	N.M.	U.S.	N.M.	U.S.
Farm Wage and Salary	$ 256,371	$ 271,407	$ 26,105,000	$ 23,768,000	(5.5)%	9.8%	0.5%	0.2%
Non-farm Wage and Salary	49,689,648	35,135,724	11,079,566,000	7,081,018,000	41.4	56.5	99.5	99.8
Private Wage and Salary	37,369,581	25,682,627	9,483,504,000	5,890,816,000	45.5	61.0	74.8	85.4
Forestry, Fishing, and other related activities	121,611	71,225	25,000,000	15,905,000	70.7	57.2	0.2	0.2
Mining	2,072,102	1,916,640	66,387,000	79,585,000	8.1	(16.6)	4.1	0.6
Utilities	408,055	341,929	70,458,000	53,323,000	19.3	32.1	0.8	0.6
Construction	3,048,918	1,833,937	588,157,000	322,164,000	66.2	82.6	6.1	5.3
Manufacturing	1,845,951	1,661,795	1,034,801,000	746,134,000	11.1	38.7	3.7	9.3
Wholesale Trade	1,463,715	1,117,564	578,780,000	401,888,000	31.0	44.0	2.9	5.2
Retail Trade	3,323,414	2,516,362	645,962,000	436,713,000	32.1	47.9	6.7	5.8
Transportation and Warehousing	1,516,350	959,046	418,893,000	226,748,000	58.1	84.7	3.0	3.8
Information	820,086	621,791	446,839,000	239,055,000	31.9	86.9	1.6	4.0
Finance and Insurance	1,886,032	1,306,719	886,633,000	545,423,000	44.3	62.6	3.8	8.0
Real Estate and Rental and Leasing	553,068	372,273	182,938,000	102,378,000	48.6	78.7	1.1	1.6
Professional, Scientific, and Technical Services	6,316,135	3,808,793	1,256,204,000	692,333,000	65.8	81.4	12.6	11.3
Management of Companies and Enterprises	610,347	337,938	367,186,000	231,553,000	80.6	58.6	1.2	3.3
Administrative and Waste Services	2,440,471	1,450,415	535,592,000	298,336,000	68.3	79.5	4.9	4.8
Educational Services	424,937	336,833	195,829,000	133,625,000	26.2	46.6	0.9	1.8
Health Care and Social Assistance	6,229,269	4,345,767	1,280,551,000	813,770,000	43.3	57.4	12.5	11.5
Arts, Entertainment, and Recreation	347,959	205,913	124,123,000	76,263,000	69.0	62.8	0.7	1.1
Accommodations and Food Services	2,436,336	1,462,807	439,416,000	254,349,000	66.6	72.8	4.9	4.0
Other Services, Except Public Administration	1,504,825	1,014,880	339,755,000	221,271,000	48.3	53.5	3.0	3.1
Government and Government Enterprises	12,320,067	9,453,097	1,596,062,000	1,190,202,000	30.3	34.1	24.7	14.4
Total	$49,946,019	$35,407,131	$11,105,671,000	$7,104,786,000				

[1] The estimates of wage and salary disbursements for 2012-2016 are based on the 2012 North American Industry Classification System (NAICS), while estimates for 2017 forward 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 29, 2023 (the most recent information available as of January 9, 2024)

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 2022, 97 percent of the reports, covering nearly 100 percent 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 independent auditors during the audits of the General Fund, the DFA and the comprehensive State 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, 2023, resources held in the pool were equivalent to the corresponding business unit claims on those resources as certified by the State Controller on August 20, 2023.

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 NMSA (1978-1999) Section 6-3-15(B).

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 Office 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 was most recently adopted by the State Treasurer and approved by the State Board of Finance on December 17, 2019. 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 that 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 (the "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 shall consist of five (5) voting members: the State Treasurer or designee; a member of the Treasurer's staff upon appointment by the Treasurer or designee; the director of the State Board of Finance or designee; and two members who are participants in the private investment community or have expert knowledge or professional experience in the subject of public finance or public money investing, of which one member will be appointed by the State Treasurer and approved by the State Board of Finance and one member will be appointed by the State Board of Finance and approved by the State Treasurer. The member of the Treasurer's staff shall be selected in a manner consistent with maintaining a separation of responsibilities between the State Treasurer's Office investment managers and the members of the Investment Committee.

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 2019 through 2023 and result projections for Fiscal Year 2024.

[Remainder of Page Intentionally Left Blank]

TABLE 26
General Fund Financial Summary Fiscal Year 2019 – Fiscal Year 2023
(Dollars in thousands)

		Actual 2019	Actual 2020	Actual 2021	Actual 2022	Actual 2023	Projected* 2024
A.	**APPROPRIATION ACCOUNT**						
	Recurring Receipts:						
	General and Selective Sales Taxes	$3,291,012	$3,568,300	$3,474,971	$4,146,752	$4,809,020	$4,837,451
	Income Taxes	1,694,822	1,755,100	1,956,076	2,883,369	$2,953,835	$2,865,900
	Severance Taxes [9]	424,200	440,100	477,257	644,260	$992,261	$1,322,328
	License Fees	59,890	30,781	25,499	24,900	$63,734	$61,820
	Investment Income	946,200	946,200	960,972	915,946	$1,338,575	$1,782,600
	Rents and Royalties	1,357,683	938,651	859,662	755,217	$1,196,871	$1,702,367
	Miscellaneous Receipts	71,477	81,847	41,519	36,857	$46,726	$39,658
	Tribal Revenue Sharing	78,429	51,677	48,166	71,434	$46,726	$39,658
	Reversions/Adjustments	120,000	81,100	241,038	195,522	$110,490	$75,000
	Total Recurring Receipts	**$8,009,500**	**$7,859,800**	**$8,085,160**	**$9,675,257**	**$11,589,675**	**$12,767,824**
	Total Nonrecurring and Adjustments[1]	**(99,200)**	**322,400**	**715,800**	**(902,900)**	**(699,607)**	**(19,350)**
	Total Receipts	**$7,910,300**	**$8,182,200**	**$8,800,961**	**$8,772,357**	**$10,890,068**	**$12,748,474**
	Recurring Appropriations:						
	Legislative	$ 30,086	$ 20,275	$ 21,158	$ 21,985	$48,491	$50,887
	Judicial	295,336	318,833	321,254	329,429	363,553	402,839
	General Control	217,783	147,536	150,083	159,817	176,543	220,161
	Commerce and Industry	52,702	62,622	64,750	65,826	80,445	91,689
	Agriculture, Energy and Natural Resources	81,605	75,639	77,477	79,462	98,202	112,056
	Health, Hospitals and Human Services	1,707,439	1,871,387	1,899,035	1,980,309	2,251,399	2,711,351
	Public Safety	446,078	468,659	476,405	477,918	507,381	534,279
	Other Education	102,147	102,147	51,433	34,723	59,679	49,536
	Higher Education	803,436	867,043	840,678	900,572	1,025,354	1,269,636
	Public School Support	2,699,006	3,171,732	3,170,640	3,430,356	3,812,922	4,126,186
	Recurring Appropriations	6,330,644	7,092,100	7,072,923	7,480,396	8,423,969	9,568,620
	Total Recurring Appropriations	**$6,339,800**	**$7,092,100**	**$7,072,923**	**$7,480,396**	**$8,423,969**	**$9,568,620**
	Nonrecurring Appropriations[2]	**1,175,200**	**571,900**	**1,831,200**	**1,676,300**	**2,012,545**	**1,845,390**
	Total Appropriations	**$7,515,200**	**$7,664,000**	**$8,904,100**	**$9,133,700**		
	Transfers from/(to) Other Accounts[3]						
	TRANSFER FROM/(TO) RESERVE ACCOUNTS	**$(394,500)**	**$ (518.3)**	**$ (103,200)**	**$ 706,492**	**$829,001**	**$905,967**
B.	**OPERATING RESERVE**						
	Beginning Balance	**$ 485,900**	**$ 486,300**	**$ 507,518**	**$ 347,469**	**$ 565,832**	**$596,586**
	Revenues/Repayments/Reversions	(2,000)	(2,000)	(6,651)	(28,948)	(74,396)	(4)
	Appropriations:						
	Other Appropriations and Adjustments	(14,100)	(48,600)	--	-		(50,000)
	Total Appropriations[4]	**(14,100)**	**(48,600)**	**(6,651)**	**--**		**(50,000)**
	Transfers:						
	From/(To) General Fund Appropriations Account	394,500	518,300	--	--		
	From/(To) Appropriation Contingency Fund	--	--	(103,161)	706,492	829,001	905,967
	From/(To) Tax Stabilization Reserve Fund	(380,100)	(448,800)	(50,000)	(459,182)	(723,851)	774,636
	From/(To) Other State Funds	--	--	98	--		
	Total Transfers	**14,400**	**69,500**	**(153,163)**	**247,310**	**105,150**	**131,331**
	Ending Balance[5]	**$ 486,300**	**$ 507,518**	**$ 347,469**	**$ 565,832**	**$596,586**	**$673,918**

