

Tracking Federal Stimulus Funds

Oversight and Transparency Efforts

Some states have transparency websites and committees to track federal Covid relief spending. With hundreds of different grant programs, some with broad latitude for expenditure, some states have elected to set up oversight committees for the allocation of federal stimulus funds and transparency websites to provide information to the public about the recipients of that funding. Some examples of those state transparency websites are listed in the table to the right. Idaho, in particular, has a detailed dashboard on its website listing all public and private recipients of funding in the state. Montana’s website allows for a similar level of tracking with map visualizations to see total funding based on the county of the recipient.

New Mexico forming a new office to track federal funds. DFA reported to LFC staff that they are assembling a six to eight-person team dedicated to tracking federal stimulus funds. LFC staff will continue to update the committee on DFA’s efforts as they materialize.

New Mexico did have robust public tracking and reporting of ARRA funding after the great recession. New Mexico is one of the many states that do not currently have transparency websites to track spending of the Covid-related stimulus funding. New Mexico did, however, create such a tracking site for the funding it received under the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act of 2009. The Act, or ARRA, included \$8.8 billion to states for a government services fund to be used at the governor’s discretion to “help create jobs, reduce unemployment, stabilize and improve the State’s economy, and avert the need to raise taxes.” New Mexico received \$57.9 million of that fund, of which then-Governor Richardson allocated \$1.2 million for a New Mexico Office of Recovery and Reinvestment, which he established by executive order.

In addition to the website, the office, led by former governor Toney Anaya, was tasked with maximizing federal dollars that came into the state from ARRA, ensuring spending compliance with federal regulations, and providing for timely and transparent public information on how ARRA funds were being deployed across the state.

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Informational Item

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**Examples of State
Transparency Websites for
Federal Covid Relief Spending**

State	Who oversees the effort	Website (Short Link)
AL	Governor	https://bit.ly/3zg9i4O
ID	Governor & State Controller	https://bit.ly/354TYX1
ME	Governor	https://bit.ly/3v9op8T
MO	State Treasurer	https://bit.ly/3ivVwRz
MT	Dept. of Commerce	https://bit.ly/3v9oJ7B
NH	Governor	https://bit.ly/3w6BLEd
NJ	Governor	https://bit.ly/3zjwxe
OK	Office of Mgmt. & Enterprise Services (reporting required by legis.)	https://bit.ly/3c8MVTb
TN	Governor	https://bit.ly/3pDHEq5
WA	Office of Financial Mgmt.	https://bit.ly/3qaoAMO

Purview of the 2009-10 New Mexico Office of Recovery and Reinvestment

- Maximizing available federal funding
- Ensuring the state complied with ARRA requirements
- Providing outreach on competitive grant opportunities
- Coordinating applications of statewide importance for competitive grants
- Ensuring effective, efficient, and quick use of funds
- Avoiding fraud, waste and abuse in the use of ARRA funds
- Coordinating federal reporting required by ARRA
- Ensuring transparency and accountability in the expenditure of ARRA funds

Elementary and Secondary School Emergency Relief (ESSER) Fund

\$1.5 billion is available to PED and NM local education agencies

27 percent (\$397.8 million) budgeted and 4 percent expended (\$56.7 million) by LEAs (Source: OBMS)

Governor’s Emergency Education Relief (GEER) Fund

\$69 million will be available to NM

9 percent (\$6.1 million) expended (PRAC)

Higher Education Emergency Relief (HEER) Fund

\$374 million available to NM colleges and universities

63 percent (\$236.7 million) expended (Source: U.S. Dept. of Ed as of 3/31/21)

Focus Area Update: K-12 and Higher Education

U.S. Department of Education encourages districts to use ARPA funding on evidence-based programs from their What Works Clearinghouse to combat learning loss. K-12 schools were newly required in ARPA to spend 20 percent of their funding to address learning loss through evidence-based interventions, such as summer learning, extended day, comprehensive afterschool programs, or extended school year programs, and ensure that such interventions respond to students’ academic, social, and emotional needs and address the disproportionate impact of Covid-19 on underrepresented student subgroups. For New Mexico, that means K-12 schools will collectively have \$176.2 million to spend on evidence-based programming to address learning loss.

