Fiscal impact reports (FIRs) are prepared by the Legislative Finance Committee (LFC) for standing finance committees of the Legislature. LFC does not assume responsibility for the accuracy of these reports if they are used for other purposes.

FISCAL IMPACT REPORT

		LAST UPDATED	2/17/23
SPONSOR	Stewart/Brandt	**ORIGINAL DATE**	1/30/23
SHORT TITLE	Public School Funding Changes	**BILL NUMBER**	Senate Bill 131/aSEC/aSFC
		ANALYST	Liu

ESTIMATED ADDITIONAL OPERATING BUDGET IMPACT*
(dollars in thousands)

	FY24	FY25	FY26	3 Year Total Cost	Recurring or Nonrecurring	Fund Affected
Total	\$85,501.1 - \$570,007.3	\$62,138.4 - \$414,255.8	\$49,213.1 - \$328,087.7	\$196,852.6 - \$1,312,350.8	Nonrecurring	Public School Capital Outlay Fund

Parentheses ( ) indicate expenditure decreases.
*Amounts reflect most recent analysis of this legislation.

Relates to HB30, HB198, SB60, SB93, SB95, SB108

Sources of Information

LFC Files
Legislative Education Study Committee (LESC) Files

Responses Received From
Public School Facilities Authority (PSFA)
New Mexico Attorney General (NMAG)

SUMMARY

Synopsis of SFC Amendment to Senate Bill 131

The Senate Finance Committee amendment to Senate Bill 131 strikes the SEC amendment and removes the \$25 million appropriation for security improvements and \$75 million appropriation for prekindergarten, career technical education (CTE), and general maintenance and repairs within the bill.

Synopsis of SEC Amendment to Senate Bill 131

The Senate Education Committee amendment to Senate Bill 131 allocates \$25 thousand to each charter school from the \$25 million security appropriation and \$50 thousand to each charter school from the \$75 million appropriation for prekindergarten, CTE, and general maintenance and repairs. See updated analysis under Senate Education Committee Amendment in Fiscal Implications and Technical Issues.

Synopsis of Original Bill

Senate Bill 131 makes two appropriations from the public school capital outlay fund to school districts: $25 million for security improvements and $75 million for CTE and prekindergarten infrastructure as well as general maintenance and repair. The bill temporarily reduces the share of local school capital project costs by one-third (or one-half for micro-districts with 200 students or less) between FY24 and FY26. The bill also forgives and eliminates legislative offsets, removes Impact Aid capital expenditures from the local-state match formula, and sets PSFA's operating budget limit as 5 percent of the five-year average annual grant assistance from the public school capital outlay fund. The effective date of this bill is July 1, 2023. This bill is endorsed by LESC and the Public School Capital Outlay Oversight Task Force.

FISCAL IMPLICATIONS

The appropriation of $100 million contained in this bill is a nonrecurring expense to the public school capital outlay fund. Any unexpended or unencumbered balance remaining at the end of FY27 shall revert to the public school capital outlay fund. Although this bill does not specify future appropriations, multiyear appropriations, particularly if used to fund services, create an expectation the program will continue in future fiscal years; therefore, this cost could become recurring after the funding period.

Capital Improvements Distributions. The bill distributes $25 million from the public school capital outlay fund for school security infrastructure directly to school districts in proportion to each district's share of the state's "SB-9" capital improvements distribution or $50 thousand, whichever is greater. Similarly, the bill distributes $75 million for CTE and prekindergarten facilities or general building maintenance and repair in proportion to the SB-9 formula or $100 thousand, whichever is greater. See attachment for an estimated allocation by district.

Senate Education Committee Amendment. The SEC amendment allocates $25 thousand to each charter school from the $25 million security appropriation and $50 thousand to each charter school from the $75 million appropriation for prekindergarten, CTE, and general maintenance and repairs. Currently, there are 100 state- and locally-authorized charter schools, which would divert approximately $2.5 million from the security allotment and $5 million from the prekindergarten, CTE, and maintenance allotment. The SFC amendment strikes this provision.

