## Consensus General Fund Revenue Outlook



New Mexico Department of Finance and Administration: December 12, 2018

## Overview

This forecast remains similar to that presented in August apart from much higher Federal Mineral Leasing (FML) auction results in September that increased FY19 revenue by almost $\$ 300$ million and lower oil prices that have reduced severance revenue and moderated gross receipts tax expectations.

- FY18 revenue ended the year close to expectations with slightly lower Insurance Premiums Tax receipts, slightly higher severance revenues, and higher reversions.

In FY19 General Fund revenues are expected to grow by 11\% percent as they are inflated by last September's FML auction and higher oil prices in the first half of the fiscal year (July-October of calendar year 2018), for total revenue of $\$ 7.6$ billion.

In the budget year, of FY20, overall General Fund revenues are expected to be $2 \%$ lower, as FML expectations return to prior norms while other revenues are expected to see more historic trend growth for total revenue of $\$ 7.4$ billion.

The resulting "new money," or FY20 revenue above FY19 recurring appropriations, is forecast at \$1.1 billion.

FY18 ended with 20\% reserves and without additional mid-year spending FY19 ending reserves would now be expected to reach $40 \%$

Due to the volatility of revenues and the range and current magnitude of risks, our State should target at least $25 \%$ reserves currently and even higher reserves in future years as New Mexico's

## US/Global \& New Mexico Macroeconomic Outlook

Moderate macroeconomic growth is expected to continue nationally and in NM.

- A near term US recession is not forecast in the baseline scenario, but expectations continue to grow that the next recession is more likely in the few years.

Overall US Real GDP is expected to grow around 3\% in FY19 and between 1\% and 2\% over the following two years. Tightening federal reserve monetary policy has been expected to slow growth; however, escalating trade conflicts and global uncertainty have caused some forecasters to lower growth and increase the probability for recession.

With a direct link to most revenues, inflation returned to longer-term averages faster than expected. Future expectations are between $2 \%$ and $3 \%$ in FY19 and FY20.

The impacts of federal tax reform (TCJA) estimated by the Congressional Budget Office appear to have begun to materialize with increased output, and increased near-term demand, partially offset by larger deficits created by the tax.

After rebounding sharply Southeast NM has continued massive growth to new heights, setting new record levels for rig count, oil production, and taxable gross receipts.

A dashboard of current US and New Mexico economic indicators can be found at:

## End of Historically Low Inflation = Higher Nominal Revenue Growth

FY/FY Growth in Consumer Price Index (for All Urban Consumers)


- Inflation had been relatively stable for decades 1995-2014 average $=2.4 \%$
- FY15 and FY16: endured lowest inflation in 60 years, at only $0.7 \%$
- FY17: began to normalize at 1.9\% and FY18 normalized at 2.3\%
- FY19 and FY20: inflation alone expected to add around $2 ½ \%$ growth to majority of nominal General Fund revenues


## NM Outlook: Unemployment improvement

- The unemployment rate has significantly improved over the past year, reaching $4.6 \%$ in August - the lowest level in a decade.



## Gross Receipts- New heights for oil patch \& continued core growth FY 18 Y/Y General Fund GRT smillions FY19 Q1 Y/Y General Fund GRT smillions

| San Juan 6.5 | Rio Arriba $0.3$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Taos } \\ -1.2 \end{gathered}$ | Colfax <br> 0.2 | Union 0.0 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| McKinley -0.7 | Sandoval $2.3$ | Los Alamos $-2.6$ | Mora Harding <br> 0.1 -0.2 | Quay <br> 0.1 |
| Cibola $2.6$ | Bernalillo 35.0 | Santa Fe 11.7 | San Miguel <br> 1.9 | Curry $-5.6$ |
| Catron $-0.1$ | Valencia $8.1$ | Torrance <br> $-2.2$ |   <br> Gua dalupe  <br> -0.2 De <br> Baca <br> 0.1  | Roosevelt <br> 0.9 |
| Grant 1.9 | Sierra <br> -1.1 | Socorro -0.6 | Lincoln $1.9$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Lea } \\ & 71.5 \end{aligned}$ |
| Luna $1.9$ | Doña Ana 7.9 | $\begin{gathered} \text { Otero } \\ 0.6 \end{gathered}$ | Chaves <br> 4.5 | Eddy 89.6 |

Hidalgo
4.4

Out-of-State: 66.9

| San Juan -3.0 | Rio Arriba $-0.4$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Taos } \\ -0.2 \end{gathered}$ | Colfax $-0.4$ | Union <br> 0.1 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| McKinley $0.3$ | Sandoval $1.0$ | Los Alamos $-2.0$ | Mora Harding <br> -0.1 0.1 | Quay <br> 0.4 |
| Cibola <br> -0.1 | Bernalillo 4.4 | Santa Fe 2.8 | San Miguel <br> -0.1 | Curry 0.5 |
| $\begin{gathered} \text { Catron } \\ -0.1 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Valencia } \\ -0.9 \end{gathered}$ | Torrance $-1.5$ |   <br> Guadalupe  <br> -0.2 De <br> Baca <br> 0.3 <br> 0.0  | Roosevelt <br> -0.3 |
| Grant 0.3 | Sierra <br> 0.3 | Socorro <br> 0.3 | Lincoln $0.2$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Lea } \\ & 26.2 \end{aligned}$ |
| Luna $-0.2$ | Doña Ana $2.0$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Otero } \\ 0.4 \end{gathered}$ | Chaves $0.4$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Eddy } \\ & 28.7 \end{aligned}$ |

Hidalgo
-1.8

Out-of-State: 28.3

FY18: The decline in San Juan reversed.
Diversified growth in core Rio Grande corridor more than doubled. Eddy, Lea, and Out-ofState grew substantially due to increased oil activity. Online sales also grew Out-of-State sourced sales. Rural NM continued to lag.