The U.S. Department of Education provided ARPA guidance that encouraged states and schools to use the department’s What Works Clearinghouse as a menu of potential evidenced-based interventions. PED has yet to provide more detailed guidance to schools on which programs within the clearinghouse have the highest levels of evidence, are most appropriate for New Mexico students, or guidance for how to use federal funding to implement the programs.

ARPA funding for schools is just now arriving and, according to the state’s K-12 budgeting system, districts have yet to budget the ARPA funding they will be receiving. Schools have until September 2023 to spend the funds.

U.S. Department of Educations’ What Works Clearinghouse Example: The Reading Recovery program – a tutoring program with evidence of positive effects for beginning readers



WWC SUMMARY OF EVIDENCE FOR THIS INTERVENTION

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Reading Recovery®

Reading Recovery® is a short-term tutoring intervention that provides one-on-one tutoring to first-grade students who are struggling in reading and writing. The goals of *Reading Recovery®* include promoting literacy skills, reducing the number of students who are struggling to read, and preventing long-term reading difficulties. *Reading Recovery®* supplements classroom teaching with tutoring sessions, generally conducted as pull-out sessions during the school day. Tutoring is delivered by trained Reading Recovery teachers in daily 30-minute sessions over the course of 12–20 weeks.

Reviewed Research

Outcome domain	Effectiveness rating	Studies meeting standards	Grades examined	Students	Improvement index
Alphabets	++	2 studies meet standards	1	148	21
Comprehension	+	2 studies meet standards	1	145	14
Reading achievement	++	3 studies meet standards	1	227	27
Reading fluency	+	1 study meets standards	1	74	46

Covid-19 Stimulus Funding Overview for K-12 and Higher Education

N.M. Education Stabilization Funds (in millions)	CARES	CRRSA	ARPA
Elementary and Secondary School Emergency Relief (ESSER)	\$108.6	\$435.9	\$979.1
Higher Education Emergency Relief (HEER)	\$61.8	\$112.1	\$201.1
Governor’s Emergency Education Relief (GEER)	\$22.3	\$9.8	
GEER to Non-Public Schools (EANS)		\$17.3	\$19.6
Total	\$192.7	\$575.1	\$1,199.8

Higher education institutions are using large portions of federal funds to cover general administration and to replace lost tuition, housing, food service, and other revenue. In a May 2021 presentation, the U.S. Department of Education noted that ARPA is one of the largest, single, investments ever made in American higher education for both students and institutions. Like K-12 schools, higher education institutions received their HEER stimulus funds across three bills, and the latest and largest tranche from the American Rescues Plan Act (ARPA) just became available. Generally, higher education institutions receiving HEER stimulus funding were required to distribute about half of their funds to students based on need. While not required, the department also strongly encouraged colleges to use portions of their institutional half of ARPA funds to make additional emergency financial aid grants to their students. In particular, the department strongly encouraged colleges to use their federal funds to pay off existing student debt “so students can reenroll, continue their education, or obtain their official transcript to transfer to another institution or secure employment.” To note: The University of New Mexico booked approximately \$16.7 million in student tuition and fees accounts receivable at the time of their last audit. New Mexico State’s student tuition and fees accounts receivable are even higher at \$52.1 million.

Early report reports from New Mexico colleges and universities show that with the past two HEER allocations, our state’s institutions are largely focusing on using their institutional federal funding on supporting general operations, though that may change for their budgeting and spending for the ARPA HEER funding.

HEER Budget / Expenditures as Reported by Higher Education Institutions to LFC Staff June, 2021