PSFA notes several issues with the charter school allotments, given large variation in charter school facilities. All charter schools will receive the same amount, without regard for the size of the charter school facility or the charter school's enrollment. There are nine charter schools with annual lease costs of less than $50 thousand and 11 charter schools that receive less than $50 thousand in Public School Capital Outlay Council (PSCOC) lease assistance awards. This amendment would result in these charter schools receiving more from this distribution than either their annual lease amount or lease assistance award amount.

PSFA notes 16 charter schools lease district-owned facilities. Because the school district is the landlord of these facilities, costs of making improvements would fall on the district, making this distribution to the charter school unnecessary. There are 35 charter schools leasing facilities from private owners. PSFA notes the allotment to these schools may be a violation of the anti-donation clause of the New Mexico constitution if the funds are used to enhance or otherwise improve the condition of privately-owned facilities. Two charter schools are virtual schools that do not have a physical facility in which education occurs but would still receive this allotment.

Other unique charter school circumstances complicate the intent of the distribution. The Southwest Secondary Learning Center has a lease purchase agreement for the facility it shares with Southwest Preparatory Learning Center, which subleases from the former. If both of these charter schools received equal distributions for the same purposes, the facility itself would receive double the amount.

Local-State Match Formula. The bill would temporarily reduce the local school district share (or match) of school capital project costs by one-third and one-half for school districts with 200 students or less. The bill also reduces the local match for prekindergarten projects by 50 percent. According to PSFA, replacing the 175 school facilities with the worst weighted New Mexico condition index (wNMCI)—a measure used to rank schools with the largest educational deficiencies—would cost a total of $4.86 billion. The state's share of these project costs under the current local-state match formula is $1 billion, or 21 percent, while the local district share is currently $3.8 billion, or 79 percent. This bill would increase the state's share by $1.3 billion to $2.3 billion, or 48 percent, and reduce the local share to $2.5 billion, or 52 percent.

Increasing the state's share of project costs will likely encourage more districts to apply for a standards-based school replacement or renovation project in FY24. As such, most of the additional $1.3 billion operating budget impact to the public school capital outlay fund is expected to occur in FY24. LFC staff estimate the potential impact could be up to $570 million in FY24; PSFA's financial plan shows $948.6 million in anticipated awards for FY24 and $546 million in FY25. However, actual expenditures from the fund will be highly dependent on project schedules, local resources, and school readiness for construction. Although the top 175 schools in the wNMCI ranking are eligible to apply for awards, PSFA does not anticipate districts will apply for multiple replacement projects due to local funding constraints.

Legislative Offsets. This bill would eliminate legislative offsets—deductions to PSCOC awards based on any appropriations for school facilities provided by the Legislature outside of the PSCOC awards process. As of July 21, 2022, PSFA reports total offsets have reached $94 million, including $74.2 million across 59 school districts and $19.8 million across 30 charter schools. Eliminating offsets would increase participation in PSCOC's awards process, as some districts and charters have accumulated large offset balances over time, which have effectively discouraged participation with the state on school facility projects.

Impact Aid Capital Expenditure Exemption. This bill would remove a component of the local-state match formula that counts operational Impact Aid spent on capital projects as part of a district's revenue capacity. This component was added after the state stopped crediting Impact Aid payments in the operational state equalization guarantee (SEG) funding formula in FY22. Beginning in FY25, the component would have shifted more of the burden of project costs to local Impact Aid districts if they used SEG payments for capital outlay instead of school operations. Removing this component would allow Impact Aid districts to maintain their high state match rate and use SEG payments for capital outlay without penalty.

Agency Budget Limit. Current law limits PSFA's operating budget for core administrative functions based on 5 percent of annual grant assistance averaged over the last three years. Provisions of this bill would adjust that limitation to 5 percent of annual grant assistance averaged over the last five years. According to PSFA, the difference would have raised the FY22 budget cap by $231.2 thousand. In the long-term, increasing the rolling average period will smooth out fluctuations in PSFA budget limitations, which can rise rapidly in years of large awards and fall dramatically during recessions.

