

State of New Mexico 2023 Recovery Plan

State and Local Fiscal Recovery Funds



New Mexico
Department of Finance
and Administration

Tsé Bit'a'í

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GENERAL OVERVIEW

New Mexico continues its robust economic and public health recovery into 2023, leveraging the important resources afforded by the Coronavirus State and Local Fiscal Recovery Fund (SLFRF) award. The state has strategically deployed this award, at both the state and local level, into its second year to build on the public health and economic recovery from the impacts of the COVID-19 pandemic. The strategy for deploying these funds, as addressed in the 2022 Annual Recovery Plan, is based on a careful analysis of the needs and opportunities of the many communities around the state. The identified needs include various efforts to strengthen the state's public health resources, educational institutions, economic conditions, and infrastructure, as well as its approach to climate resiliency.

The 2023 plan presents updated economic and public health data and information to contextualize these needs and the strategies and efforts to address them, as well as a more detailed discussion of the specific areas in which the State Fiscal Recovery Fund (SFRF) award has been invested. The use of this data and information, derived from a diversity of state and federal sources, such as the Bureau of Economic Analysis, the Census Bureau, the Bureau of Labor Statistics, the U.S. Department of Transportation, the Federal Aviation Administration, the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development, and others, will provide the current and future basis upon which the use and deployment of the SLFRF award is based.

Importantly, a central strategic goal of the state's deployment of the SLFRF award continues to be to use and leverage it in conjunction and coordination with other federal awards, arising from the American Rescue Plan Act (ARPA), such as the Emergency Rental Assistance Program, the Housing Assistance Fund, the Capital Projects Fund, and other recent federal legislation including the Infrastructure Investment and Jobs Act, and the Inflation Reduction Act. In this way, the state is seeking to provide careful, thoughtful, and coordinated optimization of all federal awards not only for the immediate economic and public health recovery, but also for the continued growth and strength of the state and its communities well into the future. Finally, this plan presents an inventory of the status of the funded projects to date.

A. STRATEGIC PLAN FOR THE SLFRF AWARD

Since receiving its State and Local Fiscal Recovery Fund award, New Mexico has strategically invested in areas most impacted by the pandemic. New Mexico has leveraged SLFRF funding to recover from the pre-pandemic status quo and to ensure a stronger future for the state.

With guidance from and collaboration between the Executive and the Legislature, New Mexico's investments in SLFRF funding are being used to address the pandemic's short- and long-term impacts and lay the foundation for significant positive advancements in the baseline quality of life for residents of the state.

New Mexico leadership has set its deployment and use of the SLFRF award to respond to the pandemic and promote economic recovery, and particularly so to advance shared interests and promote equitable delivery of government benefits and opportunities to underserved communities, as outlined in Executive Order 13985, On Advancing Racial Equity and Support for Underserved Communities Through the Federal Government. This deployment is characterized by the state's strategic outcome goals.

1. Key Outcome Goals:

New Mexico is committed to pursuing a recovery that addresses:

- Improving and Strengthening Public Health Resources and Outcomes
- Ameliorating the Negative Economic Impact through Community Investment
- Increasing Educational Access and Attainment
- Planning and Investing in Climate Resilient Communities

2. Progress to Date on Outcome Goals:

New Mexico only began deploying and utilizing its SLFRF award late in 2021, especially after the legislative appropriations in the Second Special Legislative Session of 2021 and the Second Regular Session of 2022. Because of these recent appropriations, the state is awaiting full performance tracking and reporting on Outcome Goals. Even so, the early spending on COVID-19 vaccination campaigns contributed to New Mexico's high vaccination rate, which allowed the state to begin its economic recovery even before the entirety of the SLFRF award was appropriated.

3. Noteworthy Challenges:

Because of the tremendous needs across the state, New Mexico will face challenges in ensuring that the SLFRF awards are wholly optimized, especially in conjunction with other state and federal funding sources. To mitigate this challenge, the New Mexico Department of Finance and Administration (DFA) is the central oversight and support mechanism for all SLFRF-appropriated entities. This centralization will facilitate timely and meaningful communication regarding challenges and outcomes and allow for improved coordination across SLFRF-appropriated entities with other sources of federal and state funding.

B. USE OF FUNDS

The intended use of the funds is described in detail below. The discussion of the use of funds begins with an economic and public health overview and then proceeds to address the state's strategic areas and specific services therein.

- Public Health Response
 - COVID-19 Vaccine Distribution
 - Public Employee Health Costs
 - Bolstering Healthcare Capacity and Excellence
 - Rural Healthcare
 - Behavioral Healthcare
- Negative Economic Impact
 - Homelessness and Housing Security
 - Business Support
 - Outdoor Recreation Grants
 - Unemployment Assistance
 - Development of Film Production
 - Infrastructure
- Educational Assistance
 - New Mexico Lottery Scholarship
- Climate Resiliency and Environmental Remediation

PROMOTING EQUITABLE OUTCOMES

The State of New Mexico has long been committed to investing its resources to promoting equitable outcomes by directly supporting disproportionately impacted and disadvantaged communities even before the COVID-19 pandemic. During the pandemic, many of these communities suffered disproportionate impacts again, particularly the state's Native American Nations, working-class families, rural communities, migrant populations, and children.

With the SLFRF award, the state decided to target the funds to address many pandemic-related impacts, which are discussed later in this plan. For example, New Mexico placed significant resources on

interventions such as vaccination campaigns, hospital construction, unemployment insurance, the public sector pays, and school and university funding.