	A	B	A-B		
	Total HEER Awards	Minimum Portion of Awards to Students	Maximum Amount of Institutional Funding	Institutional Budget or Expenditures as of 06/21	Top Three Institutional Expenditures
UNM	\$104,743,153	\$45,079,215	\$59,663,938	\$34,326,334	\$14.9 million for lost ticket, parking, housing and other revenues, \$12.5 million for athletics, and \$1.2 million for student affairs (e.g. lost revenue from the student union, the Daily Lobo, and student health and counseling clinic)
NMSU	\$92,419,589	\$39,152,009	\$53,267,580	\$19,540,396	\$5.7 million to support facilities and auxiliaries and another \$5.4 million for lost revenue from auxiliaries like housing, \$3.5 million from lost athletics revenues.
Tech	\$7,323,112	\$3,226,863	\$4,096,249	\$2,362,476	\$1 million for general administration, \$360 thousand for remote classroom technology, and \$251 thousand for lost auxiliary revenues
ENMU	\$20,805,569	\$8,808,002	\$11,997,567	\$1,311,383	\$596 thousand for student housing reimbursement and lost revenues, \$248 thousand for lost food service revenues, and \$83 thousand for computers for the Roswell branch.
NMHU	\$10,899,255	\$4,725,260	\$6,173,995	\$976,570	\$727 thousand for housing and meal refunds to students, \$127 thousand in supplemental faculty pay, and \$79 thousand in student fee refunds.
WNMU	\$10,618,999	\$4,494,448	\$6,124,551	\$3,255,595	\$948 thousand for indirect costs (general administration), \$519 thousand to replace lost state appropriations revenue, and \$322 thousand for Covid supplies and cleaning.
NNMC*	\$6,619,518	\$2,768,439	\$3,851,079	\$3,856,631	\$1.6 million for IT expenses, \$133 thousand for lost auxiliary revenue (from the bookstore, cafeteria, and facility rentals), and \$46 thousand for lost revenue from continuing education
CNM	\$69,073,501	\$28,439,762	\$40,633,739	\$9,689,424	\$4.5 million for lost tuition and fee revenue, \$2.2 million for classroom technology, \$1.4 million for indirect costs (general administration)
CCC*	\$7,672,827	\$3,090,458	\$4,582,369	\$4,381,576	\$652 thousand for indirect costs (general administration), \$550 thousand for HVAC systems, and \$498 thousand to replace lost tuition revenues.
LCC	\$3,486,151	\$1,224,613	\$2,261,538		Luna did not provide a report of expenditures to LFC
MCC	\$2,482,946	\$792,333	\$1,690,613	\$532,291	\$199 thousand in additional aid to students, \$195 thousand for lost auxiliary revenue (housing, bookstore, café, and museum), \$79 thousand for student Chromebooks.
NMJC*	\$7,519,736	\$3,207,099	\$4,312,637	\$4,267,819	\$985 thousand for indirect costs (general administration) \$569 thousand for IT, and \$388 thousand to cover lost housing revenue.
SJC	\$20,201,740	\$8,351,169	\$11,850,571	\$5,268,357	\$2.5 million in indirect costs (general administration), \$2.0 million in general lost revenue, and \$349 thousand in IT equipment.
SFCC	\$10,020,335	\$4,052,813	\$5,967,522	\$2,773,533	\$1.1 million in emergency student aid, \$888 thousand for lost tuition revenue, and \$787 thousand for IT

Total	\$373,886,431	\$157,412,483	\$216,473,948	\$90,617,783
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*Northern, CCC, and NMJC provided budgeted amounts, not actual expenditures.

Source: Higher Education Institutions

Focus Area Update: Capital and Infrastructure

The U.S. Treasury has yet to release guidance for the \$134 million New Mexico will receive for capital projects. Treasury reports the guidance will be released later this summer. That funding is to be used to “carry out critical capital projects that directly enable work, education, and health monitoring, including remote options, in response to the public health emergency” and will remain available until expended. States will be required to provide a plan describing how they intend to use allocated funds consistent with that guidance before receiving the funds.

Focus Area Update: Housing and Rental Assistance

The December 2020 Coronavirus Response and Relief Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2021 (CRRSA) and the March 2021 American Rescue Plan Act (ARPA) together supplied New Mexico with over \$350 million to assist renters with their rent and utility bills. Allocations went to Albuquerque, Bernalillo and Dona Ana counties to cover their populations, as well as a larger sum to the Department of Finance and Administration (DFA) to cover the rest of the state. As reported by LFC staff at the May 2021 LFC meeting, the state and local governments that have received this money have been slow to distribute it, even under tight “use it or lose it” deadlines.

Rental assistance needs estimations from LFC staff show that the state and local governments will need to reach a substantial portion of the population in need in order to distribute the amount required under federal guidelines. However, federal and state eviction moratoriums, state moratoriums on utility disconnections, extended unemployment benefits and federal stimulus check have likely all contributed to depressed demand for rental assistance to date. While these problems are not unique to New Mexico, it is up to the state and local governments to engineer a way to distribute \$130 million in rental assistance before September in order to retain another \$70 million that will likely be of more use to renters when the moratoriums expire and federal benefits run out this fall.