FY19 Q1: The decline in San Juan returns. Growth continues but moderates in Rio Grande corridor. Eddy, Lea, and Out-of-State are all on track to grow more than ever before.

## Oil Price Volatility $\rightarrow$ Rig Count and TGR Volatility



## Rebounding Exploration Reaches New Heights:

FY16: averaged 33 rigs \& FY17: averaged 40 rigs

FY18: averaged 77 rigs (of higher productivity), FY19 on track for similar Y/Y increase (new 110 record in Dec.)


## Record Shattering Levels of NM Oil Production



## Historic Perspective of NM Oil Price



## Historic Perspective of NM Oil Production and Relative Value



## Oil Highly Volatile; USDollar swings oil price along with commodity specific supply \& demand

WTI Crude Oil Price (left axis) and Trade Weighted U.S. Dollar Broad Index (right axis)


## New Mexico Oil \& Gas Outlook

|  | FY17 | FY18 | FY19 | FY20 |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| Crude Oil: |  |  |  |  |


| Price (\$/barrel) | $\$ 44.75$ | $\$ 55.05$ | $\$ 49.50$ | $\$ 52.00$ |
| :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| Production (mill. barrels) | 156 | 204 | 250 | 270 |
| Oil Volume Growth | $6 \%$ | $31 \%$ | $22 \%$ | $8 \%$ |
| Natural Gas: |  |  |  |  |
| Price (\$/1,000 cu. ft.) | $\$ 3.24$ | $\$ 3.47$ | $\$ 3.55$ | $\$ 3.00$ |
| Production (Bill. cu. ft.) | 1,236 | 1,361 | 1,470 | 1,515 |
| Gas Volume Growth | $5 \%$ | $10 \%$ | $8 \%$ | $3 \%$ |

Source: ONGARD; Consensus Revenue Estimating Group

- Oil prices revised down $\$ 6.50$ in FY19 and $\$ 5.00$ for FY20 vs August, while volume expectations remain similar.
- Natural gas prices and volumes revised higher for FY19 and FY20 increasing overall New Mexico natural gas value forecast by one-tenth.


## Oil \& Gas School Tax to Stabilization Reserve: Passed in 2017 Special Session HB-2

This legislation removed a portion of the volatility in the oil and natural gas revenues into New Mexico's General Fund.
Beginning in FY19, oil and gas emergency school tax revenue in excess of its prior five fiscal year annual average will be directed to the tax stabilization reserve fund.
The graph below shows the past 30 year history of oil and gas school tax revenues and how much would have been diverted to the Tax Stabilization Reserve Fund if this legislation had been in place during these periods.

If this legislation had been in place, $\$ 131$ million of the above average revenue in FY14 would have been set aside from the General Fund and been available to address a portion of the FY16 or FY17 shortfalls.

This mechanism is expected to set aside \$123 million in FY19, $\$ 147$ million in FY20, and \$150 million in FY21.

Oil and Gas School Tax Stabilization Reserve Intercept Was in Effect (millions)


## Private Employment Growth



## A Sampling of New NM Companies

| Company | County | Industry | Jobs |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| Stampede Meat | Dona Ana | Manufacturing (Food) | 1,295 |
| Facebook | Valencia | Tech | 100 |
| Safelite AutoGlass | Sandoval | Insurance | 900 |
| Solaro | Socorro | Green Energy | 25 |
| Carenet Health Services | Bernalillo | Customer Support Center | 244 |
| Corrugated Synergies International | Dona Ana | Industrial | 120 |
| Keter Plastics | Valencia | Manufacturing | 175 |

## Examples of Business Retention \& Expansion

| Company | County | Industry | Jobs |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | ---: |
| Lavu | Bernalillo | Tech | 46 |
| Agmechtronix, LLC | Grant | Manufacturing | 23 |
| Vitality Works | Bernalillo | Manufacturing | 80 |
| Ideum | Sandoval | Tech | 73 |
| Amfab/Phat Steel | Sandoval | Manufacturing | 86 |
| Descartes Labs | Santa Fe | Tech | 50 |
| UbiQD | Los Alamos | Tech | 20 |
| Skorpios | Bernalillo | Tech | 300 |
| Southwest Cheese | Curry | Value Added Manufacturing | 400 |
| Compass | Luna | Manufacturing | 142 |
| PESCO | San Juan | Manufacturing | 170 |

- Positive impact of JTIP, LEDA, etc.