And as is mentioned below, the state, through the New Mexico Department of Finance and Administration (DFA), is using its performance management systems to collect data and other information to ensure that this commitment to equitable outcomes comes to fruition, and, if falling short, of making the appropriate course corrections.

COMMUNITY ENGAGEMENT

Community engagement is at the heart of New Mexico governance. The state has a small and profoundly connected population of over 2 million in its total land area. Because of this relatively small population, the state's institutions are intimately connected to the communities they serve. The state's agencies are not remote but instead woven into the fabric of daily life. The non-profits that serve the state are also based in the community and rooted in the policy and governance decisions at every level of government. Also, the New Mexico State Legislature is a citizen legislature, not comprised of professional, full-time politicians but individuals active and involved in the lives of their communities.

Consequently, the deployment and use of the SLFRF award arise from a government almost indistinguishable from the communities it serves. When decisions were being made to spend an appropriate distinction between the Office of the Governor and the New Mexico State Legislature, these bodies were not only able to rely on quantitative and regulatory analysis but also direct community input, resulting in a rare and resilient hybrid that served as the basis for the SLFRF expenditures and appropriations.

LABOR PRACTICES

To further advance leading labor practices, New Mexico has recently taken decisive steps to protect the rights of workers and working-class families. In particular, the state has one of the highest minimum wages in the country and recently enacted a law providing paid sick leave that took effect on July 1, 2022. Through its oversight and management of the SLFRF in the state, DFA ensures that any SLFRF awards contribute to workers and are in compliance with state and federal law.

PERFORMANCE MANAGEMENT AND REPORTING

The New Mexico Department of Finance and Administration (DFA) oversees and manages the performance of the SLFRF award. DFA has established and activated comprehensive support, tracking, reporting, and compliance systems to do so. The purpose of this system is multiple. Firstly, it serves as a vital communication and guidance mechanism to communicate and train the various recipient entities across the state. This way, essential information and updates from the U.S. Department of the Treasury are shared with the SLFRF-appropriated entities. DFA can provide support and training on fundamental award management principles. Secondly, DFA utilized this system to track the community engagement, impact, and programmatic data arising from the SLFRF projects and investments. Thirdly, this system has allowed DFA to deploy horizontally to all SLFRF-appropriated entities' products to assist in their reporting and compliance responsibilities. These products include Subrecipient Agreement Templates, Quarterly Project and Expenditure Reporting, and Federal Procurement Documentation Templates. In addition, DFA has hosted multiple mandatory briefings to ensure that SLFRF award recipients are aware of fundamental obligations under the award, including compliance with Expenditure Categories, Subrecipient Monitoring, and Reporting methods.

Alongside these interventions and collaborations with the state's SLFRF recipients, DFA has also engaged in various innovative outreach across the state, hosting panel discussions with the New Mexico Municipal League, the New Mexico Association of Counties, the State Bar of New Mexico, and others.

USE OF EVIDENCE PERFORMANCE REPORT

This system has, therefore, the benefit of furthering high project management and performance standards and the ability to work with each recipient to collect both required and voluntary data to measure the impact that the SLFRF award will have. Such data can then be collected and viewed chronologically and combined with other federal and state data sources to understand the nature of the SFRF impact and how best to deploy and utilize additional state and federal funding across the state. In the meantime, DFA, through its Federal Grants Bureau, has also built dashboards that track both the SLFRF award and other federal funding that has come to the state. That dashboard can be accessed here: <https://www.nmdfa.state.nm.us/arpa-federal-funds-dashboard/> Using this dashboard as a basis, the State of New Mexico, through DFA, will be able to add the SLFRF-based programmatic and project data with other data sources to provide a detailed description of the state's communities and how the SLFRF award impacted their recovery and future opportunities.

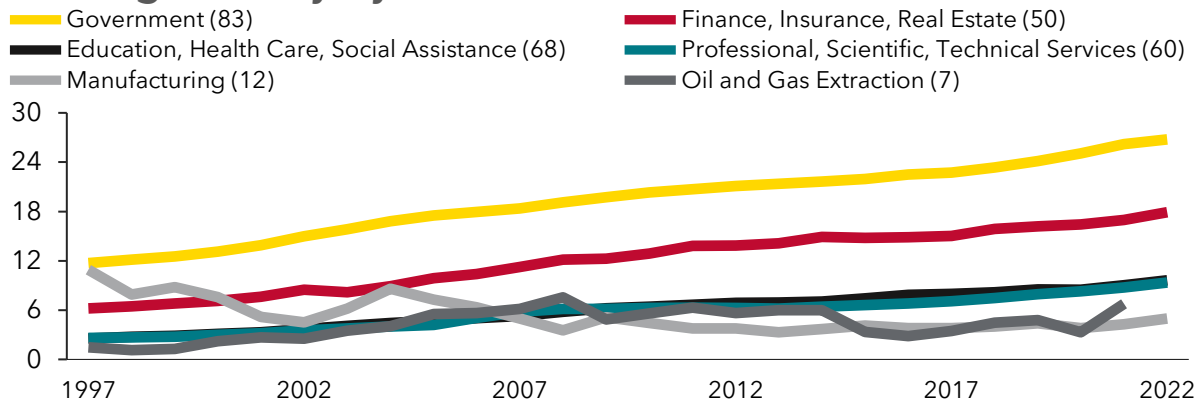
CURRENT ECONOMIC AND PUBLIC HEALTH OVERVIEW

ECONOMIC OVERVIEW

Because of the current and prospective descriptions in the 2023 Annual Recovery Plan, it is necessary to provide a retrospective and current view of the state of New Mexico's economic and public health conditions and the impact that the COVID-19 pandemic had on New Mexico.