4878-3898-5349.9

C. STATE SUPPORT RESERVE						
Beginning Balance	**$ 1,000**	**$ 19,100**	**$ 29,100**	**$ 3,991**	**$ 49,491**	**$10,391**
Ending Balance(5)	**$ 19,100**	**$ 29,100**	**$ 3.991**	**$ 49,491**	**$10,391**	**$10,391**
D. APPROPRIATION CONTINGENCY FUND						
Beginning Balance, Excluding Education Reform	**$ 12,300**	**$ 11,700**	**$6,700**	**$55,457**	**$ 11,164**	**$0**
Receipts:						
Reversions	14,700	8,300	11,724	11,164	1,629	8,000
Transfers From General Fund/Appropriation Contingency Fund	--	--	50,000	--		50,000
Expenditures/Appropriations:(6)						
Disasters	(15,300)	(15,300)	(12,958)	(55,457)	(12,793)	(16,000)
Ending Balance, Appropriation Contingency Fund	**$ 11,700**	**$ 6,700**	**$ 55,457**	**$ 11,164**	**$0**	**$42,000**
E. TAX STABILIZATION RESERVE						
Beginning Balance	**$ 526,759**	**$ 1,088,300**	**$ 1,727,300**	**$1,812,600**	**$2,303,331**	**$3,050,437**
Transfers In	561,500	639,300	429,800	492,384	748,608	899,236
Transfers Out	--	--	(344,600)	(1,621)	(1,502)	
Ending Balance(7)	**$1,088,300**	**$1,727,300**	**$ 1,812,600**	**$2,303,331**	**$3,050,437**	**$3,949,672**
F. TOBACCO SETTLEMENT PERMANENT FUND RESERVE (8)						
Beginning Balance	**$ 158,676**	**$ 228,600**	**$243,200**	**$ 285,300**	**$ 300,245**	**$330,847**
Transfers In	74,200	33,900	77,600	34,971	23,637	32,500
Transfers Out	(17,000)	(17,000)	(35,300)	(35,190)	(11,498)	(16,250)
Gains/(Losses)	12,700	(2,400)	--	14,900	18,463	18,197
Ending Balance	**$ 228,600**	**$243,200**	**$285,300**	**$ 300,245**	**$330,847**	**$365,293**
G. TOTAL RESERVE BALANCES						
Beginning Balance	**$1,184,595**	**$1,834,000**	**$2,515,500**	**$2,504,800**	**$3,230,057**	**$3,988,259**
Ending Balance*	**$1,834,000**	**$2,515,500**	**$2,504,800**	**$3,230,065**	**$3,988,259**	**$5,041,273**
Reserves as a Percentage of Current-Year Recurring Appropriations	28.9%	35.4%	35.4%	43.3%	47.3%	52.7%

Notes to General Fund Financial Summary:

***The General Fund Financial Summary reflects the December 2023 consensus revenue estimate. FY2023 revenues exceeded FY2022 by roughly 19.8 percent.**

(1) Appropriation Account, Nonrecurring Revenue:
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:
FY19 includes the following appropriations from Laws 2019: $185.5 million from Sections 5 and 6 of the General Appropriation Act of 2019 (Laws 2018, Ch. 73).
FY22 includes a $26.1 million appropriations from Laws 2022 (Special Session).
FY22 GAA Undistributed Nonrecurring Appropriations reduced total appropriations by $448.1 million in FY22. These FY22 GAA appropriations can be spent in FY22 or FY23, therefore the FY22 undistributed appropriations are also in addition to the total appropriations in FY23.
FY23 GAA Undistributed Nonrecurring Appropriations reduced total appropriations by $428.5 million in FY23. These FY23 GAA appropriations can be spent in FY23 or FY24, therefore the FY23 undistributed appropriations are also in addition to the total appropriations in FY24.
FY22, FY23, and FY24 nonrecurring appropriations also include appropriations made to ARPA funds. However, in calculating the transfer to and from reserve accounts ARPA funds are netted out so that there is no impact or influence on state reserves from federal funds.

(3) Appropriation Account, Transfers from/(to) Other Accounts:
FY18 includes $8 million transfer from other state funds (Laws 2017, 1st Special Session, Ch. 1).

(4) General Fund Operating Reserve:
FY18 includes $2.0 million for the State Board of Finance Emergency Fund appropriation.
FY19 includes $2.0 million for the State Board of Finance Emergency Fund appropriation.
FY20 includes $2.0 million for the State Board of Finance Emergency Fund appropriation.

FY21 includes $6.7 million for the State Board of Finance Emergency Fund appropriation.
FY21 includes Laws 2021, Chapter 137(HB2) appropriated $50 million from operating reserve to appropriation contingency fund.
FY 22 includes $28.9 million for the State Board of Finance Emergency Fund appropriation.
FY 23 includes $74.4 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 percent of the previous year's recurring appropriations, the excess over 8percent is transferred to the Tax Stabilization Reserve.

(6) Appropriation Contingency Fund Appropriations:
FY 22 includes $55.5 million for disaster allotments.
FY 23 includes $12.8 million for disaster allotments.
FY23 includes Laws 2031, (HB) appropriated $50 million from operating reserve to appropriation contingency fund.

(7) Year-ending Balances in the Tax Stabilization Reserve:
Laws 2020, Chapter 34 (House Bill 341) transfers from the tax stabilization reserve to the operating reserve if operating reserve balances are below one percent of appropriations, up to an amount necessary for the operating reserve to be at least one percent of total appropriations for the current year. Laws 2020, Chapter 3 (HB83, Section 4) provides that oil and gas emergency school tax revenue in excess of the five-year average be transferred to the Early Childhood Trust Fund instead of the tax stabilization reserves if reserve balances exceed 25 percent of recurring appropriations

(8) Tobacco Settlement Permanent Fund Reserve (established by Laws 2003, Chapter 312).
FY19 – $38 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 Laws 2017, Ch. 135., and Laws 2018.
FY 22 2022 laws distribute 100 percent of Tobacco Settlement Permanent Fund Revenues, or $36.5 million were transferred to the Tobacco Settlement Program Fund.
(9) Beginning in FY19, Oil and Gas Emergency School Tax revenue in excess of the five-year average goes to the tax stabilization reserve fund.
FY19 total gross oil and gas emergency school tax revenue was $555.4 million, however the excess of the five-year average was distributed to the tax stabilization reserve fund. This amount was $182.8 million. Total severance taxes net of this transfer were $424.2 million.
FY20 total gross oil and gas emergency school tax revenue was $555.7 million, however the excess of the five-year average was distributed to the tax stabilization reserve fund. This amount was $166.1 million. Total several taxes net of this transfer were $440.1 million.
FY21 Laws 2020 First Special Session, Chapter 5 (HB1, Section 6-A) allows for use of 100% of FY21 revenue for tobacco program fund. DFA and LFC estimate $12 million in TSPF revenue due to expected arbitration ruling to affect FY22; Laws 2021, Chapter 60 (SB 187) allows use of 100% of revenue for tobacco program fund in FY22.