SIGNIFICANT ISSUES

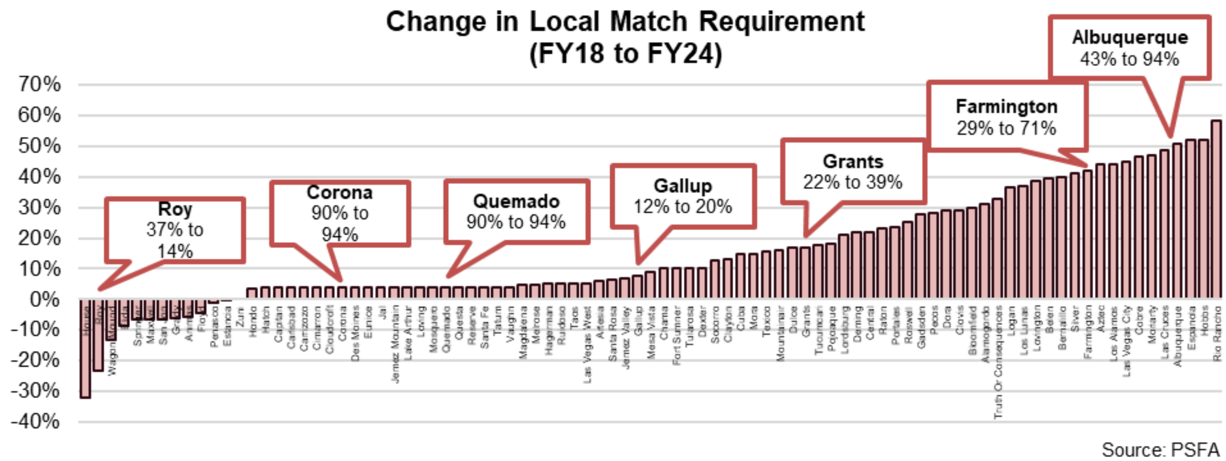
Balances in the public school capital outlay fund have grown in recent years due to fewer applications from districts and growth in supplemental severance tax bond capacity. Uncommitted balances currently hover around $500 million. Statewide facility conditions have substantially improved, but many schools still need substantial repairs or replacement. Both short- and long-term factors are likely contributing to suppressed demand:

- Funding (phase 2) formula changes, student enrollment declines, and growth in legislative offsets may be discouraging participation;
- Labor shortages and inflation are driving up construction costs; engineering and construction firms are backlogged, making it difficult to move new money efficiently;
- Local districts are reluctant to leverage existing bonding capacity;
- Schools have more urgency to spend federal emergency relief and cash balances on capital projects, particularly for educational technology and air quality upgrades; and
- Local capacity to generate capital outlay revenue has shifted to plaintiff districts in the *Zuni* adequacy lawsuit.

This bill will temporarily and rapidly spend down balances in the public school capital outlay fund by appropriating $100 million directly to school districts for broad capital expenditures, reducing the local district responsibility for financing projects, and eliminating outstanding offsets. Provisions of this bill are significant and related to the *Zuni v. New Mexico* adequacy lawsuit.

Zuni Adequacy Lawsuit. The 1999 *Zuni* lawsuit, which found the prior practice of locally funded school construction was unfair to property-poor districts, remains open despite the state's investment of $2.7 billion since the ruling to improve school facilities. In 2015, plaintiff school districts asked the 11th Judicial District Court for a status hearing on new claims of inequity in capital resources. The district court ruled in favor of the plaintiffs and denied the state's motion to reconsider the ruling. The state is now in the process of appealing the district court's ruling.