## General Fund Forecast Summary

August 2018 Consensus General Fund Forecast

|  | S Millions $\%$ Change |  |  |  |  |  |
| :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
|  | $\$ 2,437$ | $18.4 \%$ | $\$ 2,653$ | $8.6 \%$ | $\$ 2,716$ | $4.7 \%$ |
| General Sales | $\$ 526$ | $-3.2 \%$ | $\$ 553$ | $5.2 \%$ | $\$ 562$ | $1.6 \%$ |
| Selective Sales | $\$ 1,626$ | $12.0 \%$ | $\$ 1,674$ | $3.0 \%$ | $\$ 1,721$ | $2.8 \%$ |
| Income Taxes | $\$ 1,169$ | $37.7 \%$ | $\$ 1,604$ | $37.2 \%$ | $\$ 1,244$ | $-22.5 \%$ |
| O\&G Revenue | $\$ 803$ | $8.7 \%$ | $\$ 885$ | $10.3 \%$ | $\$ 970$ | $9.5 \%$ |
| Investment Income | $\$ 256$ | $5.7 \%$ | $\$ 220$ | $-13.9 \%$ | $\$ 222$ | $0.6 \%$ |
| Other |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | $\$ 6,816$ | $\underline{15.8 \%}$ | $\$ 7,590$ | $\underline{11.3 \%}$ | $\$ 7,433$ | $\underline{-2.1 \%}$ |
| Total Recurring Revenue |  |  |  |  |  |  |

- Beyond trend General Sales growth in FY18 and FY19 driven by oil exploration then closer to long run average growth rates in FY20.
- Personal Income Tax has \$54 million per year boost from federal tax reform.
- Oil and gas related revenue growth.
- FML bonus (lease auction) receipts spike in FY19 but normalize in FY20
- Details in Appendix 1 and Appendix 3.


## General Fund Revenue Outlook

- Recurring revenue reached record high in FY15; was exceeded in FY18
- FY18 total grew by $15.8 \%$ to $\$ 6.8$ Billion.
- FY19 total growth estimated to be $11.3 \%$.
- FY20 total growth estimated to be -2.1\%



## General Fund Financial Summary (\$ in millions)

|  | FY18 | FY19 | FY20 |
| :--- | ---: | ---: | :---: |
| Beginning Balance | $\$ 505$ | $\$ 1,193$ | $\$ 2,547$ |
| Total Revenue | $\$ 6,881$ | $\$ 7,590$ | $\$ 7,433$ |
| Spending | $(\$ 6,191)$ | $(\$ 6,378)$ | "New |
| Reserve Transfers, etc. | $(\$ 2)$ | $\$ 141$ | Money" |
| Ending Balance | $\$ 1,193$ | $\$ 2,547$ | $\mathbf{\$ 1 , 1 0 3}$ |
| Percent of Appropriations | $19.6 \%$ | $40.2 \%$ |  |

## Risks to the Forecast

Direct sensitivity to oil and gas price: severance, GRT, and income taxes.

- More than ever before, NM severance revenues are driven predominately by the volatile global price of oil instead of a mix of commodities previously dominated by local natural gas prices.

Substantial tax protest claims remain to be decided by pending hearings and/or litigation and may possibly be a major impact (beyond trend negative not incorporated into in this baseline forecast).

- A higher level of refund requests have been identified by TRD than as of the August forecast.
- A new lawsuit by local governments against the State has now been filed, but no reduction has yet been factored into this baseline revenue forecast.

International trade uncertainty impacts both direct NM trade and overall global economic stability. The new NAFTA has not removed all uncertainty, the Chinese trade war has escalated along with Eurozone instability.
Caution for US recession (half year away from longest gap between US recessions).

- Predicting when and how severe is impossible but preparation is the same.

Minimum 25\% reserve target to help mitigate risks

- A reserve of almost $17 \%$ in 2006 proved inadequate for NM with a major US recession. Then in FY14, a reserve of $12 \%$ proved inadequate with an oil bust softened by continued overall US economic growth (without any US recession).
- Adequate reserves will help stabilize the state's bond ratings since Moody's Investors Service has indicated past NM revenue volatility necessitates a higher level of reserves.


## Speed of "Turning Points" Significantly Impacting NM Revenue

## - Immediate: Severance Value

- Volatility in energy markets today will impact the price New Mexico energy producers receive tomorrow directly and immediately impacting severance revenues.


## 2-3 months: Direct GRT, Severance Volume

- When energy companies perceive the prices they receive are less profitable or no longer profitable capital expenditure levels will be reduced directly and significantly lowering GRT and beginning to reduce production volume.


## Within current year: Personal Income Tax, Secondary GRT, Selective Sales

- While businesses will initially resist layoffs, eventual reductions in workforce will reduce PIT via withholding and ripple through the broader revenue streams (secondary GRT, MVX, Liquor, Cigarette, Gaming, Tribal, etc.).


## Within Budget Cycle: Most revenues

- While strong US economic data would make the declaration of a US recession within a year unexpected, it is definitely possible and has recently been more commonly predicted within this budget period. A US recession alone could impact revenues broadly. A US recession could consume a $15 \%-20 \%$ reserve even without a drop in the energy sector revenues.


## Multiple Year: Corporate Income Tax upward

- Corporate Income Tax Receipts are impacted significantly by loss carryforwards, estimated payments, tax planning, and profit taking decisions of large corporations that are disconnected from their current profitability.