Source: DFA Economic Unit and Financial Control Division

Review of Results and Projections in the General Fund

Fiscal Year 2019. In Fiscal Year 2019, recurring revenues were $8.0 billion, representing an increase of 17.5 percent over Fiscal Year 2018. Oil- and natural gas-related revenues increased by 45.7 percent over Fiscal Year 2018. In Fiscal Year 2019 New Mexico oil prices averaged $51.80 per barrel, while New Mexico natural gas prices averaged $3.08 per mcf. Oil volumes increased by 45.8 percent in Fiscal Year 2019, and natural gas volumes increased by 15,7 percent. Non-oil- and natural-gas related revenue increased by 11.7 percent, reflecting increases of 12.3 percent in gross receipts tax, 10.1 percent in personal income tax, and 20.5 percent in insurance premiums tax.

Fiscal Year 2020. The 2020 special session was held in June to address the State's fiscal outlook. The following actions were taken to address the recurring budget for Fiscal Year 2021: targeted decreases of 1 to 4 percent in the State budget, elimination of 4 percent salary increases for State employees, and usage of $750 million of federal Coronavirus Relief Fund ("CRF") monies for those agencies providing COVID-19 pandemic response. The 2020 special session adjusted the General Fund recurring budget downward by $414 million to $7.2 billion and the nonrecurring budget downward by $183.7 million to $138.4 million.

The September 2020 forecast outlook was a direct result of both the oil price volatility experienced in early 2020 from the Saudi Arabia and Russia oil price war and the continuing COVID-19 healthcare crisis. While the forecast weighed all available information, the nature of the situation at the time was unprecedented. The actual outcomes for the State's finances at the time were dependent on a variety of factors: the epidemiological path of the virus, the strategies for reopening the New Mexico and U.S. economies, the time it would take consumer confidence to rebound, the effect of business closures on the long-term viability of the State's businesses, the degree to which temporary layoffs become permanent, and the impact of global oil supply and demand on oil prices and the associated effect on the State's oil production.

Fiscal Year 2020 recurring revenues were $7.86 billion, representing a decline of 1.9 percent over Fiscal Year 2019 levels. Oil- and natural gas-related revenues were projected to decrease by 22.2 percent compared to Fiscal Year 2019 levels. However, after considering an unprecedented federal land lease payment of $497 million, oil and natural gas revenues increased by 9.9 percent. In Fiscal Year 2020 New Mexico oil prices averaged $44.02 per barrel, while New Mexico's natural gas prices averaged $1.91 per mcf. Oil volumes increased by 23.4 percent in Fiscal Year 2020, and natural gas volumes increased by 11.3 percent. Gross receipts tax revenue increased by 11.9 percent over the prior Fiscal Year. Non-oil- and natural gas-related revenue increased by 3.4 percent.

Fiscal Year 2021. All states across the country were impacted by the COVID-19 pandemic, however, most reported better-than-expected revenue collections and improved forecasts throughout Fiscal Year 2021. The State of New Mexico was no different, and the overall economic impact of the COVID-19 pandemic hindered economic activity and State revenues in Fiscal Year 2021. However, State revenues did not decline as much as expected in early revenue estimates of Fiscal Year 2021 due to several factors. First, the 2020 economic downturn impacted various sectors of the economy differently. Low-wage sectors such as leisure and hospitality bore the brunt of the economic downturn, while high-wage sectors such as professional/business services, healthcare, and finance all but recovered. Second, the negative impacts of the economic downturn were mitigated by unprecedented national fiscal stimulus measures totaling $5.9 trillion. These fiscal stimulus packages are the federal Coronavirus Aid, Relief, and Economic Security Act ("CARES Act") ($2.4 trillion), the December 2020 stimulus package ($900 billion), and, in early 2021, the American Rescue Plan Act ("ARPA") ($1.9 trillion). The three fiscal stimulus measures provided crucial assistance and prevented an even worse downturn. Measures employed included unemployment insurance, stimulus checks to individuals, aid to small businesses, and aid to state and local governments. Gross receipts tax revenues did not decline as severely as prior forecasts expected, mainly due to federal fiscal and monetary policy interventions. Personal income tax revenue increased by 12.5 percent when compared to the prior year. Lastly, in New Mexico, the better-than-expected oil price recovery and oil production had a significant impact on overall General Fund revenues. According to the December 2021 consensus revenue forecast, Fiscal Year 2021 recurring revenues were $8 billion, representing an increase of 2.9 percent over the Fiscal Year 2020.

Fiscal Year 2021 felt the impact of the oil price volatility experienced in early 2020 from the Saudi Arabian and Russian oil price war and the impacts of the COVID-19 pandemic. However, the oil markets experienced a better-than-expected oil price recovery. According to the U.S. Energy Information Administration, the West Texas Intermediate ("WTI") oil prices reached a monthly average of $39.40 per barrel in October of 2020 and gained ground to $59.05 per barrel by February 2021. In March 2021, WTI prices reached above $65 per barrel. Gross oil- and natural gas-related revenues increased by 12 percent compared to Fiscal Year 2020. In Fiscal Year 2021, New Mexico oil prices averaged $50.58 per barrel, while natural gas prices averaged $3.40 per mcf. Oil volumes increased by 10.8 percent, and natural gas volumes increased by 16.8 percent in Fiscal Year 2021.

In Fiscal Year 2021, the State was also influenced by two federal executive orders impacting the oil and natural gas industry, both issued in the second half of January. The "Executive Order on Tackling the Climate Crisis at Home and Abroad" paused new federal land leases but did not directly impact existing leases nor did it impact existing or pending permits at the time. This executive order did not have an end date. But in June 2021, a federal judge issued a preliminary injunction requiring the Interior Department to resume leasing of federal onshore and offshore properties for oil and gas exploration. The Secretarial Order 3395 issued a 60-day pause on administrative authority from Bureau of Land Management ("BLM") field staff to approve leases, rights of way, surface disturbances, and permits to drill. This order expired on

March 21, 2021, and the U.S. Department of Interior stated that BLM officials would process applications for permits. The federal executive orders had minimal impact on New Mexico oil production.

Fiscal Year 2022. In Fiscal Year 2022, recurring revenues were $9.67 billion, representing an increase of 19.7 percent over Fiscal Year 2021. Oil- and natural gas-related revenues to the General Fund increased by 9.15 percent. New Mexico oil prices averaged $88.11 per barrel, while New Mexico natural gas prices averaged $7.03 per mcf. Oil volumes increased by 30 percent in Fiscal Year 2022, and natural gas volumes increased by 21.1 percent. Non-oil- and natural gas-related revenue increased by 21.7 percent. The stronger growth in Fiscal Year 2022 is mainly due to strong gross receipts and personal income tax revenue.

Fiscal Year 2023. In Fiscal Year 2023, recurring revenues were $11.6 billion, representing an increase of 19.8 percent over Fiscal Year 2022. Oil and natural gas related revenues deposited to the General Fund increased by 9.15 percent. New Mexico oil prices averaged $80.65 per barrel, while New Mexico natural gas prices averaged $5.40 per mcf. Oil volumes increased by 23.7 percent in Fiscal Year 2023 over Fiscal Year 2022 to a record high of 657.5 million barrels. Natural gas volumes increased by 24.6 percent over Fiscal Year 2022 to 3,234.2 BCF. Non-oil- and natural gas-related revenue increased by 14.3 percent. The stronger growth in Fiscal Year 2023 was mainly due to continued strength of post pandemic recovery with resilient consumers, increased wages and salaries, and moderating inflation. These trends impacted gross receipts and personal income tax revenue. Additionally, market interest rates were conducive to investment earnings with these revenues increasing 46.1 percent over Fiscal Year 2022 to $1.34 billion.

Fiscal Year 2024. According to the December 2023 consensus revenue forecast estimated recurring revenues are expected to be $12.8 billion in Fiscal Year 2024, representing an increase of 10.2 percent over Fiscal Year 2023. New Mexico oil prices are expected to average $79.50 per barrel, while New Mexico natural gas prices are expected to average $3.45 per mcf. Oil volumes are anticipated to increase by 4.2 percent in Fiscal Year 2023, and natural gas volumes are expected to increase by 1.3 percent. Nonoil- and natural gas-related revenue is anticipated to increase by 3.6 percent. Oil- and natural gas-related revenues to the General Fund are expected to increase by 38.2 percent. The increase in oil and natural gas direct revenues is a function of both commodity prices and continued elevated production levels. Overall, general fund recurring revenues are expected to continue to grow in Fiscal Year 2024, though at a slower pace than in previous years.