Formula Changes. In 2019, the Legislature created a new formula that shifted more of the burden for financing public school capital outlay to property-wealthy districts and set the formula for full implementation by FY24. In 2021, the Legislature removed credits for federal Impact Aid payments to school districts with federal property from the school operational funding formula (i.e. SEG), allocating $66 million in new money primarily to *Zuni* plaintiff districts for capital outlay, Indian education, and at-risk student programs.



Both changes were intended to establish greater equity among districts in response to the *Zuni* lawsuit. However, these legislative actions likely shifted the balance of financing projects too far, as many districts are having trouble affording their local share of projects, while Impact Aid districts are ramping up their own capital outlay projects. The court in *Zuni* rejected the Legislature's formula changes, noting the remedy was a uniform funding system between school districts rather than just adequate funding for some districts.

Provisions of this bill would reduce the local share of project costs by at least one-third for all school districts, including school districts with significant local property wealth (e.g. Santa Fe, Jal, etc.) relative to student population. Reducing the match rate may encourage these districts to leverage PSCOC funding for projects, given the improved rate, despite having enough local capacity to finance projects without the support of the state.

Legislative Offsets. Current law requires PSCOC to reduce state awards for school capital outlay by the amount of capital funding districts receive directly from the Legislature. Legislators often give school districts direct appropriations in annual capital outlay bills, sometimes unintentionally creating an offset. Although districts have the option to refuse these appropriations, few do so. As such, offsets accumulate over time and have become cost-prohibitive credits against some district awards.

While originally intended to promote equity between districts with differing levels of individual legislative support, offsets have discouraged some districts from applying to PSCOC for funding, given deductions from future state awards due to past appropriations. Removing legislative offsets may encourage more schools to apply for PSCOC funds; however, eliminating the provision may also encourage more direct legislative capital appropriations to schools and potentially create more inequities in resource allocation over time.

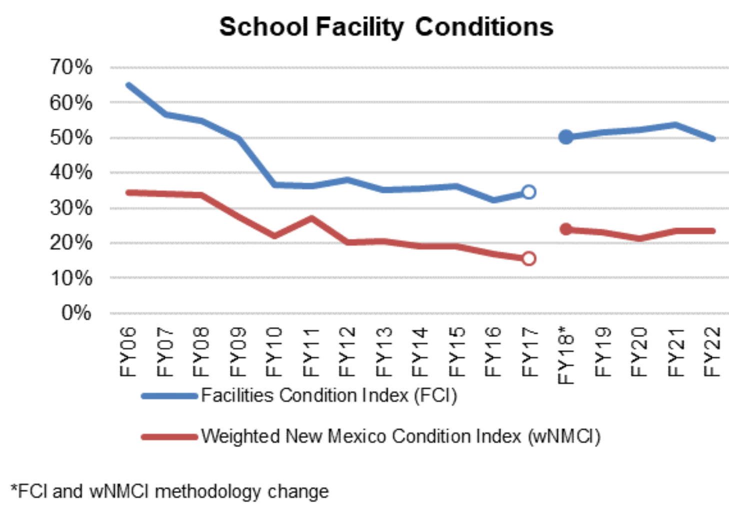
Prekindergarten Facilities. Provisions of this bill would reduce the local share of prekindergarten facility project costs by 50 percent. Since FY18, PSCOC has awarded 26 prekindergarten projects, totaling $25.7 million in state funding. Over the course of the past five years, the applications and interest for this program has been inconsistent, in part due to the local match and offset funding considerations as well as the fluctuations in prekindergarten enrollment, availability of program funding, and district development of the programs.

PSFA notes demand for prekindergarten centers has risen in recent years as a means of more efficient program delivery, particularly in larger school districts. The agency uses enrollment projections to determine facility space needs and award amounts and notes prekindergarten enrollment projections are difficult and may lead to an increase in facility square footage that may be underutilized.

PERFORMANCE IMPLICATIONS

Provisions of this bill will improve facility conditions more rapidly by increasing access to PSCOC funds and expediting plans to replace or renovate school facilities between FY24 and FY26 period when local match rates will be reduced.