Emergency Rental Assistance Allocation and Spending Deadlines

(in thousands)

	CRRSA		ARPA		Total CRRSA + ARPA Allocation
	Allocation	Required 65% expenditure by 9/30/21	Allocation	Required 50% expenditure by 3/31/22	
Albuquerque	\$24,058	\$15,638	\$18,284	\$9,142	\$42,343
Bernalillo	\$5,091	\$3,309	\$10,298	\$5,149	\$15,389
Dona Ana	\$9,365	\$6,087	\$7,118	\$3,559	\$16,483
State of NM	\$161,485	\$104,966	\$122,729	\$61,364	\$284,214
TOTAL	\$200,000	\$130,000	\$158,429	\$79,214	\$358,429

Source: FFIS

New estimates of rental assistance need. About one-third of adults in New Mexico rent slightly over 252 thousand homes in New Mexico, with higher than average numbers of renters in counties with post-secondary institutions (Bernalillo, Doña Ana, and Roosevelt), as well as in Otero and Curry counties where air force base personnel are likely to rent or live on base. In 2019, the median monthly cost of rent and utilities in New Mexico was \$844.

Pulse Survey data released by the U.S. Census Bureau on June 2, 2021, showed that of 328 thousand renters surveyed in New Mexico in late May, about 20 percent

Emergency Rental Assistance Allocated under CRRSA and ARPA

\$4.8 million spent as of 6/18/21
(Source: SHARE)

ARPA Homeowner Assistance Fund

\$55.8 million will be available to NM
MFA

had no or only slight confidence in their ability to make their next month's rental payment. Of those respondents, people that were unemployed, people that had only some college credit but no degree, people who were black, people with four or more individuals in their household, and people over age 55 tended to have even less confidence in their ability to cover their next month's rent. Assuming 252 thousand rental households paying the median \$844 per month in rent and utilities and that 20 percent of those households could benefit from rental assistance, then the estimated need for rental and utility assistance is approximately \$42 million per month.

This need is likely depressed by existing eviction and utility shut-off moratoriums. CDC's federal eviction moratorium remains in place through the end of this month and the state supreme court's eviction moratorium will remain in place until lifted. The state moratorium on disconnections expired for small water, gas and rural electric co-ops just expired on May 11 and the moratorium for larger companies that serve the majority of people in the state like PNM and El Paso Electric ends in August.

As a result of these moratoriums, even though a relatively large amount of renters are unlikely to meet their upcoming rent payments, the same Census survey showed that of those renters unable to pay next month's rent in New Mexico, less than half thought it would result in their eviction. Until the risk of eviction rises, the likelihood that all in need for rental assistance will apply for it remains low.

As of June 18, 2021, DFA had distributed approximately \$2.9 million in rental assistance and spent another \$2 million to administer the program. To meet the first September 2021 expenditure deadline of \$130 million, DFA, Albuquerque, and Bernalillo and Dona Ana counties will need to distribute an average of \$32.5 million each month June through September of this year. That's less than the estimated need for \$42 million per month, but not by much, and LFC staff remain concerned about the ability for the state and locals to meet this expenditure deadline.

Mortgage assistance funds will be overseen by the Mortgage Finance Authority (MFA). In addition to the rental assistance funding, New Mexico will receive \$55.8 million in APRA homeowner assistance funds. Treasury already released ten percent of the funding for planning to DFA and which plans to contract with MFA for the fund's planning process as well as running two pilot programs: a permanent utility assistance program through DFA and the mortgage assistance program via MFA. Homeowner assistance funds will be available through September 30, 2025

Focus Area Update: Childcare and Early Education

In FY21, the operating budget for childcare assistance in New Mexico, excluding the \$432 million total federal packages, is \$158 million. The childcare assistance budget grew over \$75 million in FY12 to FY21, primarily due to increased cost per child and some enrollment growth in year prior to the pandemic. Since FY18, average monthly enrollment in childcare assistance ranged between 20 thousand and 22 thousand children. The FY21 operating budget anticipated an average monthly enrollment of 22 thousand children. However, due to the pandemic,

Additional Child Care and Development Block Grant and Child Care Stabilization Funds

\$436 million will be available to ECECD

5 percent (\$24.7 million) expended (via PRAC thru 12/31/20)

monthly enrollment has dropped to an all-time low of 14,500 as of April. This is the lowest average enrollment LFC has tracked since FY99.