Education Funding Litigation

The State's process to fund public education on a uniform and adequate basis has been challenged in various courts, including the First and Eleventh Judicial District Courts.

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. On February 14, 2019, the Court entered a Final Judgment and Order. The Court concluded that the State violated the Education Clause, the Equal Protection Clause, and the Due Process Clause of the New Mexico Constitution. The Court required the State to take necessary steps to ensure schools have resources, including funding and accountability measures, to give at-risk students an opportunity to obtain a sufficient education. In May 2022, the State issued a draft Action Plan in response to the litigation.

In 1998, the Zuni Public School District filed a lawsuit in the Eleventh Judicial District Court for the State of New Mexico in McKinley County (*Zuni Public School District*, *et al.*, *v. the State of New Mexico, et al.*, No. D-1113-CV-9800014) seeking a declaratory judgment that the State's method of funding of capital improvements for public schools violated the State Constitution's requirement to provide for a uniform and adequate system of funding capital improvements, specifically as applied and related to the needs of the students of the Zuni Public School District and Gallup-McKinley County School District No.1.

On December 29, 2020, the trial court filed a Decision and Order ruling in favor of the Plaintiffs. The December 29, 2020 order is a final appealable judgment. It provides declaratory relief in the form of a finding that the State's Public School Capital Outlay Act, NMSA 1978, Sections 22-21-1 to -12 (1975, as amended through 2020) and Public School Capital Improvements Act, NMSA 1978, Sections 22-25-1 to -11 (1975, as amended through 2020) are unconstitutional. It also enjoins the Legislature to create and implement a statutory scheme consistent with Article XII, Section 1 of the State Constitution. Notably, the decision does not expressly or indirectly reference the State's Severance Tax Bonding Act, NMSA 1978, Sections 7-27-1 to -27 (1961, as amended through 2021). The matter was appealed to the New Mexico Court of Appeals on July 19, 2021. Without ruling on the merits, the Court of Appeals issued an Order of Certification to the New Mexico Supreme Court seeking for the New Mexico Supreme Court to resolve the case on August 7, 2023. On November 28, 2023, the New Mexico Supreme Court, accepted the matter with a briefing schedule that begins in February 2024.

As these educational funding litigation cases go through potential appeals, post-trial discovery and any remedial measures, the outcomes of such litigation may impact the State's education funding processes and could impact the State's budget, but the extent of such impact is currently unknown.

Federal Grants and Funding

The State economy was bolstered in 2020 and 2021 by federal funding as the State dealt with the COVID-19 pandemic. This included CARES Act funding, CRF monies, and ARPA funds. The State distributed checks to individuals who were unemployed and exhausted benefits, grants to businesses, cash assistance for those not receiving federal stimulus payments, emergency housing assistance, and food bank assistance. The State distributed federal funds through targeted grant programs. These included the Governor's Emergency Education Relief Fund ("GEER"); the Elementary and Secondary School Emergency Relief Fund ("ESSERF"); the Higher Education Emergency Relief Funding ("HEERF"); supplemental funding for the Child Care and Development Block Grant ("CCDBG"); the Emergency Rental Assistance Program ("ERAP"); the Coronavirus Capital Projects Fund; and the Child Care Stabilization grant program, among others. The State also implemented tax rebates for low-income workers and reprieves on gross receipts taxes on sales and business services for operators at restaurants, bars, food trucks, small breweries, wineries, and craft distilleries. The total federal relief funding received by the State totaled $3.34 billion.

The 2021 passage of the Infrastructure Investment and Jobs Act (IIJA) (Public Law 117-58, also known as the "Bipartisan Infrastructure Law") provides new Federal investment in infrastructure, including in roads, bridges, and mass transit, water infrastructure, resilience, and broadband grants over fiscal years 2022 through 2026. The following table provides the total federal funding received by local governments in New Mexico. These entities have received substantial amounts through the Bipartisan Infrastructure Law.

Bipartisan Investment and Jobs Act Funding

	Amount Received	Total Obligated
Albuquerque City Government	$ 419,800	$ 400,000
Belen Alexander Municipal Airport	272,222	$45,000
Carlsbad Soil & Water Conservation District	952,000	$52,000
Chaves, County of	585,000	585,000
City of Albuquerque	26,566,745	23,246,195
City of Gallup	12,020,000	5,000,000
City of Las Cruces	4,011,446	3,209,156
City of Las Vegas	276,758	249,082
City of Raton	82,209	73,988
City of Roswell	520,000	520,000
City of Santa Fe	284,610	266,822
City of Socorro	196,844	177,160
City of Truth Or Consequences	163,200	163,200
County of Bernalillo	2,240,000	2,240,000
County of Colfax	932,550	932,550
County of Dona Ana	400,000	400,000
County of Grant	404,920	384,674
County of Lincoln	532,260	532,260
County of Taos	2,251,456	1,711,960
Elephant Butte Irrigation District	217,929	94,710
Village of Ruidoso	--	--
TOTAL	**$53,329,949**	**$41,383,757**

Oil and Gas Market Volatility and the General Fund

As the COVID-19 pandemic receded and became less and less disruptive to global supply chains, tourism, business travel, and labor markets, the State emerged with economic activity surging and increasing demand on oil markets. Oil prices recovered and increased through the end of 2021. In early 2022, the Russian and Ukraine conflict introduced a high degree of uncertainty into the oil markets, pushing oil prices higher with WTI prices peaking in June 2022 at $114.84 per barrel. With oil markets having priced in the Russian-Ukraine conflict and slowing economic activity in 2023, prices have come down and settled in the mid-$70 per barrel range through November 2023. EIA reported WTI prices for November 2023 at $77.69 per barrel. The December 2023 consensus forecast predicts oil prices to continue to moderate in Fiscal year 2024, Fiscal Year 2025 and Fiscal Year 2026 to average $79.50 per barrel, $75.00 per barrel, and $69.50 per barrel, respectively.

In Fiscal Year 2023, New Mexico had a record oil production increase to a high of 657.5 million barrels averaging $80.65 per barrel. In April of 2023, the State registered its highest oil production in State history, producing 1.9 million barrels per day. Much of the natural gas production in New Mexico is associated gas, which is natural gas that is produced along with oil production. In Fiscal Year 2023, New Mexico produced 3,234 billion cubic feet averaging a price of $5.40/mcf. Natural gas prices have also cooled from the highs of the pandemic. As supplies increased to meet demand, they put downward pressure on Fiscal Year 2022 high prices of $7.03/mcf.

According to Rystad Energy, New Mexico has some of the most efficient and high-producing wells in the industry with low breakeven prices. Baker-Hughes data reports New Mexico rig counts have remained above 100 since June 2022. While production has soared, in calendar year 2023, producers adjusted their production guidance to focus more on capital discipline and returns to shareholders rather than aggressive growth rates. A consolidation trend has also emerged in the Permian Basin of Texas and New Mexico with mergers and acquisitions by companies engaged in exploration, development, and production, from large producers to smaller independent producers. These trends influenced the December

2023 consensus estimate to expect slower but still positive production growth in the next couple of years. The December 2023 consensus forecast expects oil production to continue to grow with New Mexico's estimated production in Fiscal Years 2024, 2025, and 2026 to be 685 million barrels, 710 million barrels, and 725 million barrels, respectively.

These current oil and gas market conditions will not only drive the growth of severance and federal mineral leasing revenues to the General Fund but also drive the transfers to New Mexico reserve accounts, the Early Childhood Trust Fund, and the Severance Tax Permanent Fund.

The oil and natural gas markets still exhibit a high degree of risk and volatility. In October 2023, the Israel-Hamas conflict escalated. To date, it appears to have had minimal impact on oil markets, but an escalation of this conflict or a broader Russia-Ukraine conflict could negatively shock oil markets. Lastly, there is uncertainty around China's economic and oil demand recovery, which, if it does not rebound as expected, could soften oil demand and impact oil markets as well.