New Mexico's school facility conditions have significantly improved since the *Zuni* lawsuit. PSCOC uses two indices to measure the condition of a school building—the facility condition index (FCI) and wNMCI. The FCI reflects a ratio of the cost of repair and improvement against the cost to replace the facility; a lower number reflects a building in better condition. Generally, PSCOC considers replacing rather than renovating and repairing a building with an FCI greater than 60 percent. The wNMCI functions similarly to the FCI, but further considers the cost to correct deficiencies based on educational adequacy standards. PSCOC uses the wNMCI to rank and prioritize school facilities for project funding.



The state's investment has improved the statewide average FCI from 70 percent in FY04 to 50 percent in FY22. Furthermore, the average wNMCI for all school districts has improved from 40.5 percent in FY05 to 23.5 percent in FY22, and more schools are leveraging tools provided by the PSFA to improve maintenance. PSFA's facility maintenance assessment report suggests statewide average maintenance quality is meeting 72 percent of benchmark practices—meaning most facilities are maintained at a level that will help systems reach their full expected building life.

ADMINISTRATIVE IMPLICATIONS

PSFA notes provisions of this bill will require the agency to make projections of prekindergarten enrollment, adjust calculations for the local-state match formula, and likely oversee and manage additional projects from increased application. The agency anticipates needing additional staff to administer new awards.

RELATIONSHIP

This bill relates to House Bill 30, which requires schools to assess ventilation every five years; House Bill 198, which authorizes CTE funding for federal Bureau of Indian Education schools; Senate Bill 60, which requires installation of solar photovoltaic systems in schools; Senate Bill 93, which appropriates school safety funding to the Mora Independent School District; Senate Bill 95, which appropriates $25 million for school safety statewide; and Senate Bill 108, which establishes a CTE formula factor in the SEG distribution.

TECHNICAL ISSUES

LESC notes the bill does not guarantee charter schools will receive a portion of the $25 million distribution for security improvements or $75 million distribution for CTE, prekindergarten, and maintenance funding. The SEC amendment includes a distribution to charter schools but creates additional technical issues. See below.

Senate Education Committee Amendment. PSFA recommends clarifying language to prohibit allocations to charter schools in privately owned facilities or virtual schools with no physical facilities. Notably, for privately-owned facilities, charter schools could expend funding on equipment or fixtures that are not attached or permanently affixed to the building to avoid anti-donation issues. Alternatively, PSFA notes the distributions could be allocated in a similar manner to PSCOC lease assistance awards or schools districts could be required to include locally-authorized charter schools in the distribution. The SFC amendment strikes this provision.

PSFA recommends the following language for Subparagraph A of Subsection 6 of Section 3:

> Through fiscal year 2026, the local match percentage shall be reduced by one-third for school districts with more than a 200 MEM. For school districts with a MEM of fewer than 200, the local match percentage shall be reduced by one-half.

OTHER SUBSTANTIVE ISSUES

Pandemic Aid. Federal emergency relief for public schools during the pandemic authorized the use of funds for educational technology and facility improvements relating to air quality. Given spending deadlines for federal funds, many schools have budgeted emergency aid for computers, Internet connectivity, and heating, ventilation, and air conditioning systems. Some districts have also leveraged federal funds to build athletic fields or CTE facilities. Although federal dollars have alleviated some pressure from PSCOC to award funds for similar purposes, these current infrastructure investments will increase demand for replacements and upgrades moving forward.

School Safety. Although PSCOC's school safety and security initiative ended in FY22, recent school shootings have reignited concerns relating to school security infrastructure. PSCOC's previous security initiative was administratively burdensome, requiring PSFA to oversee hundreds of small security projects that took years to begin. Many districts were unable to complete the security projects in three years. This was in part due to Covid-19 related delays in materials and labor and related challenges with prioritization at the district level.