## Longer Term: Permanent Fund distributions

- Distributions from New Mexico's Land Grant Permanent Fund and Severance Tax Permanent Fund are the most stabilizing feature of our state's revenue system. Our State has the lowest nationwide reliance on property taxes, so without the stability of our permanent funds the most recent downturn would have been exponentially more painful. About $\$ 900$ million in FY20 Permanent Fund distributions is not at significant risk even with a price collapse, compared to GRT and Severance which could both drop hundreds of millions.

| Revenue Source | FY18 |  |  |  |  | FY19 |  |  |  |  | FY20 |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Aug 2018 <br> Prelim. <br> Actual | Dec 2018 <br> Unaudited <br> Actual | Change from Prior | \% <br> Change from FY17 | \$ Change from FY17 | $\begin{gathered} \text { Aug } 2018 \\ \text { Est. } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Dec } 2018 \\ \text { Est. } \end{gathered}$ | Change from Prior | \% Change from FY18 | \$ Change from FY18 | $\begin{gathered} \text { Aug } 2018 \\ \text { Est. } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Dec } 2018 \\ \text { Est. } \end{gathered}$ | Change from Prior | $\begin{gathered} \text { \% } \\ \text { Change } \\ \text { from } \\ \text { FY19 } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \$ \\ \text { Change } \\ \text { from } \\ \text { FY19 } \end{gathered}$ |
| Base Gross Receipts Tax | 2,557.7 | 2,525.9 | (31.8) | 16.4\% | 356.6 | 2,751.1 | 2,736.2 | (14.9) | 8.3\% | 210.3 | 2,873.1 | 2,783.7 | (89.4) | 1.7\% | 47.5 |
| 60-Day Money \& Other Credits | (53.9) | (21.0) | 32.9 | -36.4\% | 12.0 | (53.9) | (40.0) | 13.9 | 90.5\% | (19.0) | (53.9) | (30.0) | 23.9 | -25.0\% | 10.0 |
| F\&M Hold Harmless Payments | (118.8) | (123.8) | (5.0) | 0.9\% | (1.1) | (115.0) | (113.5) | 1.5 | -8.3\% | 10.3 | (111.4) | (108.0) | 3.4 | -4.8\% | 5.5 |
| NET Gross Receipts Tax | 2,385.0 | 2,381.1 | (3.9) | 18.3\% | 367.5 | 2,582.2 | 2,582.7 | 0.5 | 8.5\% | 201.6 | 2,707.8 | 2,645.7 | (62.1) | 2.4\% | 63.0 |
| Compensating Tax | 57.0 | 56.1 | (0.9) | 15.6\% | 7.6 | 70.0 | 70.0 | - | 24.8\% | 13.9 | 70.0 | 70.0 | - | 0.0\% | - |
| TOTAL GENERAL SALES | 2,442.0 | 2,437.2 | (4.8) | 18.2\% | 375.1 | 2,652.2 | 2,652.7 | 0.5 | 8.8\% | 215.5 | 2,777.8 | 2,715.7 | (62.1) | 2.4\% | 63.0 |
| Tobacco Taxes | 79.3 | 78.4 | (0.9) | 0.6\% | 0.5 | 77.6 | 77.4 | (0.2) | -1.2\% | (1.0) | 76.2 | 76.0 | (0.2) | -1.8\% | (1.4) |
| Liquor Excise | 23.9 | 23.8 | (0.1) | 222.6\% | 16.4 | 25.2 | 25.6 | 0.4 | 7.5\% | 1.8 | 23.0 | 23.4 | 0.4 | -8.6\% | (2.2) |
| Insurance Taxes | 201.0 | 179.5 | (21.5) | -21.1\% | (48.0) | 217.7 | 209.7 | (8.0) | 16.8\% | 30.2 | 234.6 | 216.4 | (18.2) | 3.2\% | 6.7 |
| Fire Protection Fund Reversion | 17.8 | 20.0 | 2.2 | 6.9\% | 1.3 | 18.3 | 18.3 | - | -8.3\% | (1.7) | 18.9 | 18.9 | - | 3.0\% | 0.6 |
| Motor Vehicle Excise | 154.0 | 154.0 | 0.0 | 6.0\% | 8.8 | 151.7 | 150.6 | (1.1) | -2.2\% | (3.4) | 154.9 | 155.5 | 0.6 | 3.3\% | 4.9 |
| Gaming Excise | 61.5 | 62.1 | 0.6 | 4.3\% | 2.5 | 61.8 | 63.6 | 1.8 | 2.5\% | 1.5 | 63.1 | 63.7 | 0.6 | 0.2\% | 0.1 |
| Leased Vehicle \& Other | 9.0 | 8.2 | (0.8) | 13.1\% | 0.9 | 8.0 | 8.0 | - | -2.4\% | (0.2) | 8.0 | 8.0 | - | 0.0\% | - |