According to DFA estimates, over the course of Fiscal Year 2024, a $1.00 change in the price of oil generally results in a $46.9 million direct change to gross severance tax and federal mineral leasing revenue to the General Fund, and a $0.10 change in the price of natural gas results in a $21.5 million direct change to gross severance tax and federal mineral leasing revenue to the General Fund.

The State entered Fiscal Year 2024 with reserves equal to 47.3 percent and is estimated to end the Fiscal Year with reserves at 52.7 percent (pending 2024 legislative appropriations). The annual distributions to the 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 oil and gas production.

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. Previously the Office of the Superintendent of Insurance collected taxes on insurance premiums; now the TRD collects those taxes. 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 nonprofit 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 nonprofit 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 included the 4.875 percent statewide gross receipts tax levy, plus city and county local-option gross receipts taxes. The statewide gross receipts tax rate was decreased from 5.0 percent to 4.875 percent effective July 1, 2023, as a result of action taken during the 2022 regular session. During the 2022 legislative session, House Bill 163 reduced the state gross receipts and compensating tax rate from 5.125 percent to 4.875 percent. The reduced gross receipts and compensating tax rates are reduced in two rounds of one-eighths percent reductions. The first one-eighths percent reduction was effective on July 1, 2022, bringing the state gross receipts and compensating tax rate to 5.0 percent. The second one-eighths percent reduction was effective on July 1, 2023, reducing the rates down to 4.875 percent. Receipts from the statewide gross receipts tax levy, less certain disbursements, are deposited in the State's General Fund. The disbursements include 1.225 percent 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 $26 million over the past five years. After all other distributions, the General Fund share of gross receipts tax collections was 35 percent in Fiscal Year 2023 and is expected to be about 32 percent for subsequent years.

Receipts from the compensating tax, less distributions, are transferred to the General Fund. Compensating tax distributions include 15 percent to the small cities assistance fund and 10 percent 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 percent to 15 percent, 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 percent 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 that, among other things, will eliminate these payments to certain large local governments over a 15-year period that began in Fiscal Year 2016.

During the 2019 legislative session, House Bill 6 implemented changes to the gross receipts tax. These changes include Hospital Tax Reform and Remote Sellers (effective July 1, 2019), Marketplace Facilitators (effective July 1, 2019 and July 1, 2021), and Tobacco Products (effective July 1, 2019).

Prior to Hospital Tax Reform, there was a discrepancy between for-profit hospitals being taxed and nonprofit and governmental hospitals, which were not being taxed. These hospitals were virtually untaxed at the State level despite more than $5 billion in annual gross receipts. The uneven tax playing field for hospitals interferes with the market, creating economic inefficiencies with strong incentives for hospitals to adopt preferential corporate structures. House Bill 6 mostly corrects this decades-old inequity, subjecting 40 percent of gross receipts of for-profit, nonprofit, and governmental hospitals to the State portion of the gross receipts tax and the governmental gross receipts tax ("GGRT"), leaving a 60 percent deduction (currently in the statute as a 50 percent deduction for for-profit hospitals). Taxing nonprofit and governmental facilities along with for-profits at nearly identical rates is a key step to applying the tax in a more equitable manner. However, in order to achieve these nearly identical rates, the bill removes the for-profit hospitals from local taxation. In current statute, local gross receipts tax increments apply to for-profit hospitals after the 50 percent deduction is applied, and municipalities also receive the related 1.225 percent distribution from the State.

This reform measure brings nonprofit hospitals into the State gross receipts tax base and governmental hospitals into the GGRT base. It repeals the for-profit hospital tax credit of Section 7-9-96.1 NMSA 1978, helping to better level the playing field for hospitals at the State tax level.

Hospital Tax Reform – State Taxation

	Prior Law			**Current Law (Effective July 1, 2019)**		
	For-Profit	**Nonprofit**	**Government**	**For-Profit**	**Nonprofit**	**Government**
State Tax Rate	4.875% GRT	n/a	n/a	4.875% GRT	4.875% GRT	4.875% GRT
Credits	3.75% to 5%	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Deductions	50% GRT	n/a	n/a	60% GRT	60% GRT	60% GRT

The Remote Sellers and Marketplace Facilitators component of House Bill 6 taxes remote (internet) sales immediately and then applies local gross receipts tax increments and moves to destination-based sourcing (sourcing at the location of the buyer rather than the seller) with a two-year delay (effective July 1, 2019, and July 1, 2021, respectively).

The transition to destination-based sourcing is a significant change to the structure of the gross receipts tax and required much preparation by the TRD and taxpayers. House Bill 6 distributed$24 million annually from the General Fund to local governments in Fiscal Year 2020 to Fiscal Year 2021 until the local increments were applied to remote sales. (During the 2020 first special session, House Bill 6 increased the maximum annual amount in Fiscal Year 2021 to $48 million with a caveat that the amount may be reduced if federal dollars are provided to all local governments.) With destination-based sourcing all sales will have an in-state location, so current gross receipts tax transactions coded as out of state will be shifted into counties and municipalities (if inside municipal boundaries).

House Bill 6 increases the excise tax on cigarettes, taxes e-cigarettes and vaping products such as e-liquids and reduces taxes on cigars (effective July 1, 2019). The bill changes the cigarette excise tax to $0.10 per cigarette, reduces the excise tax on cigars to $0.50 per cigar (instead of the current 45 percent of wholesale value), and brings e-cigarettes and vaping products into the tobacco products tax base. The excise tax rate on e-liquid is 12.5 percent of the product value, and for closed system cartridges, the excise rate is $0.50 per cartridge.

Lastly, House Bill 6 brought the State compensating tax rates for services and tangible property into alignment and applies local government gross receipts tax increments to the compensating tax to equalize the rates (effective July 1, 2021).

During the 2021 regular legislative session, Senate Bill 1 was passed that provided, among other things, for a four-month gross receipts tax holiday for food and beverage establishments, including restaurants, bars, food trucks, small breweries, wineries and craft distilleries, which have been financially impacted by the pandemic.

During the 2021 special session, Senate Bill 1 was passed to expand the Local Economic Development Act ("LEDA"). Senate Bill 1 allows for a permanent mechanism for tax revenue sharing for certain new large LEDA projects. The bill allows 50 percent of some State and local gross receipts tax and compensating revenue from large LEDA projects (over $350 million in construction and infrastructure costs) to be placed into the LEDA fund to help with recruitment of those large projects. Only costs associated with new construction of the project will be subject to this provision, and the EDD and all local governments affected must agree to the revenue sharing.

In Fiscal Year 2023, total distributions to the General Fund from gross receipts and compensating taxes increased by 15.9 percent over the previous Fiscal Year to $4 billion, comprising 35 percent 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 exemptions for income earned by Indians on reservations, graduated exemptions for income earned by taxpayers 65 years or older and exemptions 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 percent in 2002 to 4.9 percent 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. 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 2023, total distributions to the General Fund from personal income tax decreased by 25 percent over the previous Fiscal Year to $1.7 billion. The significant decrease is attributable to non-recurring rebates that were passed during the 2023 legislative session. Tax rebates issued in Fiscal Year 2023 under the legislations totaled $776.1 million. Accounting for recurring activity only, personal income tax generated 22 percent of total recurring General Fund revenue.

During the 2019 legislative session, the personal income tax structure was amended with new rates and brackets to take effect on January 1, 2021. Personal income tax rate and bracket changes include bringing the top rate to 5.9 percent from the current 4.9 percent. The top rate is imposed on single filers and estates with taxable incomes over $210,000, on married filing jointly and head-of-household filers with taxable incomes over $315,000, and on married individuals filing separately with taxable incomes over $157,500. These changes were contingent on Fiscal Year 2020 recurring General Fund revenues exceeding Fiscal Year 2019 revenues by less than 5 percent. On December 18, 2020, the DFA certified that Fiscal Year 2020 recurring General Fund revenue was 1.9 percent lower than Fiscal Year 2019 thus initiating the new tax rates under Section 7-2-7 NMSA 1978.