Attachments

1. 2022 Balance Offsets for Districts and Charters
2. Local-State Match Rate Changes and Appropriation Distribution

SL/mg/ne/al/rl

2022 Balance of Offsets for Districts and Charters

DISTRICT	BALANCE OF OFFSETS
ALAMOGORDO	$754,000
ALBUQUERQUE	$36,709,019
ANIMAS	$73,750
ARTESIA	$3,430,828
AZTEC	$638,100
BLOOMFIELD	$1,190,599
CARLSBAD	$2,820,532
CHAMA	$154,857
CIMARRON	$214,750
CLAYTON	$17,250
CLOUDCROFT	$1,356,435
COBRE	$939,950
CORONA	$253,380
CUBA	$49,500
DORA	$199,150
ELIDA	$481,884
ESPANOLA	$475,640
ESTANCIA	$63,556
EUNICE	$(13,444)
FLOYD	$40,000
FORT SUMNER	$66,450
GRADY	$9,000
GRANTS	$62,000
HOBBS	$728,160
HONDO	$495,400
JAL	$1,063,887
JEMEZ MOUNTAIN	$64,084
JEMEZ VALLEY	$22,490
LAKE ARTHUR	$1,349,303
LAS CRUCES	$142,000
LAS VEGAS CITY	$42,999
LAS VEGAS WEST	$213,160
LOGAN	$111,740
LOVING	$757,430
LOVINGTON	$3,132,409
MAXWELL	$161,604
MELROSE	$212,892
MESA VISTA	$206,800
MORA	$1,165,506
MORIARTY	$88,970
MOUNTAINAIR	$52,200
PECOS	$153,230
PENASCO	$40,000
POJOAQUE	$50,400
QUESTA	$900,997
RATON	$238,290
RESERVE	$94,000
RIO RANCHO	$2,679,777
ROY	$61,081
SAN JON	$13,200
SANTA FE	$5,986,640
SANTA ROSA	$92,750
SILVER	$544,100
SPRINGER	$86,857
TAOS	$1,709,832
TATUM	$610,552
TEXICO	$261,000
VAUGHN	$414,000
WAGON MOUND	$249,300
TOTAL	**$74,184,226**

CHARTER	BALANCE OF OFFSETS
ACE LEADERSHIP HIGH SCHOOL	$29,250
ACES TECHNICAL CHARTER SCHOOL	$404,750
ABQ. BILINGUAL	$524,570
ABQ COLLEGIATE	$184,770
ABQ. INSTITUTE OF MATH & SCIENCE	$44,000
ALDO LEOPOLD	$206,850
AMY BIEHL CHARTER	$302,205
CIEN AGUAS CHARTER	$132,228
COTTONWOOD CLASSICAL PREP.	$114,083
COTTONWOOD VALLEY CHARTER	$11,600
EAST MOUNTAIN CHARTER	$159,570
HEALTH LEADERSHIP CHARTER	$166,450
HEALTH SCIENCE ACADEMY	$17,550
INT. SCHOOL AT MESA DEL SOL	$10,250
MISSION ACHIEVEMENT CHARTER	$550,300
NEW AMERICA (LAS CRUCES)	$182,300
NEW MEXICO INTERNATIONAL	$3,362,800
NEW MEXICO SCHOOL FOR THE ARTS	$5,605,900
RAICES DEL SABER XINACHITI	$15,050
RIO GRANDE ACADEMY OF FINE ARTS	$105,922
ROOTS & WINGS	$329,000
SOUTH VALLEY PREP	$576,769
SW AERONAUTICS MATH & SCIENCE	$433,720
SW SECONDARY CHARTER	$372,890
TAOS ACADEMY	$94,000
TIERRA ADENTRO CHARTER	$610,313
TIERRA ENCANTADA	$9,200
TURQUOISE TRAIL CHARTER SCHOOL	$207,500
TWENTY FIRST CENTURY	$576,864
UNITED COMMUNITY ACADEMY	$106,800
TOTAL	**$19,805,775**