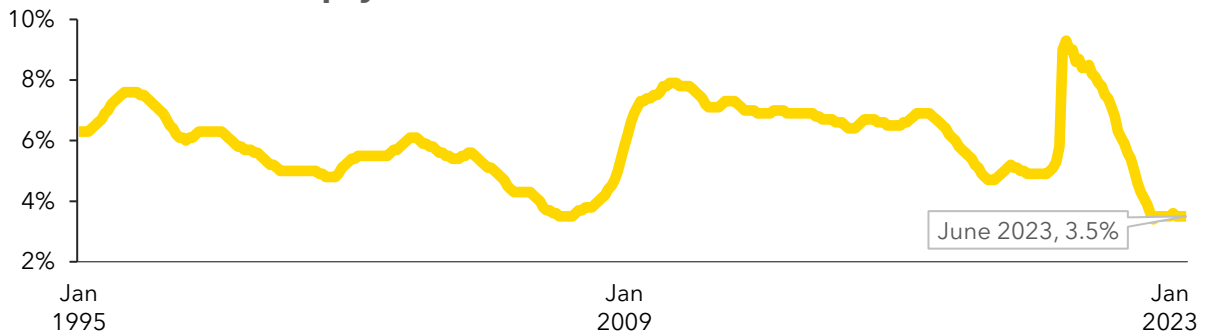
From the perspective of aggregate Gross Domestic Product (GDP) and its leading industry sectors, New Mexico did not seem to suffer too greatly. Historically, this dominance of the Government sector has insulated New Mexico from various economic shocks in the past. Nevertheless, among the state's leading industry sectors, the COVID-19 pandemic did have a negative impact on the Education, Health Care, and Social Assistance sectors, as well as the Oil and Gas sector. In addition to these impacts, the tourism industry was deeply affected, as described below. In all cases, though, New Mexico has begun to rebound strongly. At the same time, the Oil and Gas sector has grown substantially as world demand for energy increase post-pandemic.

New Mexico Leading Industry by GDP, Billion USD



The initial negative economic impact of the pandemic can better be seen in the employment data. During the pandemic, New Mexico lost almost fifty thousand private sector jobs, and the unemployment rate surged 9.3% in June of 2020. Currently, though, the state has rebounded remarkably, with a 3.5% unemployment rate, matching its lowest ever in fifteen years, last seen in 2007.

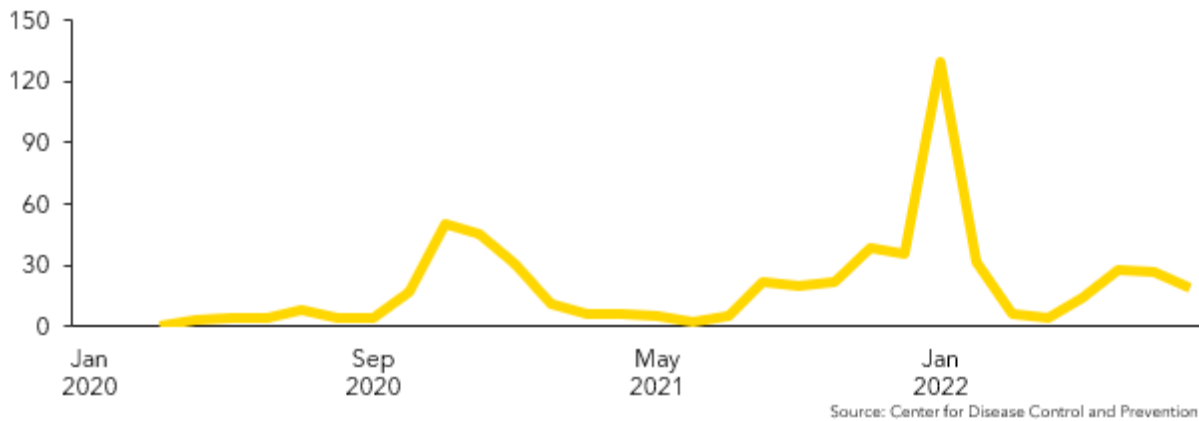
New Mexico Historical Unemployment Rate



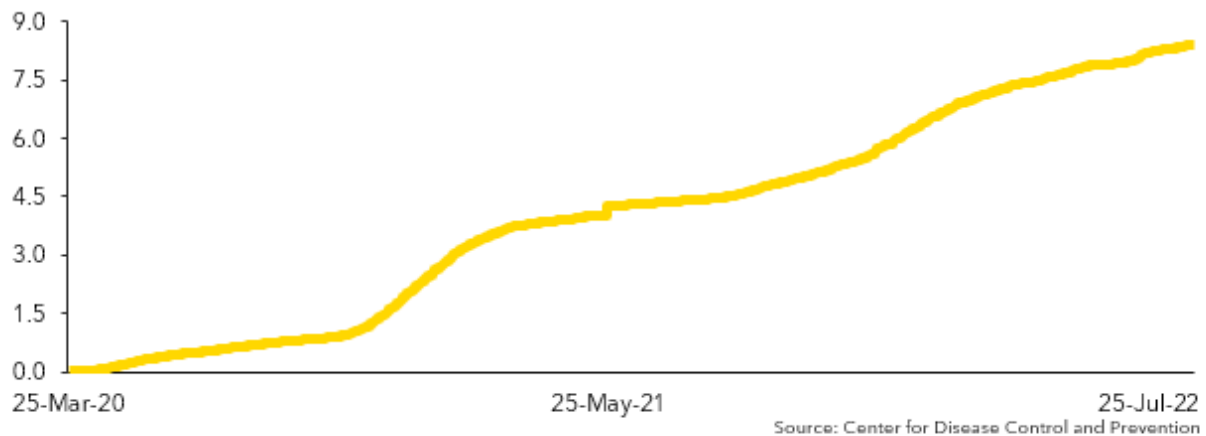
PUBLIC HEALTH OVERVIEW

In the context of the public health and economic recovery, it is important to describe the impact that New Mexico experienced with respect to cases (infections) and vaccinations. New cases grew in the winter of 2020 and 2021 and then rose during the Omicron wave in the winter of 2021 and 2022. Particularly hard hit were the Tribal Nations in the state. Even though cases have grown tremendously at specific points, peaking at over 130,000 in January of 2022, the rate of deaths has remained steady, now totaling more than 8,400.