While enrollment has declined significantly, the average monthly cost per child continued to increase to \$672, up from \$622 in FY20, and \$564 in FY19. The increased cost per child is primarily due to several policy changes ECECD implemented during the Covid-19 pandemic in order to stabilize the childcare system. These policy changes included paying childcare providers based on contracts as opposed to actual attendance, waiving parent co-payments, and providing increased differentials per child. Despite the increased cost per child, childcare assistance spending is projected to be well below the FY21 operating budget. LFC estimates the unspent funds could range between \$15 million and \$18 million. (see attached childcare assistance sources and uses).

Unless the department can rapidly boost enrollment, the FY22 childcare assistance budget may also under spend appropriations of \$154 million, of which the legislature budgeted only \$10 million of increased federal revenues.

Miscellaneous Federal Stimulus Information

ARPA state and local fiscal recovery funds arrive. On June 16, the entire \$1.751 billion sum of the state's fiscal recovery funds from ARPA was deposited in the State Treasury. Unlike the state, local governments will receive their portions of the ARPA funds in two tranches, with half provided now and the balance delivered approximately 12 months later. As such, all counties and the state's largest cities (Albuquerque, Farmington, Las Cruces, Rio Rancho, and Santa Fe) which also received direct appropriations from ARPA will likely receive the first half of their local ARPA funds as well, if they haven't already.

For all municipalities under 50 thousand in population, ARPA funding was allocated to DFA and then DFA must pass the funding through to those smaller cities. DFA also received the first half of funding for those small local governments on June 16 and has 30 days to distribute it to the municipalities. The second half will be delivered to DFA for disbursement in June 2022. See Attachment A for estimations of total local ARPA funding amounts.

The Economic Development Department is using \$1.5 million of CARES Act funding for a contractor-developed 20-year strategic plan. The Economic Development Department spent its first round of federal relief money on a no-bid professional services contract with SRI International to begin developing a strategic plan for the agency. Currently, the contractor is surveying relevant parties, like other state agencies and business groups for phase one (data collection) and the agency plans to have the plan ready by September of 2021. For future federal relief, the agency projects New Mexico will receive \$50 million in federal funds for Specialized Small Business Investment Companies.

Railrunner received \$64 million in CARES and ARPA funds which may free up other funds for capital improvements. The Railrunner received \$47.7 million from CARES and \$16.2 million from ARPA. Railrunner staff report the funding is prioritized for operations and maintenance and has been used to pay for costs through the course of the pandemic while the train was not running. Though the funding is not intended for capital, it is possible that having it available for operations and maintenance purposes could free up some GRT revenue for infrastructure improvements to reduce transit times on the train. The annual

operation and maintenance costs of the Railrunner are approximately \$31 million per year.

The Taxation and Revenue Department provided calculations for various income tax benefits pursuant to the American Rescue Plan Act. ARPA included \$1,400 stimulus checks for each eligible taxpayer with an additional \$1,400 for each eligible dependent. Based on the number of taxpayers and dependents in the state, TRD estimates New Mexicans received nearly \$2.2 billion in ARPA stimulus checks, with the taxpayers receiving \$2,727 on average.

ARPA also temporarily increased the Earned Income Tax Credit (EITC) and phase out percentages, decreased the minimum age for the credit, and eliminated the maximum age for the credit. TRD estimates the changes benefited 152 thousand taxpayers in the state, resulting in an additional \$128.3 million in EITC for New Mexicans. Additionally, since the state's Working Families Tax Credit is based on a percentage of the EITC, the department estimates the federal changes resulted in an additional \$21.8 million in WFTC for qualifying taxpayers. The department estimates the changes resulted in an average additional EITC of \$843 and an average additional WFTC of \$143.

ARPA suspended income taxes on unemployment benefits for taxpayers with an adjusted gross income of less than \$150 thousand, excluding up to \$10,200 of unemployment compensation from gross income. TRD estimates the provision benefited 258 thousand New Mexicans. Additionally, since New Mexico piggybacks off of federal income tax rules, the provision excluded unemployment benefits from the state's personal income tax as well. TRD estimates the average taxpayer received a \$326 state income tax break at a total cost of \$84 million for the state.