| TOTAL SELECTIVE SALES | 546.5 | 525.9 | (20.5) | -3.2\% | (17.5) | 560.2 | 553.2 | (7.0) | 5.2\% | 27.3 | 578.7 | 561.9 | (16.8) | 1.6\% | 8.6 |
| Personal Income Tax | 1,492.0 | 1,519.0 | 27.0 | 10.0\% | 138.3 | 1,557.4 | 1,564.3 | 7.0 | 3.0\% | 45.4 | 1,604.4 | 1,605.0 | 0.6 | 2.6\% | 40.7 |
| Corporate Income Tax | 110.0 | 106.6 | (3.4) | 51.9\% | 36.4 | 110.0 | 110.0 | - | 3.2\% | 3.4 | 115.5 | 115.5 | - | 5.0\% | 5.5 |
| TOTAL INCOME TAXES | 1,602.0 | 1,625.6 | 23.6 | 12.0\% | 174.7 | 1,667.4 | 1,674.3 | 7.0 | 3.0\% | 48.8 | 1,719.9 | 1,720.5 | 0.6 | 2.8\% | 46.2 |
| Oil and Gas School Tax | 426.6 | 450.8 | 24.2 | 48.2\% | 146.5 | 368.6 | 373.6 | 5.0 | -17.1\% | (77.2) | 369.0 | 372.7 | 3.7 | -0.2\% | (0.9) |
| Oil Conservation Tax | 22.2 | 22.9 | 0.7 | 31.7\% | 5.5 | 26.3 | 25.5 | (0.8) | 11.4\% | 2.6 | 28.6 | 27.1 | (1.5) | 6.3\% | 1.6 |
| Resources Excise Tax | 8.5 | 8.6 | 0.1 | -11.2\% | (1.1) | 7.3 | 7.5 | 0.2 | -12.5\% | (1.1) | 7.1 | 7.4 | 0.3 | -1.3\% | (0.1) |
| Natural Gas Processors Tax | 10.8 | 10.8 | 0.0 | 5.1\% | 0.5 | 14.4 | 15.3 | 0.9 | 41.1\% | 4.5 | 14.0 | 16.6 | 2.6 | 8.5\% | 1.3 |
| TOTAL SEVERANCE TAXES | 468.1 | 493.1 | 25.0 | 44.3\% | 151.5 | 416.6 | 421.9 | 5.3 | -14.4\% | (71.2) | 418.7 | 423.8 | 5.1 | 0.5\% | 1.9 |
| LICENSE FEES | 62.2 | 61.0 | (1.2) | 14.4\% | 7.7 | 55.1 | 54.5 | (0.6) | -10.7\% | (6.5) | 55.7 | 55.1 | (0.6) | 1.1\% | 0.6 |
| LGPF Interest | 584.9 | 586.6 | 1.7 | 8.3\% | 45.0 | 632.6 | 636.2 | 3.6 | 8.5\% | 49.7 | 678.6 | 682.1 | 3.5 | 7.2\% | 45.8 |
| STO Interest | 5.8 | 5.9 | 0.1 | -284.1\% | 9.2 | 35.5 | 28.5 | (7.0) | 379.4\% | 22.6 | 66.5 | 57.8 | (8.7) | 102.8\% | 29.3 |
| STPF Interest | 210.4 | 210.4 | (0.0) | 5.0\% | 9.9 | 220.6 | 220.6 | 0.0 | 4.9\% | 10.2 | 229.0 | 229.8 | 0.8 | 4.2\% | 9.2 |
| TOTAL INTEREST | 801.1 | 802.9 | 1.8 | 8.7\% | 64.1 | 888.7 | 885.3 | (3.4) | 10.3\% | 82.5 | 974.1 | 969.7 | (4.4) | 9.5\% | 84.4 |
| Federal Mineral Leasing | 564.1 | 564.2 | 0.1 | 29.5\% | 128.5 | 815.0 | 1,098.0 | 283.0 | 94.6\% | 533.8 | 750.0 | 758.5 | 8.5 | -30.9\% | (339.5) |
| State Land Office | 111.8 | 111.8 | 0.0 | 56.4\% | 40.4 | 62.7 | 84.4 | 21.7 | -24.5\% | (27.4) | 62.9 | 61.5 | (1.4) | -27.1\% | (22.9) |
| TOTAL RENTS \& ROYALTIES | 675.9 | 676.1 | 0.2 | 33.3\% | 168.9 | 877.7 | 1,182.4 | 304.7 | 74.9\% | 506.3 | 812.9 | 820.0 | 7.1 | -30.6\% | (362.4) |
| TRIBAL REVENUE SHARING | 65.0 | 68.1 | 3.1 | 8.6\% | 5.4 | 74.0 | 74.8 | 0.8 | 9.9\% | 6.7 | 74.8 | 76.2 | 1.4 | 1.9\% | 1.4 |
| MISCELLANEOUS RECEIPTS | 43.4 | 46.9 | 3.5 | -5.2\% | (2.6) | 47.4 | 48.3 | 0.9 | 3.0\% | 1.4 | 48.8 | 50.2 | 1.4 | 3.9\% | 1.9 |
| REVERSIONS | 37.0 | 79.8 | 42.8 | 4.3\% | 3.3 | 40.0 | 42.5 | 2.5 | -46.7\% | (37.3) | 40.0 | 40.0 | - | -5.9\% | (2.5) |
| TOTAL RECURRING | 6,743.2 | 6,816.5 | 73.3 | 15.8\% | 930.6 | 7,279.4 | 7,590.0 | 310.6 | 11.3\% | 773.5 | 7,501.3 | 7,433.1 | (68.2) | -2.1\% | (156.9) |
| TOTAL NONRECURRING | 65.5 | 64.8 | (0.7) | -88.7\% | (510.9) | - |  | - | 0.0\% | - | - |  | - | 0.0\% | - |
| GRAND TOTAL | 6,808.7 | 6,881.3 | 72.6 | 6.5\% | 419.7 | 7,279.4 | 7,590.0 | 310.6 | 10.3\% | 708.7 | 7,501.3 | 7,433.1 | (68.2) | -2.1\% | (156.9) |