Additionally, personal income tax changes include amending the Working Families Tax Credit, the Capital Gain Deduction and creating a new Dependents Deduction. The Working Families Tax Credit was increased from 10 percent to 17 percent of the federal earned income tax credit (effective for tax years starting on or after January 1, 2019). The Capital Gain Deduction on a percentage basis was reduced from 50 percent to 40 percent of the taxpayer's net capital gain income for the taxable year. The Dependents Deduction created a personal income tax deduction of $4,000 for every dependent beyond the first claimed by a taxpayer (effective for tax years starting on or after January 1, 2019). The 2019 legislative personal income tax changes were codified under the Income Tax Act, Chapter 7, Article 2 NMSA 1978.

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
$12,001 to $157,500	$384.00 plus 4.9% of excess over $12,000	$24,001 to $315,000	$768.00 plus 4.9% of excess over $24,000
Over $157,500	$7,513.50 plus 5.9% of excess over $157,500	Over $315,000	$15,027 plus 5.9% of excess over $315,000

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
$16,001 to $210,000	$504.50 plus 4.9% of excess over $16,000
Over $210,000	$10,010.50 plus 5.9% of excess over $210,000

During the 2021 legislative session, the Working Families Tax Credit was increased from 17 percent to 20 percent of the federal earned income tax credit, effective for tax years 2021 and 2022, and then increased to 25 percent of the federal earned income tax credit, effective January 1, 2023. In tax year 2022, the Working Families Tax Credit issued $89.8 million to taxpayers. Effective for tax year 2021, the rebate amounts available under the Low-Income Comprehensive Tax Rebate were increased for each income and exemptions levels and indexed to the consumer price index to adjust for inflation. The law also raises the maximum income level for eligibility from $22,000 to $36,000. In tax year 2022, the Low Income Comprehensive Tax Rebate issued $44 million to taxpayers.

During the 2022 legislative session, the Child Income Tax Credit was enacted effective January 1, 2023, to January 1, 2032. The amount of the credit is graduated based on the taxpayers' adjusted gross income and is refundable. The rebate ranges from $25 to $600 with these rebate amounts revised with legislation passed during the 2023 legislative session. The rebate amounts available under the Child Income Tax Credit will be indexed to the consumer price index to adjust for inflation.

Also in 2022, the Social Security Income Exemption from personal income taxes was enacted. A tax filer with adjusted gross income at or below the following amounts: $75,000 for married, filing separate; $150,000 for heads of household, surviving spouses, and married filing joint; and $100,000 for single tax filers, may claim an exemption equal to the social security income included in adjusted gross income as determined on a taxpayer's federal tax return. The exemption was effective beginning tax year 2022.

The 2023 legislative session approved an additional income tax rebate to mitigate the high costs of inflation to taxpayers. The rebate amount was $1,000 for heads of household, surviving spouses, and married individuals filing jointly and $500 for single individuals and married individuals filing separately.

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 2019, tax rates were 4.8 percent on the first $500,000 or less of taxable income and 5.9 percent on income in excess of $500,000. Corporate income tax generated 4 percent of total recurring General Fund revenue for Fiscal Year 2023

In the Fiscal Year 2023, the General Fund received $439.1 million from corporate income taxes, which was a 22.7 percent increase compared to Fiscal Year 2022. During Fiscal Year 2023, the state spent $100.2 million on the Film Production Tax Credit which was approximately $40 million higher than the previous year. The Consensus Revenue Estimating Group has forecasted that the Film Production Tax Credit will increase from $160.9 million in Fiscal Year 2024 to $272.1 million in Fiscal Year 2028. This increase in the tax incentive may be due to the ramp-up in film productions caused by the 148-day work stoppage of the film industry labor strike, along with the timing of when a production completes filming to when the tax incentive is approved and disbursed from the general fund.

Major Legislative Actions

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-1.1 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 New Mexico Legislature has taken various legislative actions since 2019 to adjust and address concerns related to the Film Production Tax Credit.

During the 2019 legislative session, Senate Bill 2 was enacted to amend the Film Production Tax Credit Act to pay off the film credit backlog up to set amounts (up to an additional $195 million by the end of Fiscal Year 2020 plus up to an additional $30 million contingent on Fiscal Year 2019 revenues exceeding the forecast), change the annual $50 million "rolling" cash cap to a $110 million cash cap, implement a $100 million "hard" cap for liabilities in excess of the cash cap, and carve out credit payments made to production companies (referred to as "New Mexico film partners") who purchase or sign a 10-year lease for a qualified production facility from both the cash cap and the liability cap. Legislation prior to January 2019 is detailed in the paragraphs above. In Fiscal Years 2019 and early 2020, $129 million of the one-time additional allocations were used to remove the remaining unpaid liability. Under this modified film credit program, the CREG expects the total yearly refunds to grow to the $110 million cash cap, plus $45 million for film partners within a few years depending on the recovery from the COVID-19 induced recession and State operating guidelines.

Additionally, Senate Bill 2 added a requirement that the Economic Development Department ("EDD") shall certify a film production company's budget in a pre-production meeting. To implement the $100 million hard liability cap, if the total expected claims authorized for payment (minus those to film partners) for any Fiscal Year would exceed $100 million beyond the $110 million yearly cash cap in any Fiscal Year, EDD is prohibited from certifying the production company's budget. The bill eliminates the tiered system of payouts for mid-size and large productions over two to three years. It also adds another 5 percent increase to the credit value for expenditures made on location more than 60 miles outside of Bernalillo and Santa Fe Counties. This credit increase is "stackable" with either of the two existing possible 5 percent increases for filming in a qualified production facility or filming a television pilot or series (those two increases are currently mutually exclusive and remain so in the bill). This results in a maximum possible credit rebate value of 35 percent of qualified expenditures. Additionally, if, in Fiscal Years 2020 through 2022 the aggregate amount of claims authorized for payment is less than $110 million, excluding claims by a New Mexico film partner, then the difference in that Fiscal Year or $20 million, whichever is less, will be added to the aggregate amount of claims that may be authorized for payment in the immediately following Fiscal Year.

The bill clarifies certain definitions that were open to interpretation and has more clearly included television series in the definition of film. It repeals the non-resident crew exception limits for below-the-line crew (off-camera positions providing technical assistance during physical production) and replaces that provision with a 15 percent credit for nonresidents, provided it does not exceed 15 percent of a production's New Mexico below-the-line budget. This provision can increase to 20 percent of the New Mexico below-the-line budget if sufficient and qualified below-the-line New Mexico residents are not available. A significant number of structural changes to qualifications and reporting requirements for the industry have been revised.

The effective date of virtually all provisions of Senate Bill 2 is July 1, 2019, but the provisions of the bill apply to film production companies that commence principal photography on or after July 1, 2019. Existing statutes that are left in place for film production companies that commenced principal photography prior to July 1, 2019, that would conflict with these new provisions are clarified to not apply to these new productions. Additionally, the provision, which provides an extra $100 million film credit payment in Fiscal Year 2019, took effect in mid-June, 2019.

Lastly, House Bill 6, also adopted during the 2019 legislative session, required combined reporting beginning January 1, 2020 for corporate entities that file as a unitary group unless they elect to report and pay tax as a water's edge or consolidated group. More than half the states that impose a corporate income tax require combined reporting, and the Multistate Tax Commission recently testified before an interim committee that this is one of the most important steps New Mexico can take to update and reform its tax code. One of the principal purposes for enacting combined reporting is to protect state revenues against income-shifting. There are generally two ways to prevent income-shifting: (1) required combined reporting, which eliminates the intercompany transactions that permit the shift; or (2) "add back" statutes, which require separate entity filers to "add back" to their income certain intercompany payments. The change to combined reporting is likely to have a long-term positive impact.