New Mexico New COVID-19 Cases, Thousand

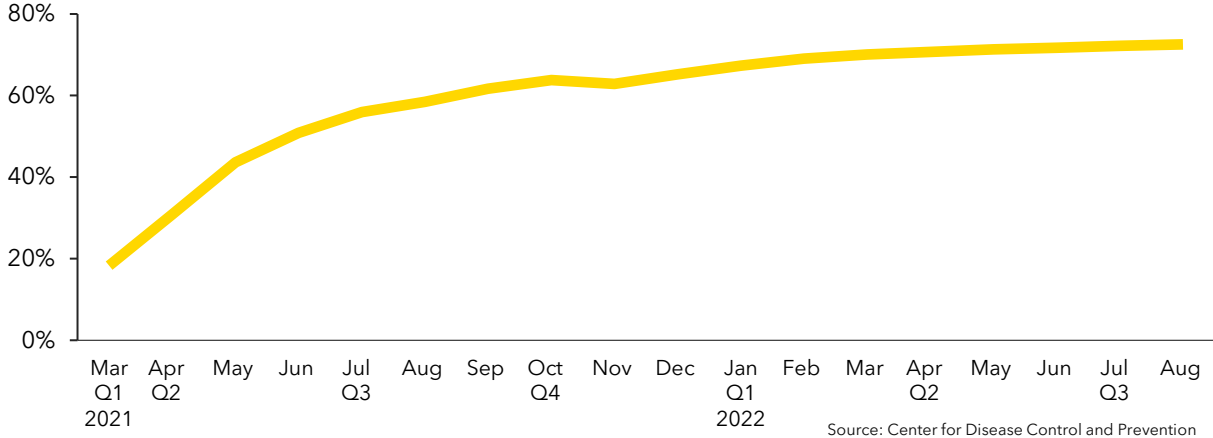


New Mexico Cumulative COVID Deaths, Thousand



One of the principal reasons New Mexico could avoid more infections and deaths, and begin the return to economic and public health recovery, was due to the proactive and energetic response to providing vaccines to all citizens of the state. New Mexico is now a national leader in terms of the total population receiving a complete COVID-19 vaccination, with 72.55% vaccinated. As of June 2023, New Mexico has one of the leading rates of population that is up to date with all COVID-19 vaccinations, at 23.7%.

New Mexico Complete COVID Vaccination Rate



DEPLOYMENT OF THE SLFRF AWARD TO STRATEGIC AREAS

Given the overall economic and public health impacts on New Mexico, the state began to devise a plan to respond to these apparent areas of need and others critical to the recovery and future of the state's communities, such as education.

PUBLIC HEALTH RESPONSE

COVID-19 VACCINE DISTRIBUTION

New Mexico's first course of action after receiving the SLFRF award was to address the immediate health effects of the pandemic. With thousands of citizens contracting COVID-19 and hundreds succumbing to the most adverse effects of the disease, widespread vaccine distribution was the first objective of the state.¹ The Governor's Office invested in a marketing campaign to increase awareness of the availability of the vaccine and provided cash incentives for those who had received the vaccine through a lottery. The Legislature continued the focus on addressing public health impacts by providing funding for testing and health care costs for public employees, ensuring critical government services continued to function under pressures created by the pandemic.

PUBLIC EMPLOYEE HEALTH COSTS

To ensure New Mexico could address the public health crisis posed by the pandemic, healthcare costs for public sector employees were covered by SLFRF funding.

BOLSTERING HEALTHCARE CAPACITY AND EXCELLENCE

During the pandemic, New Mexico invested in public health programs at higher education institutions to ensure the state healthcare system could effectively respond to the immediate effects of the pandemic and permanently bolsters healthcare access in the United States. New Mexico has not been exempted from the national nursing shortage.² This shortage of critical healthcare professionals required New Mexico to invest in higher education programs to bolster the state's capacity to weather the ongoing effects of the pandemic.

RURAL HEALTHCARE

In addition to using the SLFRF award to respond to the immediate health impacts of COVID-19, New Mexico made strategic investments in rural healthcare to ensure vulnerable populations without reliable access to emergency services are served. Rural areas of the United States experience more severe negative impacts from the pandemic than their metropolitan counterparts.³ Hospital services in rural New Mexico have been inadequate for years. Only five of the twelve small-town rural counties have a hospital, and only these hospitals are classified as general acute care facilities.⁴ The pandemic stressed an already challenged rural healthcare system. The \$50 million investment to construct a hospital in a rural town with a

¹ NEW MEXICO DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, *COVID-19 in New Mexico* (last visited July 28, 2022) <https://cvprovider.nmhealth.org/public-dashboard.html#>.