Note: Columns in blue show difference between August 2018 Consensus Revenue Estimate and January 2018 Consensus Revenue Estimate Note: Columns in red show year-over-year growth expected in the August 2018 Consensus Revenue Estimate

|  |
| :--- |
| Revenue Source |
| Base Gross Receipts Tax |
| 60-Day Money \& Other Credits |
| F\&M Hold Harmless Payments |
| NET Gross Receipts Tax |
| Compensating Tax |
| TOTAL GENERAL SALES |
| Tobacco Taxes |
| Liquor Excise |
| Insurance Taxes |
| Fire Protection Fund Reversion |
| Motor Vehicle Excise |
| Gaming Excise |
| Leased Vehicle \& Other |
| TOTAL SELECTIVE SALES |
| Personal Income Tax |
| Corporate Income Tax |
| TOTAL INCOME TAXES |
| Oil and Gas School Tax |
| Oil Conservation Tax |
| Resources Excise Tax |
| Natural Gas Processors Tax |
| TOTAL SEVERANCE TAXES |
| LICENSE FEES |
| LGPFF Interest |
| STO Interest |
| STPF Interest |
| TOTAL INTEREST |
| REVERSIONS |
| Federal Mineral Leasing |
| State Land Office |
| TOTAL RENTS \& ROYALTIES RECURRING |
| TRIBAL REVENUE SHARING |
| MISCELLANEOUS RECEIPTS |


| FY21 |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Aug 2018 Est. | $\begin{gathered} \text { Dec } 2018 \\ \text { Est. } \end{gathered}$ | Change from Prior | $\begin{gathered} \% \\ \text { Change } \\ \text { from } \\ \text { FY20 } \end{gathered}$ | \$ Change from FY20 |
| 2,923.2 | 2,849.5 | (73.7) | 2.4\% | 65.8 |
| (53.9) | (30.0) | 23.9 | 0.0\% | - |
| (107.8) | (99.7) | 8.1 | -7.7\% | 8.3 |
| 2,761.5 | 2,719.8 | (41.7) | 2.8\% | 74.1 |
| 70.0 | 70.0 | - | 0.0\% | - |
| 2,831.5 | 2,789.8 | (41.7) | 2.7\% | 74.1 |
| 74.7 | 74.5 | (0.2) | -2.0\% | (1.5) |
| 23.1 | 23.6 | 0.5 | 0.9\% | 0.2 |
| 243.1 | 224.9 | (18.2) | 3.9\% | 8.5 |
| 19.4 | 19.4 |  | 2.7\% | 0.5 |
| 158.0 | 159.2 | 1.2 | 2.4\% | 3.7 |
| 65.1 | 66.1 | 1.0 | 3.8\% | 2.4 |
| 8.0 | 8.0 | - | 0.0\% | - |
| 591.3 | 575.7 | (15.7) | 2.5\% | 13.8 |
| 1,648.3 | 1,653.2 | 4.9 | 3.0\% | 48.2 |
| 121.3 | 121.3 | - | 5.0\% | 5.8 |
| 1,769.6 | 1,774.4 | 4.9 | 3.1\% | 53.9 |
| 403.2 | 401.5 | (1.7) | 7.7\% | 28.8 |
| 30.7 | 28.8 | (1.9) | 6.3\% | 1.7 |
| 6.9 | 7.3 | 0.4 | -1.4\% | (0.1) |
| 13.3 | 15.5 | 2.2 | -6.6\% | (1.1) |
| 454.1 | 453.1 | (1.0) | 6.9\% | 29.3 |
| 56.3 | 55.7 | (0.6) | 1.1\% | 0.6 |
| 721.5 | 725.9 | 4.4 | 6.4\% | 43.8 |
| 74.6 | 71.4 | (3.2) | 23.5\% | 13.6 |
| 236.6 | 239.2 | 2.6 | 4.1\% | 9.4 |
| 1,032.7 | 1,036.5 | 3.8 | 6.9\% | 66.8 |
| 775.0 | 752.3 | (22.7) | -0.8\% | (6.2) |
| 63.2 | 61.5 | (1.7) | 0.0\% | - |
| 838.2 | 813.8 | (24.4) | -0.8\% | (6.2) |
| 76.1 | 77.8 | 1.7 | 2.1\% | 1.6 |
| 50.3 | 51.9 | 1.6 | 3.4\% | 1.7 |
| 40.0 | 40.0 | - | 0.0\% | - |
| 7,740.0 | 7,668.7 | (71.3) | 3.2\% | 235.6 |
| - |  | - | 0.0\% | - |
| 7,740.0 | 7,668.7 | (71.3) | 3.2\% | 235.6 |