House Bill 547, passed during the 2023 legislative session, further adjusts the film credit provisions. For fiscal year 2024 through fiscal year 2028, the annual cap is increased by $10 million in each fiscal year. For fiscal year 2029 and subsequent fiscal years, the cap is set at $160 million. Additional items for film production on or after July 1, 2023, include an additional 10 percent credit shall be applied for payments for direct production expenditures and postproduction expenditures for work, services or items provided on location for production of a film or commercial audiovisual product that is in New Mexico but at least 60 miles from the city hall of the county seat of so-called Class A counties with a net taxable value of property for property taxation purposes of greater than $7.5 billion. An additional 5 percent credit is available for either direct production expenditures for television pilots and series with at least six episodes in a single season or meeting criteria for the use of qualified production facilities, which are different building sites intended for regularly producing films. A non-resident below-the-line crew credit is available in an amount equal to 15 percent of the payment of wages for below-the-line nonresident industry crew when certain criteria are met.

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 CO_2 from the soil of the State. The Oil and Gas Emergency School Tax is imposed at a rate of 3.15 percent of taxable value of oil and 4 percent 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.

During the 2023 regular session, the legislature passed Senate Bill 26 ("SB26"), which sets Oil and Gas Emergency School Tax and Federal Mineral Leasing revenues to the general fund at Fiscal Year 2024 levels. Beginning in Fiscal Year 2025, "windfall" revenues in excess of 2024 levels will be transferred to and invested in the Severance Tax Permanent Fund ("STPF"). SB26 does not affect the transfers to the Early Childhood Education and Care Fund ("ECECF"). While the State's general fund will have an additional layer of protection from the volatility of oil and gas revenues during downcycle years, it also means these components of the general fund will not grow beyond Fiscal Year 2024 levels during upcycle years. However, the greater investment in the STPF will yield greater contributions from STPF earnings back to the general fund in the future.

SB26 is intended to prevent the State's recurring general fund revenue dependence on oil and gas from growing in the future. At the same time, it is intended to prevent recurring general fund revenues from declining in future years, despite expected declines in future oil and gas production, because the interest earned on the additional deposits to the STPF will offset those expected declines.

In Fiscal Year 2023, aggregate revenue from the Oil and Gas Emergency School Tax receipts totaled $1.99 billion. Of the total mineral production taxes, $992.3 million was distributed to the General Fund and $1.15 billion was distributed to the Early Childhood Trust Fund. Fiscal Year 2023 Oil and Gas Emergency School Tax total receipts increased by 6.5 percent compared to Fiscal Year 2022. The Oil and Gas Emergency School Tax distribution to the General Fund of $838 million represents an increase of 59.4 percent when compared to the prior Fiscal Year. Other General Fund taxes on natural resource production totaled $154.3 million. For Fiscal Year 2023, these mineral production taxes contributed 8.6 percent of recurring General Fund revenue.

Local Law Developments Regarding Oil and Gas

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 self-styled 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 are 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 percent 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 percent from the State's share for administrative costs. The State receives payments on a monthly basis and makes deposits to a suspense fund within the General Fund. At the end of the fiscal year, federal mineral receipts above the five-year average are transferred to the Early Childhood Education and Care Fund ("ECECF") and the remainder is distributed to the General Fund. In Fiscal Year 2023, gross total distributions from federal mineral leases totaled $3.192 billion ($1.12 billion of such amount was distributed to the General Fund). The net federal mineral leasing distribution to the General Fund equals 9.7 percent of recurring General Fund receipts for the Fiscal Year. Following the passage of Senate Bill 26 (Chapter 22, Laws 2023), beginning in Fiscal Year 2025, the amount of federal mineral leasing payments the General Fund can receive will be capped at Fiscal Year 2024 levels, and any revenue above that amount, but below the five-year average, will be invested in the Severance Tax Permanent Fund. The ECECF will continue to receive federal mineral leasing revenue above the five-year average.

Federal Fiscal Year 2009 appropriations bills implemented a 2 percent administrative fee cut from the federal royalty payments to states. This 2 percent fee was extended each federal Fiscal Year since 2009 and extended for 10 years in the 2013 Bipartisan Budget Act. Approximately $11.6 million was deducted in Fiscal Year 2018, $22.9 million was deducted in Fiscal Year 2019, $16.3 million was deducted in Fiscal Year 2020, $16.2 million was deducted in Fiscal Year 2021, and $45.1 million was deducted in Fiscal Year 2022.

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 percent, although there is a provision for rates of up to 20 percent for new leases on developed acreage. LGPF beneficiaries and "State lands" beneficiaries are the same institutions and public schools. In Fiscal Year 2023, distributions to the General Fund from the State Land

Office totaled $82.4 million, which equated to 0.5 percent 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 historically 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, 2023, was approximately $7.90 billion, a market value increase of more than $1.07 billion or 15.7 percent from the prior Fiscal Year closing value. Investment performance for the one-year period ending June 30, 2023, was 5.86 percent net of fees, and 0.18 percent above the fund's interim policy index. Year over year growth of the STPF was due to historically high inflows, which exceeded Fiscal Year 2023 distributions of $265.8 million. 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 STPF. This transfer, known as the super sweep, totaled $28,279,400. As noted above, Senate Bill 26 (Chapter 22, Laws 2023) will add additional sources of funding to the STPF by directing new windfall revenue from the Oil and Gas Emergency School Tax and from Federal Mineral Leasing payments to the fund beginning in Fiscal Year 2025. This additional investment in the STPF will yield greater distributions from the permanent fund's earnings back to the general fund in the future.

The Land Grant Permanent Fund ("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 9.0 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, 2023, the market value of the LGPF was approximately $27.80 billion, an asset increase of approximately $3.42 billion, or 14.0 percent over the prior Fiscal Year. Investment performance for the year ended June 30, 2023, was 7.07 percent, net of fees, and 0.5 percent above the LGPF's policy index. Growth of the LGPF during Fiscal Year 2023, like STPF, was driven by high inflows exceeding the Fiscal Year 2023 fund distributions of $1.01 billion 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 2021, the New Mexico Legislature passed House Joint Resolution 1 ("HJR1"), a proposed constitutional amendment to increase distributions from the LGPF to provide additional funding for public education. The increased distributions would specifically go toward funding State early childhood education and care programs, as well as increasing primary K–12 funding annually. Voters approved the measure in the November 2022 election and subsequently the United States Congress ratified the change, resulting in an additional distribution from the LGPF in Fiscal Year 2024 which will exceed $240.1 million. The additional 1.25 percent distribution, which is split 60 percent for early childhood education and 40 percent for K-12 school funding, draws only from the Permanent School Fund—the largest component of the LGPF.

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 percent, to a new base distribution of 5.0 percent 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 percent was distributed in Fiscal Years 2005 through 2012, and an additional 0.5 percent was distributed in Fiscal Years 2013 through 2016. In Fiscal Year 2017 distributions returned to the base rate of 5.0 percent and remained at the constitutionally established rate of 5.0 percent until the passage of the constitutional amendment in 2021, which was approved and enacted for Fiscal Year 2024 and all future years, increasing the distributions for education from the School Permanent Fund. All other LGPF beneficiaries continue to receive 5.0 percent of the LGPF's 5-year average value.

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 87.7 percent at the end of Fiscal Year 2023, is deposited in the General Fund. For Fiscal Year 2023, $887.1 million of LGPF distributions were transferred to the General Fund for public school purposes. In Fiscal Year 2023, the State distributed $265.8 million of income from the STPF, all of which was deposited in the General Fund. In Fiscal Year 2022, the Treasurer's cash balances produced approximately $118.3 million in losses 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 $52.8 million. This is 0.55 percent 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") are rated by Moody's Investors Service, Inc. ("Moody's") and S&P Global Ratings ("S&P"). Moody's rates the State General Obligation Bonds Aa2, the Senior Bonds Aa2 and the Supplemental Bonds Aa3, each with a stable outlook. S&P rates the General Obligation Bonds AA, with a stable outlook, the Senior Bonds AA- and the Supplemental Bonds AA-, each with a stable 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 in the State that is 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). County assessors are responsible for appraising most of New Mexico's residential and non-residential property. The TRD's Property Tax Division's (the "PTD") Appraisal Bureau helps county assessors implement the Property Tax Code, Articles 35 through 38 of Chapter 7 NMSA 1978, including providing technical assistance to county assessors in valuing locally assessed property.