Local-State Match Rate Changes and Appropriation Distribution
SB131/aSEC

District Name	FY23 MEM	Local District Match Rate 2022-2023	State Match Rate 2022-2023	SB131 Local Match Rate	SB131 State Match Rate	Est. Security SB-9 Distribution ($25 million)	Est. CTE, PreK, Repair SB-9 Distribution ($75 million)
Alamogordo	5,391	58%	42%	39%	61%	$133,620	$427,449
Albuquerque	71,461	89%	11%	59%	41%	$2,522,247	$8,068,616
Animas	156	50%	50%	25%	75%	$45,000	$93,333
Artesia	3,628	94%	6%	63%	37%	$89,908	$287,612
Aztec	2,293	90%	10%	60%	40%	$62,860	$201,089
Belen	3,522	71%	29%	47%	53%	$96,650	$309,182
Bernalillo	2,687	91%	9%	61%	39%	$81,617	$261,093
Bloomfield	2,468	93%	7%	62%	38%	$68,356	$218,668
Capitan	456	94%	6%	63%	37%	$45,000	$93,333
Carlsbad	6,520	94%	6%	63%	37%	$212,684	$680,372
Carrizozo	144	94%	6%	47%	53%	$45,000	$93,333
Central	4,860	52%	48%	35%	65%	$149,346	$477,756
Chama	365	94%	6%	63%	37%	$45,000	$93,333
Cimarron	314	94%	6%	63%	37%	$45,000	$93,333
Clayton	369	94%	6%	63%	37%	$45,000	$93,333
Cloudcroft	378	94%	6%	63%	37%	$45,000	$93,333
Clovis	7,509	48%	52%	32%	68%	$938,776	$3,003,124
Cobre	998	83%	17%	55%	45%	$45,000	$116,022
Corona	70	94%	6%	47%	53%	$45,000	$93,333
Cuba	650	66%	34%	44%	56%	$57,359	$183,491
Deming	4,980	44%	56%	30%	70%	$619,113	$1,980,531
Des Moines	87	93%	7%	47%	53%	$45,000	$93,333
Dexter	770	27%	73%	18%	82%	$220,207	$704,438
Dora	204	93%	7%	62%	38%	$45,000	$93,333
Dulce	544	94%	6%	63%	37%	$45,000	$93,333
Elida	158	33%	67%	17%	83%	$50,906	$162,848
Espanola	2,906	80%	20%	53%	47%	$102,825	$328,936
Estancia	521	51%	49%	34%	66%	$45,000	$93,333
Eunice	702	94%	6%	63%	37%	$45,000	$93,333
Farmington	10,936	63%	37%	42%	58%	$328,108	$1,049,610
Floyd	213	11%	89%	8%	92%	$109,074	$348,926
Fort Sumner	252	94%	6%	63%	37%	$45,000	$93,333
Gadsden	12,193	36%	64%	24%	76%	$3,102,561	$9,925,026
Gallup	11,750	18%	82%	12%	88%	$4,222,208	$13,506,755
Grady	163	7%	93%	4%	96%	$105,307	$336,874
Grants	3,082	36%	64%	24%	76%	$550,897	$1,762,307
Hagerman	353	30%	70%	20%	80%	$72,161	$230,842
Hatch	1,160	16%	84%	11%	89%	$422,900	$1,352,848
Hobbs	9,581	80%	20%	53%	47%	$245,759	$786,177
Hondo	139	62%	38%	31%	69%	$45,000	$93,333
House	63	40%	60%	20%	80%	$45,000	$124,396
Jal	488	94%	6%	63%	37%	$45,000	$93,333
Jemez Mountain	178	94%	6%	47%	53%	$45,000	$93,333
Jemez Valley	295	65%	35%	43%	57%	$45,000	$93,333
Lake Arthur	119	94%	6%	47%	53%	$45,000	$93,333
Las Cruces	23,111	71%	29%	47%	53%	$632,491	$2,023,324
Las Vegas City	1,221	86%	14%	57%	43%	$45,000	$121,247