| FY22 |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $\begin{gathered} \text { Aug } 2018 \\ \text { Est. } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Dec } 2018 \\ \text { Est. } \end{gathered}$ | Change from Prior | \% Change from FY21 | \$ Change from FY21 |
| 3,023.7 | 2,970.9 | (52.8) | 4.3\% | 121.4 |
| (53.9) | (30.0) | 23.9 | 0.0\% | - |
| (104.4) | (90.8) | 13.6 | -8.9\% | 8.9 |
| 2,865.4 | 2,850.1 | (15.3) | 4.8\% | 130.3 |
| 70.0 | 70.0 | - | 0.0\% | - |
| 2,935.4 | 2,920.1 | (15.3) | 4.7\% | 130.3 |
| 72.9 | 72.7 | (0.2) | -2.4\% | (1.8) |
| 23.2 | 23.7 | 0.5 | 0.4\% | 0.1 |
| 252.1 | 233.7 | (18.4) | 3.9\% | 8.8 |
| 19.9 | 19.9 | - | 2.8\% | 0.5 |
| 160.6 | 162.5 | 1.9 | 2.1\% | 3.3 |
| 65.4 | 67.2 | 1.8 | 1.7\% | 1.1 |
| 8.0 | 8.0 | - | 0.0\% | - |
| 602.1 | 587.7 | (14.4) | 2.1\% | 12.1 |
| 1,695.6 | 1,702.8 | 7.1 | 3.0\% | 49.6 |
| 127.3 | 127.3 | - | 5.0\% | 6.1 |
| 1,823.0 | 1,830.1 | 7.1 | 3.1\% | 55.7 |
| 472.8 | 464.3 | (8.5) | 15.6\% | 62.8 |
| 32.3 | 30.0 | (2.3) | 4.2\% | 1.2 |
| 6.7 | 6.9 | 0.2 | -5.5\% | (0.4) |
| 13.0 | 14.4 | 1.4 | -7.1\% | (1.1) |
| 524.8 | 515.6 | (9.2) | 13.8\% | 62.5 |
| 57.1 | 56.4 | (0.7) | 1.3\% | 0.7 |
| 773.7 | 776.3 | 2.6 | 6.9\% | 50.3 |
| 81.1 | 79.9 | (1.2) | 11.9\% | 8.5 |
| 247.2 | 251.9 | 4.7 | 5.3\% | 12.7 |
| 1,102.0 | 1,108.0 | 6.0 | 6.9\% | 71.5 |
| 800.0 | 766.7 | (33.3) | 1.9\% | 14.4 |
| 63.6 | 62.0 | (1.6) | 0.8\% | 0.5 |
| 863.6 | 828.7 | (34.9) | 1.8\% | 14.9 |
| 77.6 | 79.7 | 2.1 | 2.4\% | 1.9 |
| 51.7 | 53.2 | 1.5 | 2.5\% | 1.3 |
| 40.0 | 40.0 | - | 0.0\% | - |
| 8,077.2 | 8,019.5 | (57.7) | 4.6\% | 350.8 |
| - |  | - | 0.0\% | - |
| 8,077.2 | 8,019.5 | (57.7) | 4.6\% | 350.8 |


| FY23 |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $\begin{array}{\|l} \text { Aug } 2018 \\ \text { Est. } \end{array}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Dec } 2018 \\ \text { Est. } \end{gathered}$ | Change from Prior | \% <br> Change from FY22 | \$ Change from FY22 |
| 3,128.6 | 3,091.8 | (36.8) | 4.1\% | 120.9 |
| (53.9) | (30.0) | 23.9 | 0.0\% | - |
| (101.1) | (81.4) | 19.7 | -10.4\% | 9.4 |
| 2,973.6 | 2,980.4 | 6.8 | 4.6\% | 130.3 |
| 70.0 | 70.0 | - | 0.0\% | - |
| 3,043.6 | 3,050.4 | 6.8 | 4.5\% | 130.3 |
| 71.2 | 70.8 | (0.4) | -2.6\% | (1.9) |
| 23.3 | 23.9 | 0.6 | 0.8\% | 0.2 |
| 260.9 | 242.4 | (18.5) | 3.7\% | 8.7 |
| 20.4 | 20.4 | - | 2.5\% | 0.5 |
| 163.5 | 165.6 | 2.2 | 1.9\% | 3.1 |
| 65.6 | 68.2 | 2.6 | 1.5\% | 1.0 |
| 8.0 | 8.0 | - | 0.0\% | - |
| 612.9 | 599.3 | (13.6) | 2.0\% | 11.6 |
| 1,744.4 | 1,753.8 | 9.4 | 3.0\% | 51.1 |
| 133.7 | 133.7 | - | 5.0\% | 6.4 |
| 1,878.1 | 1,887.5 | 9.4 | 3.1\% | 57.4 |
| 534.9 | 518.6 | (16.3) | 11.7\% | 54.3 |
| 33.8 | 31.0 | (2.8) | 3.3\% | 1.0 |
| 6.5 | 6.4 | (0.1) | -7.2\% | (0.5) |
| 13.3 | 14.5 | 1.2 | 0.7\% | 0.1 |
| 588.5 | 570.5 | (18.0) | 10.6\% | 54.9 |
| 57.9 | 57.2 | (0.7) | 1.4\% | 0.8 |
| 827.9 | 825.5 | (2.4) | 6.3\% | 49.2 |
| 81.1 | 80.7 | (0.4) | 1.0\% | 0.8 |
| 257.8 | 264.9 | 7.1 | 5.2\% | 13.1 |
| 1,166.8 | 1,171.1 | 4.3 | 5.7\% | 63.1 |
| 825.0 | 792.7 | (32.3) | 3.4\% | 26.0 |
| 63.8 | 62.0 | (1.8) | 0.0\% | - |
| 888.8 | 854.7 | (34.1) | 3.1\% | 26.0 |
| 79.2 | 80.9 | 1.7 | 1.5\% | 1.2 |
| 53.5 | 55.1 | 1.6 | 3.6\% | 1.9 |
| 40.0 | 40.0 | - | 0.0\% | - |
| 8,409.3 | 8,366.8 | (42.5) | 4.3\% | 347.2 |
| - |  | - | 0.0\% | - |
| 8,409.3 | 8,366.8 | (42.5) | 4.3\% | 347.2 |