If the valuation of a property requires specialized technical expertise or when the assets or property extends across county boundaries, the property is valued by the TRD's PTD's Central Assessment Bureau. The Central Assessment Bureau is also referred to as the State Assessed Property Bureau. The Central Assessment Bureau values the following businesses pursuant to 7-36-2 NMSA 1978:

- 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, except for certain livestock, are established as of January 1 of each year. Except for property that is subject to the special methods of valuation statutes administered by the Central Assessment Bureau, the assessed value of property is maintained at current and correct values in accordance with the Property Tax Code, subject to the residential value limits in Section 7-36-21.2 and 7-36-21.3 NMSA 1978. Assessed value is generally determined by the sales of comparable property subject to certain limitations, though income or cost valuation methods are used when appropriate.

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 mill rates are imposed, consists of taxable value less exemptions.

Examples of exemptions include residential properties that are eligible for a $2,000 head of family exemption. Or, a $4,000 veteran exemption may be applied against a residential's and certain nonresidential property's assessed value. Veterans that are 100 percent disabled are exempt from property taxes. Honorably discharged members of the armed services are eligible for the veteran exemptions. See "Property Tax Valuation Limitations" below.

Maximum property tax rates for operations for various types of local governments are imposed by the State Constitution and by governing statutes. Different tax rates, or mill 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.

For locally assessed properties (except Copper Ad Valorem at 7-39-9 NMSA 1978), County treasurers generally are required to mail tax bills for the current tax year no later than November 1. Section 7-38-36 NMSA 1978. Section 7-38-36.2 NMSA 1978.

Property taxes are due in two equal installments on November 10 and April 10. Taxes become delinquent on December 10 (or January 6 in the event of a proposed tax levy) and May 10 following the two respective due dates. Actual dates may vary per each county's request. Civil penalties and interest are imposed on delinquent taxes.

For locally assessed properties, 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 by the local County Valuation Protest Boards, which PTD funds and chairs. 7-38-25 NMSA 1978. 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.

For centrally assessed property, the property owner must annually report the property's value to the Central Assessed Bureau by the last day of February. Section 7-38-8 NMSA. By May 1 of each year, the Central Assessed Bureau will mail a notice of valuation to each property owner. Section 7-38-20 NMSA 1978. Centrally assessed properties are valued under statutorily prescribed special methods of valuation. (Sections 7-38-24 through 33 NMSA 1978). A property owner may protest PTD's valuation. Any protest will be heard by the Administrative Hearings Office unless the property owner pays the tax due in which case they can seek a refund in a State district court. Property taxes for centrally assessed property are due in two equal installments on November 10 and April 10.

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 percent 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 nine percent 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.

The total value of property in the State is compiled by the PTD from the county assessors and the Central Assessment Bureau and certified by the PTD to the DFA for budgetary use in setting mill rates.

Except for locally assessed property that has been delinquent more than two years, 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.

The PTD's Delinquent Property Bureau is responsible for collecting delinquent taxes that more than two years in arrears. If a property owner fails to pay the tax, the Delinquent Property Bureau may sale the property at a public auction.

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 on 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.

Section 7-36-21.2 NMSA 1978, provides that residential property shall be valued at its current and correct value in accordance with the provisions of the Property Tax Code, provided that for the year 2001 and subsequent tax years, the value of a property in any tax year shall not exceed 103 percent of the value in the previous year. Implementation of this section required a median assessment ratio of 85 percent. Sales assessment ratios are computed annually by the TRD and measure a county's assessment valuations against current sale data. The three percent increase is only applied to counties that the PTD have found to have current and correct assessment ratios. 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.

Another law, Section 7-36-21.3 NMSA 1978, provides that valuations for single-family dwellings occupied by certain low-income owners 65 year of age or older, or disabled, are frozen. The income threshold is $35,000 for the 2020 tax year and will be indexed for inflation each year.

Since 2004, the Property Tax Code has required the seller to disclose the sale price of residential real property to the county assessor. Section 7-38-12.1 NMSA 1978. Since 2008 county assessors are required 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. This amendment has not had a material impact on the assessed value of residential properties.

[Remainder of Page Intentionally Left Blank]

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

TABLE 27
Final Net Taxable Valuations
(Dollars in thousands)

Property Tax Year	Residential	Non-Residential	Oil and Gas	Copper	Net Taxable Value
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	199,561	60,698,949
2019	37,417,925	19,224,494	10,099,051	177,768	66,919,238
2020	38,832,638	20,154,146	11,525,822	153,889	70,666,495
2021	40,732,193	20,490,521	9,041,856	126,072	70,390,642
2022	43,214,986	22,139,100	18,485,867	133,668	88,517,562
2023	46,196,224	23,750,681	33,008,203	142,644	110,879,706

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.

TABLE 28
Maximum Operating Mill Levy Rates

Counties	11.85
Cities	7.65
Schools	0.50
Maximum combined statutory rate	20.00

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 percent 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 2021 and reflect an average sales price of $50.58 per barrel for oil and $3.40 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 2023(1)

	Crude Oil		Natural Gas	
Type of Tax	**Ad Valorem**	**Per Barrel**	**Ad Valorem**	**Per mcf**
Price				
Oil and Gas School Tax	3.01%	$2.43	3.39%	$0.18
Oil and Gas Severance Tax	3.59	2.89	3.18	0.17
Oil and Gas Conservation Tax (General Fund only)	0.23	0.19	0.16	0.01
Natural Gas Processors Tax	N/A	N/A	0.20	0.01
Oil and Gas Production ad valorem Tax	1.12	0.90	1.01	0.05
Oil and Gas Production Equipment ad valorem Tax	0.23	0.19	0.24	0.01
Total(2)	8.18%	$6.60	8.17%	$0.44
Subtotal: State Tax Only (excludes *ad valorem* taxes and Natural Gas Processors Tax) (3)	6.83%	$5.51	6.72%	$0.36

(1) Excludes deductions and tax credits.
(2) Totals may not add due to rounding.
(3) Natural Gas Processors Tax is applied only to natural gas processed at natural gas processing plants in New Mexico.
Source: New Mexico Taxation and Revenue Department

[Remainder of Page Intentionally Left Blank]

Production, Sales and Property Taxes on Coal

State production and property taxes on coal totaled approximately $7.8 million in Fiscal Year 2023. Coal production decreased from approximately 6.1 million tons in Fiscal Year 2022 to 4.3 million tons in Fiscal Year 2023. The average effective tax per ton has remained flat at approximately $0.57. With total sales revenue of approximately $155 million in Fiscal Year 2023, the average effective tax was 3.51 percent 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 2023 is shown in the following table.

TABLE 30
Tax Burden on Coal for Fiscal Year 2023 [(1)]

Type of Tax	Tax per Ton	Effective Tax Rate	Taxes Collected
Severance Tax and Surtax (Net of ITC)	$0.57	1.56%	$2,420,930
Resource Excise Tax	0.12	0.75	1,257,563
Conservation Tax	0.03	0.19	322,434
Total Production Taxes	$0.72	2.80%	$4,000,927
Property Tax[(2)]	$0.26	0.71%	$ 1,109,544
Gross Receipts Tax	2.74	7.51	11,663,015
Total Non-Production Taxes	$3.00	8.23%	$12,772,559
Total Production and Non-Production Taxes			
Price per Ton			$36.44
Total Production (Short Tons)			4,261,754
Total Value			$155,282,922

(1) The figures reported in this table come from TRD's GenTax System. These figures differ from actual distributions made by the TRD'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, 2022, with calendar year assessments completed by May 1 per statute.

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 tribal 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 2021, the most recent year for which data is available (Source: U.S. Energy Information Administration), 76 percent of all coal produced in the State was supplied to electric power plants in New

Mexico. In Fiscal Year 2022, 97.38 percent of all coal produced in New Mexico was subject to gross receipts tax. The combined state and local tax rate for Fiscal Year 2022 was 7.23 percent 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 Board assumes no responsibility or liability for the contents of the Sunshine Portal. The Board also maintains a website containing general information about the State and its bond programs.

[Remainder of Page Intentionally Left Blank]