² U.S. HEALTH RES. & SERV. ADMIN., HEALTH PROFESSIONAL SHORTAGE AREA FIND TOOL (database updated March, 2022) <https://data.hrsa.gov/tools/shortage-area/hpsa-find>; Univ. of St. Augustine for Health Sci., *The 2021 American Nursing Shortage: A Data Study* (May 2021) <https://www.usa.edu/blog/nursing-shortage/>.

³ J. Tom Mueller et al., *Impacts of the COVID-19 pandemic on rural America*, 118 PNAS 1, 1-6 (2020); USDA, Rural death rate from COVID-19 surpassed urban death rates in early September 2020 (last updated March 19, 2021) <https://www.ers.usda.gov/data-products/chart-gallery/gallery/chart-detail/?chartId=100740>.

⁴ New Mexico Legislative Finance Committee, *Rural Health Plan*, 33-34 (2017).

population of fewer than one hundred thousand residents will ensure historically underserved rural regions of the state have access to emergency care.

BEHAVIORAL HEALTHCARE

While statewide access to behavioral health services had already been implemented for New Mexicans, the pandemic stressed this system. Due to the pandemic, thousands sought behavioral healthcare to assist them with the stressors created by the pandemic. Through massive investment in behavioral healthcare, New Mexico can adequately meet the state's demand for behavioral healthcare services.

PUBLIC HEATH RELATED PROJECTS

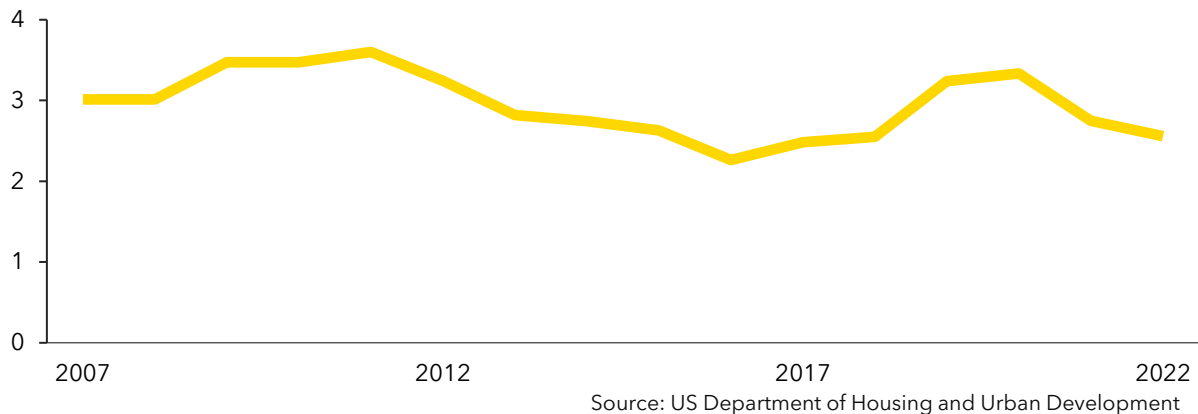
Agency	Project	Budget	Expended	Obligated	Balance	EC	Type
Multiple Agency	Vax to the Max	15,656,432.67	15,656,432.67	-	-	1.10	COVID-19 Vaccination^
DFA	Valencia County Hospital	50,000,000.00	5,000,000.00		45,000,000.00	1.6	Medical Expenses
GSD	COVID Related Healthcare	15,000,000.00	15,000,000.00	-	-	1.1	COVID-19 Vaccination^
HED	Program Development Enhancement	15,000,000.00	-	-	15,000,000.00	1.14	Other Public Health Services^
NMSU	Public Health School Study	5,000,000.00	1,239,770.81	137,361.62	3,622,867.57	1.14	Other Public Health Services^
PSIA	Coronavirus Employees Testing	15,000,000.00	15,000,000.00	-	-	1.10	COVID-19 Vaccination^
UNM	Public Health School Study	10,000,000.00	1,703,605.74	8,296,394.26	-	1.14	Other Public Health Services^
HSD	Develop Child Behavioral Health System	20,000,000.00	-	-	20,000,000.00	3.4	Public Sector Capacity: Effective Service Delivery
DFA	Community Food Security	7,500,000	-	-	7,500,000	2.1	Household Assistance: Food Programs* ^

NEGATIVE ECONOMIC IMPACT

HOMELESSNESS AND HOUSING SECURITY

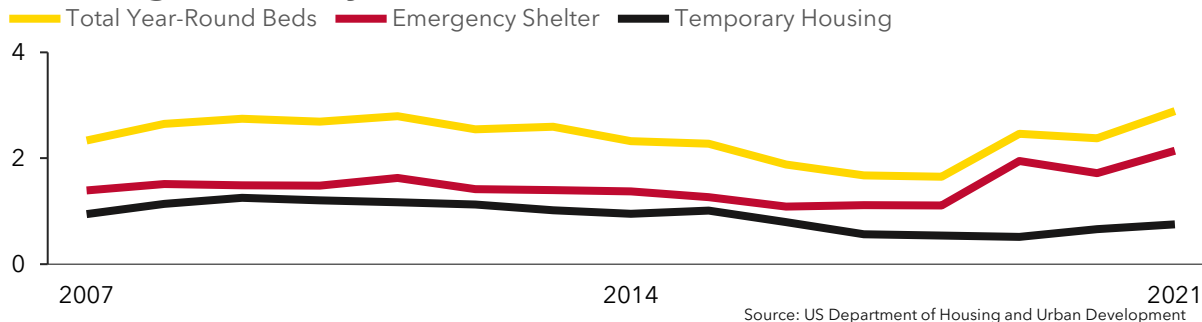
One of the principal negative impacts of the COVID-19 pandemic was the stress on housing supply and homelessness. From 2019 to 2020, the state saw an increase in the number of unhoused and homeless families and individuals. Since 2020, and through 2022, New Mexico, due to its multiple state and federally funded initiatives, particularly the SFRF, has seen a noticeable decrease in the overall homeless population.