ARPA also temporarily expanded the Child Tax Credit for tax year 2021. The temporary CTC provisions in ARPA will provide an additional estimated benefit of \$560 million to eligible taxpayers. In total, TRD estimates New Mexicans will receive nearly \$1.6 billion in child tax credits for TY21, with eligible taxpayers receiving \$7,800 on average.

The New Mexico Finance Authority provided information regarding various state stimulus efforts passed in the 2020 and 2021 legislative sessions. Senate Bill 3 of the 2020 first special session provided up to \$400 million in small business recovery loans from the severance tax permanent fund for small businesses experiencing significant revenue declines in April and May 2020. NMFA reports 890 loans were approved to date, with a total loan amount of \$40.5 million and an average loan size of \$45,577.

House Bill 1 of the 2020 second special session provided \$100 million of CARES funding for small business recovery grants of up to \$50 thousand for businesses with less than 100 employees. NMFA reports the authority received 14,136 applications requesting a total of \$155.5 million. To date, the authority has awarded 6,737 grants totaling \$96.9 million, and an average loan size of \$14 thousand.

House Bill 11 of the 2021 regular session provided \$200 million from the general fund for business grants pursuant to the Local Economic Development Act. NMFA reports grants have not yet been awarded. The application cutoff date was June 15, and NMFA expects a July funding date for the first round of applicants.

TRD estimates that ARPA's exclusion of income taxes from unemployment benefits will cost the state \$84 million

State Small Business Recovery Loans

- Nearly 60 percent of the loans went to businesses with revenues of less than \$500 thousand per year and to businesses with less than five employees.
- About 30 percent of loans went to businesses in the leisure and hospitality sector and nearly 20 percent of loans went to small retail businesses.
- About 34 percent of loans went to businesses in Bernalillo County, and about 28 percent went to businesses in Dona Ana and Santa Fe Counties.

State Small Business Recovery Grants

- About 40 percent of awards, or \$39 million, went to rural businesses.
- About 39 percent of awards, or nearly 38 million, were granted to businesses in the leisure and hospitality industry.

Attachment A. Final Allocations for New Mexico State and Local Fiscal Recovery Funds (in thousands)

County	Allocation
Bernalillo County	\$131,911.3
Catron County	\$685.1
Chaves County	\$12,550.7
Cibola County	\$5,181.3
Colfax County	\$2,319.4
Curry County	\$9,508.7
De Baca County	\$339.5
Doña Ana County	\$42,381.8
Eddy County	\$11,355.2
Grant County	\$5,244.0
Guadalupe County	\$835.2
Harding County	\$121.4
Hidalgo County	\$815.4
Lea County	\$13,804.5
Lincoln County	\$3,801.6
Los Alamos County	\$3,762.2
Luna County	\$4,605.2
McKinley County	\$13,862.2
Mora County	\$878.2
Otero County	\$13,109.1
Quay County	\$1,603.0
Rio Arriba County	\$7,559.9
Roosevelt County	\$3,593.4
San Juan County	\$24,077.4
San Miguel County	\$5,298.2
Sandoval County	\$28,504.1
Santa Fe County	\$29,205.3
Sierra County	\$2,096.0
Socorro County	\$3,231.5
Taos County	\$6,356.1
Torrance County	\$3,003.1
Union County	\$788.4
Valencia County	\$14,895.7

City	Allocation
Albuquerque	\$108,810.9
Farmington	\$9,862.9
Las Cruces	\$24,759.8
Rio Rancho	\$12,873.2
Santa Fe	\$15,049.6
All small municipalities*	\$126,089.1

* Treasury has not released allocations for individual smaller municipalities as of 5.12.21

TOTALS

Total Large Municipalities	\$171,356.4
Total Small Municipalities	\$126,089.1
Total Counties	\$407,284.5
Total State	\$1,751,542.8
GRAND TOTAL	\$2,456,272.8

Source: U.S. Treasury

Attachment B. Stimulus Funding by Category to New Mexico State Government Entities Only
(as of June 18, 2021, in thousands)