* Real GDP is BEA chained 2009 dollars, billions, annual rate
** CPI is all urban, BLS 1982-84=1.00 base
${ }^{* * * N o m i n a l ~ P e r s o n a l ~ I n c o m e ~ g r o w t h ~ r a t e s ~ a r e ~ f o r ~ t h e ~ c a l e n d a r ~ y e a r ~ i n ~ w h i c h ~ e a c h ~ f i s c a l ~ y e a r ~ b e g i n s ~}$ Sources: BBER - October 2018 FOR-UNM baseline. IHS Global Insight - November 2018 baseline 2) $\$ 9$ million was moved from FY18 recurring appropriations to nonrecurring appropriations to reflect Audit accounting for $\$ 7$ million LEDA special and $\$ 2$ million NMCD special


| Beginning Balances | $\$$ | 505.3 | $\$$ | $1,193.6$ | $\$$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Transfers from (to) Appropriations Account | $\$$ | 690.5 | $\$$ | $1,212.4$ | $\$$ |
| Revenue and Reversions | $\$$ | 52.3 | $\$$ | 176.9 | $\$$ |
| Appropriations, Expenditures and Transfers Out | $\mathbf{2 0 1 . 8}$ |  |  |  |  |
| Ending Balances | $\$$ | $(54.5)$ | $\$$ | $(36.0)$ | $\$$ |
| Reserves as $a$ Percent of Recurring Appropriations | $\mathbf{1 , 1 9 3 . 6}$ | $\mathbf{\$}$ | $\mathbf{2 , 5 4 6 . 8}$ |  |  |

SGAYGSEY UNOA TVYGNGD


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Nonrecurring Appropriations

PRIATIONS
Recurring Ap
APPROPRIATIONS




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1) FY2019 and FY2020 Estimated transfer to tax stabilization reserve from excess oil and gas emergency school tax revenues above the five-year average

TAX STABILIZATION RESERVE (RAINY DAY FUND) әวиегеg su!̣ия

(GdSL) UNOA LNGNVWYGd LNGWGTLLGS OOJVGOL

APPROPRIATION CONTINGENCY FUND
Transfer from (to) ACF/Other Appropriation



GニYESEZ ONILVYGdO
0061 ' 0 K.Jenue C
(sıe॥op ıo suo!nu)
RESERVE DETAIL
December 2018 Consensus Revenue Forecast
General Fund Financial Summary:
$\varepsilon$ x!puəddV

County Level Detail: Gross Receipts Tax Growth Impact on General Fund


| 9． ZOS | \＄ | ャ゙ャ8 | $\varepsilon \times 58$ | ¢ 66 | † $\angle$ LS | 0．9LI |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | £Z入A | ZZAA | IZXA | 0ZXA | 6IXA |  |


＊＊Includes projects that have remained inactive for a period of at least 18 months following bond issuance for
which the proceeds have been reassigned to ready projects． su！puny


| S＇L80＇E | \＄ | S゙L9SS | ¢＇6£LS | ¢＇ISSS | $0 \cdot \mathrm{Sc} / \mathrm{S}$ | ［＇t6ts |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | \＄ | － | － | $0 \cdot \mathrm{Sz}$ | $0 \cdot \varsigma z$ | 0 ¢ $¢$ |  |
| $9 \cdot 986$ | \＄ | 9＇z¢て | 8 ＊$\downarrow$ ¢ | 6 ＋81 | ¢＇L8I | 8．9SI |  |
| 8009E＇I | \＄ | $9^{\circ} \downarrow \angle Z$ | － 18 I | I＇082 | $8^{\circ} \mathrm{L} 82$ | 6.982 |  |
| L＇s $L^{\prime}$ | \＄ | I＇SI | t＇SI | t＊SI | 8． $\mathrm{S}^{\text {I }}$ | I＇tI |  |
| L＇SL | \＄ | I＇SI | †＇SI | t＊SI | 8．${ }^{\text {c }}$ | I＇tI |  |
| S＇ISI | \＄ | ［0E | 6．0E | L．0E | 9＊IE | ［＇82 |  |
| 60 | \＄ | － | － | － | － | 6.0 |  |
| E＇81 | \＄ | － | － | － | － | ع＊81 |  |
| $0 \cdot \varepsilon \pm \varepsilon$ | \＄ |  | S＇ILI | － | S＇ILI |  |  |
|  |  | £zスH | ZZAS | IZXA | 02XA | 6LXA | $\mathbf{s p u n}_{\text {H }}{ }^{\mathbf{j o s} \mathbf{~ S a s}}$ |


| S＇L80＇E | \＄ | S゙L9S§ | S＊6EL\＄ | ¢＇ISS\＄ | 0 0 SELS | ［＇t6ts |  |
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| 9＊I90＇I | \＄ | 97\％EZ | 8＇tzZ | 6.602 | S＇ZIZ | 8．18I | sgLS IDuวuдddns iplotqns |
| 9＊［90＇I | \＄ | 9＇z\＆ | $8^{\prime} \downarrow$ ¢ | 6.602 | ¢＇zIZ | 8． 181 |  |
| － | \＄ | － |  |  |  |  |  |
| 6＇Z89＇I | \＄ | $6 . t E \varepsilon$ | Z＇\＆tE | 9＊ItE | 0＇ISE | Z＇ZIE | sgLS doluas lpooqns |
| 6 L0S | \＄ | 6.66 | て＇801 | 9．901 | 0．91I | でLL |  |
| 0＇sLI＇I | \＄ | $0 . ¢ ¢ Z$ | 0 ¢ ¢¢ | 0 ¢ ¢¢ | 0 ¢¢¢ | 0 0¢£ | spuog ${ }^{\text {x® }} \mathrm{L}$ әәие．ıəлวS |
| $0 \cdot \varepsilon เ \varepsilon$ | \＄ |  | S＇ILI | － | S＇ILI |  |  |
|  |  | £zXA | zzAS | I2XA | 0zXA | 6IXA | spund jo sex．mos $^{\text {a }}$ |


Sources and Uses of Bonding Capacity Available for Authorization