New Mexico Overall Homeless Population, Thousand



At the same time, this decrease in the overall homeless population could also be due to increased housing inventory for such impacted families and individuals. Despite a slight decline in the total inventory between 2019 and 2020, that inventory rebounded to an all-time high of 2,891 total beds in 2021. In 2022, Total Beds decreased slightly to 2,645, and temporary housing remains near recorded lows, at 501.

New Mexico Housing Inventory Count, Thousand



New Mexico has invested in affordable housing to keep families and individuals off the streets. Low-income households lack access to affordable housing, with some estimates indicating New Mexico requires nearly forty thousand affordable housing units to meet demand.⁵ With the pandemic increasing the number of

⁵ *Housing Needs By State: New Mexico*, NATIONAL LOW INCOME HOUSING COALITION, <https://nlihc.org/housing-needs-by-state/new-mexico> (last visited July 21, 2022).

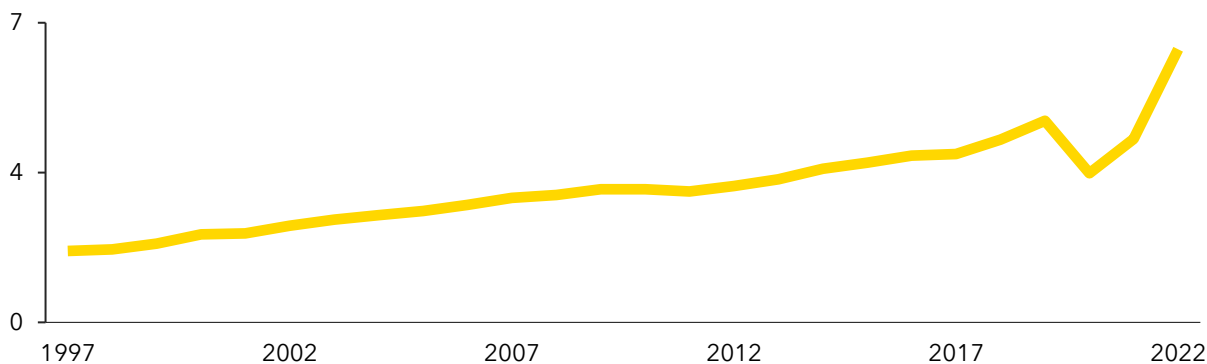
residents who have trouble affording to house, New Mexico invested in critical programs to increase access to affordable housing.

To address these impacts in such a fundamental area of economic and public health, the state, through the SFRF award, has targeted several areas to increase access to housing and affordability. These target areas are also being approached with the complimentary use of other critical federal funding, such as the Emergency Rental Assistance Program, the Housing Assistance Fund, and the state's funding to increase food security to supplement housing security.

BUSINESS SUPPORT

One of the sectors most impacted in New Mexico was the tourism sector, roughly corresponding to the Bureau of Economic Analysis category of Arts, Entertainment, Recreation, Accommodation, and Food Services sectors. The data shows that New Mexico's sector decreased by almost \$1.5 billion between 2019 and 2020. This contraction was especially difficult, given the continual rise in value the industry had seen in New Mexico, even during the 2008 financial crisis. Because so many New Mexicans rely on this sector, it has been a focus of recovery, and since the low in 2020 has seen a \$3 billion increase in value as of 2022.

New Mexico Tourism Sector* by GDP, Billion USD



Note: *Arts, Entertainment, Recreation, Accommodation, and Food Services Sector Source: Bureau of Economic Analysis

New Mexico also invested in programs to support businesses in the state. Businesses relying heavily on tourism were some of the hardest-hit industries in the state.⁶ New Mexico invested in programs to increase visibility and, ultimately, the economic recovery of otherwise overlooked hospitality businesses through marketing assistance.

New Mexico further set up a grant program to assist individuals who wanted to start small businesses but could not because of the pandemic. This program incentivizes business investments in rural areas disproportionately impacted by the pandemic.

OUTDOOR RECREATION GRANTS

New Mexico invested heavily in outdoor recreation grants. Building upon a preexisting framework, these grants support local schools, nonprofits, and businesses in supporting outdoor recreation. Outdoor recreation provides a non-insignificant portion of the state's GDP.⁷ In the interest of maintaining these jobs

⁶ Compare N.M. DEPT. OF WORKFORCE SOLUTIONS, *New Mexico Labor Market Review, February 2020*, 4 (2020); with N.M. DEPT. OF WORKFORCE SOLUTIONS, *New Mexico Labor Market Review, April 2022*, 4 (2022).

⁷N.M. ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT DEPARTMENT, *Outdoor Recreation and New Mexico's Economy* (2020).

and further diversifying the state's economy, investments in outdoor recreation ensure the industry continues to flourish.

UNEMPLOYMENT ASSISTANCE

New Mexico invested in support for unemployed individuals. With a considerable portion of the workforce filing for unemployment, a significant investment was needed to ensure furloughed workers could continue to maintain some form of normalcy.⁸ Immediate support to unemployed workers came from a massive investment in the state's Unemployment Trust Fund. Further support will come through investments in job development programs and higher education scholarships.