	ARPA	CRRSA	CARES	Other Three Acts	Total
State General	\$1,885,493		\$1,250,000		\$3,135,493
K-12	\$1,017,969	\$463,069	\$130,837		\$1,611,875
Childcare and Early Ed	\$227,626	\$166,546	\$42,885		\$437,057
Housing and Rental Assistance	\$324,495	\$82,158	\$29,443		\$436,096
Higher Education	\$210,709	\$120,602	\$75,316		\$406,627
Covid Testing And Vaccination	\$100,407	\$140,265	\$8,632	\$78,164	\$327,467
Airports, Roads and Other Transportation	\$4,547	\$104,909	\$158,846		\$268,302
Food Assistance	\$15,197	\$4,435	\$213,223	\$6,675	\$239,531
Medicaid FMAP*				\$436,882	\$436,882
Business Support	\$56,234				\$56,234
Substance Use / Mental Health Grants	\$16,682	\$16,852	\$2,000		\$35,534
Older Americans Support	\$9,081	\$1,758	\$6,585	\$1,556	\$18,980
DOH: Other			\$1,449	\$11,326	\$12,775
UI Admin and Reemployment			\$5,430	\$5,263	\$10,693
UNM HSC other			\$6,796		\$6,796
Income Supports for TANF Recpt.	\$6,385				\$6,385
Justice and Courts		\$117	\$6,059		\$6,176
Healthcare Providers			\$3,971		\$3,971
Election Support			\$3,890		\$3,890
Museum, Arts and Library Supports	\$3,239		\$623		\$3,862
Abuse and Violence Prevention	\$2,272	\$798	\$545		\$3,615
Econ. Development			\$3,600		\$3,600
FEMA	\$1,129		\$1,129		\$2,259
Foster Care Supports		\$2,147			\$2,147
Grand Total	\$3,881,467	\$1,103,656	\$1,951,260	\$539,866	\$7,476,248

Stimulus Funding by Category to All New Mexico Governments, Businesses, Individuals, and Other Entities
(as of June 18, 2021, in thousands)

	ARPA	CRRSA	CARES	Other Three Acts	Total
Direct Payments to Individuals	\$2,583,471	\$1,787,812			\$4,371,283
Business Support	\$56,234	\$3,408,497			\$3,464,731
State General	\$1,885,493	\$1,250,000			\$3,135,493
Additional Unemployment Benefits	\$275	\$2,801,884	\$650	\$199,585	\$3,002,394
K-12	\$1,017,969	\$130,837	\$463,069		\$1,611,875
Healthcare Providers		\$792,563		\$1,176	\$793,739
Local General	\$704,730				\$704,730
Housing and Rental Assistance	\$236,816	\$71,656	\$166,546		\$475,018
Childcare and Early Ed	\$324,495	\$29,443	\$82,158		\$436,096
Higher Education	\$172,523	\$8,632	\$140,305	86071.369	\$407,531
Covid Testing And Vaccination	\$210,709	\$75,316	\$120,602		\$406,627
Airports, Roads and Other Transportation	\$4,547	\$158,846	\$104,909		\$268,302
Food Assistance	\$18,847	\$215,049	\$4,435	\$6,675	\$245,006
Medicaid FMAP*				\$436,882	\$436,882
FEMA	\$1,129	\$77,497			\$78,627
Substance Use / Mental Health Grants	\$16,682	\$2,000	\$16,852		\$35,534
Older Americans Support	\$9,081	\$6,585	\$1,758	\$1,556	\$18,980
Econ. Development		\$17,940			\$17,940
Head Start	\$8,306	\$6,192	\$2,064		\$16,562
DOH: Other		\$1,449	\$627	\$11,326	\$13,402
UI Admin and Reemployment		\$5,430		\$5,263	\$10,693
Justice and Courts		\$9,451	\$117		\$9,568
UNM HSC other		\$6,796			\$6,796
Income Supports for TANF Recpt.	\$6,385				\$6,385
Museum, Arts and Library Supports	\$4,020	\$1,325			\$5,345
Election Support		\$3,890			\$3,890
Abuse and Violence Prevention	\$2,272	\$610	\$798		\$3,679
Foster Care Supports			\$2,147		\$2,147
Grand Total	\$7,263,987	\$10,869,699	\$1,107,037	\$748,534	\$19,989,256

*Staff estimate the increased FMAP at appx. \$75 million per quarter. FFIS estimates show \$136.8 million in increased FMAP to New Mexico through 6/2020. The estimate in the table adds an additional four quarters at \$75 million each to this estimate.

Source: FFIS