Local-State Match Rate Changes and Appropriation Distribution SB131/aSEC

District Name	FY23 MEM	Local District Match Rate 2022-2023	State Match Rate 2022-2023	SB131 Local Match Rate	SB131 State Match Rate	Est. Security SB-9 Distribution ($25 million)	Est. CTE, PreK, Repair SB-9 Distribution ($75 million)
Las Vegas West	1,370	34%	66%	23%	77%	$201,890	$645,843
Logan	267	84%	16%	56%	44%	$45,000	$93,333
Lordsburg	433	94%	6%	63%	37%	$45,000	$93,333
Los Alamos	3,571	90%	10%	60%	40%	$45,000	$93,333
Los Lunas	7,953	52%	48%	34%	66%	$799,919	$2,558,923
Loving	583	94%	6%	63%	37%	$45,000	$93,333
Lovington	3,399	69%	31%	46%	54%	$158,748	$507,831
Magdalena	266	27%	73%	18%	82%	$118,671	$379,625
Maxwell	116	36%	64%	18%	82%	$46,060	$147,345
Melrose	250	36%	64%	24%	76%	$49,052	$156,915
Mesa Vista	237	94%	6%	63%	37%	$45,000	$93,333
Mora	402	72%	28%	48%	52%	$45,000	$93,333
Moriarty	2,216	89%	11%	60%	40%	$73,460	$234,998
Mosquero	96	94%	6%	47%	53%	$45,000	$93,333
Mountainair	212	94%	6%	63%	37%	$45,000	$93,333
Pecos	480	93%	7%	62%	38%	$45,000	$93,333
Penasco	313	40%	60%	27%	73%	$45,000	$142,036
Pojoaque	1,674	35%	65%	24%	76%	$257,921	$825,083
Portales	2,561	45%	55%	30%	70%	$319,288	$1,021,397
Quemado	146	94%	6%	47%	53%	$45,000	$93,333
Questa	284	94%	6%	63%	37%	$45,000	$93,333
Raton	802	60%	40%	40%	60%	$45,000	$93,333
Reserve	104	94%	6%	47%	53%	$45,000	$93,333
Rio Rancho	16,779	78%	22%	52%	48%	$449,792	$1,438,875
Roswell	9,236	45%	55%	30%	70%	$1,069,554	$3,421,481
Roy	66	18%	82%	9%	91%	$57,820	$184,966
Ruidoso	1,756	94%	6%	63%	37%	$45,000	$143,080
San Jon	106	28%	72%	14%	86%	$55,003	$175,955
Santa Fe	11,191	94%	6%	63%	37%	$398,761	$1,275,630
Santa Rosa	587	54%	46%	36%	64%	$45,000	$93,333
Silver	2,254	91%	9%	60%	40%	$69,365	$221,897
Socorro	1,264	37%	63%	25%	75%	$200,543	$641,531
Springer	119	70%	30%	35%	65%	$45,000	$93,333
Taos	1,860	94%	6%	63%	37%	$91,782	$293,608
Tatum	303	94%	6%	63%	37%	$45,000	$93,333
Texico	529	45%	55%	30%	70%	$66,731	$213,472
Truth or Consequences	1,173	92%	8%	61%	39%	$45,000	$112,887
Tucumcari	860	45%	55%	30%	70%	$62,782	$200,838
Tularosa	824	34%	66%	23%	77%	$154,682	$494,824
Vaughn	54	94%	6%	47%	53%	$45,000	$93,333
Wagon Mound	74	79%	21%	40%	60%	$45,000	$93,333
Zuni	1,123	0%	100%	0%	100%	$665,234	$2,128,070
Charter Schools	**29,979**					**$2,500,000**	**$5,000,000**
TOTAL	**308,264**	**68%**	**32%**	**43%**	**57%**	**$25,000,000**	**$75,000,000**