DEVELOPMENT OF FILM PRODUCTION

Since 2019, millions of dollars in revenue have come from the burgeoning film industry in New Mexico.⁹ New Mexico plans to continue this growth by acquiring property to lease to film companies to continue the industry's growth and to help diversify the state's economy.

INFRASTRUCTURE

New Mexico has for centuries stood at the center of significant transcontinental and international trade flows. As such, the infrastructure that the world, the nation, and the state rely on for economic opportunities faces the continual need for rehabilitation and investment. Given this reality, the state is directing its SLFRF award to manage and support road, highway, and airport infrastructure. Such support and acquisition will not only strengthen the economic recovery at the state level but also contribute to the economic recovery of the entire country.

Road and Highway

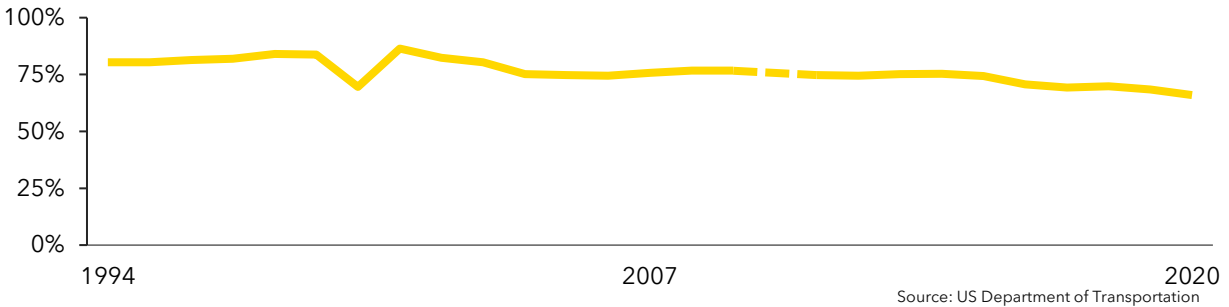
As mentioned, New Mexico, through its road network, particularly the three interstates of I-40, I-25, and I-10, constitutes crucial economic connectivity for millions of New Mexican, particularly in rural areas. And because of the strategic access that the state provides between the Pacific seaports, the Gulf Coast, and the Midwest, New Mexico's roads support substantial national and international economic activity. To support New Mexico's roads is to support state and national economic recovery.

As trade flows have increased in recent years, so has the impact on the state's roads. At the advent of the North American Free Trade Agreement in 1994, over 80% of New Mexico's roads were considered acceptable. In the years since, as national trade with both Mexico and China has expanded, road quality has fallen to under 66% in 2020.

⁸ U.S. BUREAU OF LAB. STAT., *Local Unemployment Statistics for New Mexico from 2012-2022*, <https://data.bls.gov/timeseries/LASST350000000000003> (last visited July 21, 2022).

⁹ N.M. LEGISLATIVE FINANCE COMMITTEE, Performance Report Card, Economic Development Department, Third Quarter, Fiscal Year 2022 (2022).

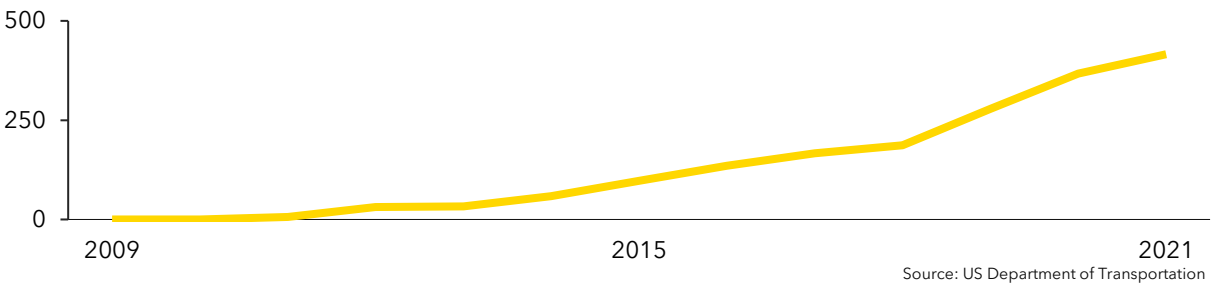
New Mexico Highway Quality, Percent Acceptable



The Federal Highway Administration (FHA) requires New Mexico to maintain a low percentage of federally funded roads in poor condition.¹⁰ To meet the goals stipulated by the Federal Highway Administration and maintain non-federal roads, and ensure safe automobile transit across the state, New Mexico plans to invest millions into road infrastructure.

But the investment in roads does not end at mere quality. To make New Mexico competitive as a place of economic connectivity and transcontinental and international transit, the state has also decided to invest in the next generation of Electric Vehicle (EV) charging stations using the SLFRF award. This investment builds on an already growing EV network in the state, having more than doubled since 2018 to 416 in 2021.

New Mexico EV Charging Stations



Airport Infrastructure

New Mexican airports need investments to ensure aviation in the state does not entirely fall apart. As of June 2022, nearly every airport in the state requires major pavement rehabilitation.¹¹ At the same time, the pandemic notwithstanding, New Mexico airports have seen a remarkable rise in activity. As the main airport for the state, Albuquerque International Sunport consistently ranks first in the state in terms of passengers and cargo traffic. Nevertheless, the state's rural and smaller urban centers depend on robust airport infrastructure to meet economic needs and, consequently, recover from the pandemic's impacts.

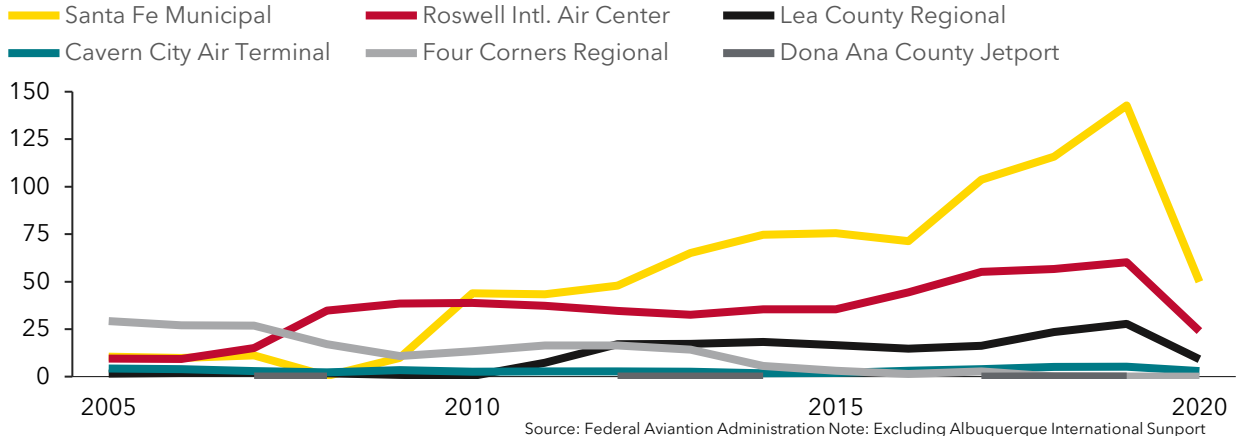
¹⁰ U.S. FED. HIGHWAY ADMIN., *State Highway Infrastructure Report – New Mexico* (last visited July 29, 2022) <https://www.fhwa.dot.gov/tpm/reporting/state/condition.cfm?state=New%20Mexico>.

¹¹ N.M. DEPT. OF TRANSP., AVIATION DIVISION, *Statewide Pavement Management System Update*, (last visited July 25, 2022) <https://idea.appliedpavement.com/hosting/newmexico/#path=0>.

Regarding the regional airports, Santa Fe, Roswell, and Lea County had seen the most significant increase in commercial passengers before the pandemic. These airports have seen passenger declines to levels not seen in eight to ten years. Dona Ana County Jetport has only seen a handful of commercial passengers, with just 19 in 2019.

New Mexico

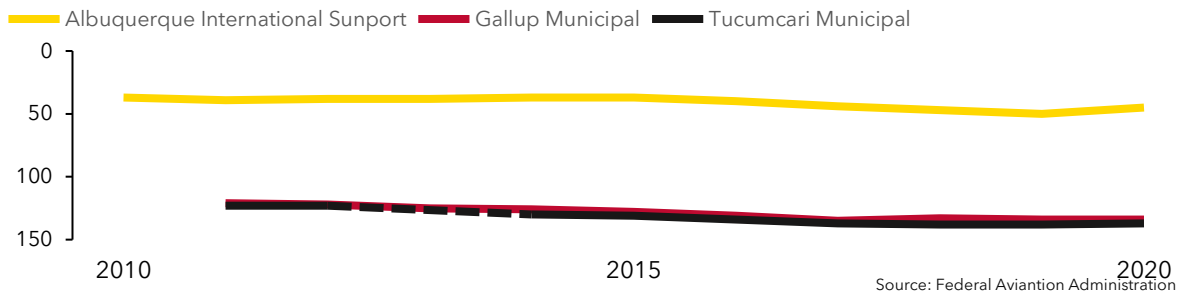
Regional Commercial Passengers, Thousands



Regarding cargo, only three airports in New Mexico rank in the Federal Aviation Administration (FAA) data for cargo shipments, Albuquerque, 45, Gallup, 134, and Tucumcari, 137, in 2020.

New Mexico

Cargo Airports, National Rank



NEGATIVE ECONOMIC IMPACT RELATED PROJECTS

Agency	Project	Budget	Expended	Obligated	Balance	EC	Type
Housing and Related Support							
DFA	Housing Rehabilitation	10,000,000	5,000,000	-	5,000,000	2.15	Long-term Housing Security: Affordable Housing*^
DFA	NM Housing Trust Fund	15,000,000	2,051,545.96	-	1,2948,454.04	2.1	Household Assistance: Food Programs*^
DFA	Homeless Services	10,000,000	1,723,940.3	-	8,276,059.7	2.16	Long-term Housing Security: Services for Unhoused Persons*^
DFA	Homeless Services	10,000,000.00	1,239,480.60	-	8,760,519.40	2.2	Household Assistance: Rent, Mortgage, and Utility Aid*^
HSD	Food Banks	5,000,000.00	2,295,791.42	-	2,704,208.58	2.1	Household Assistance: Food Programs*^
DFA	Local Government Housing Grants	10,000,000	-	-	10,000,000	2.16	Long-term Housing Security: Services for Unhoused Persons*^
DFA	Rental Assistance	1,000,000	-	-	1,000,000	2.2	Household Assistance: Rent, Mortgage, and Utility Aid*^

Workforce and Employment							
DWS	Unemployment Insurance Trust Fund	656,571,532.60	656,571,532.60	-	-	3.3	Public Sector Workforce: Other
DWS	Return to work	5,000,000	5,000,000	-	-	3.3	Public Sector Workforce: Other
DWS	Re-Employment	5,000,000	448,150.64	-	4,551,849.36	3.3	Public Sector Workforce: Other
DWS	Youth Reemployment	5,000,000	1,153,550.32	7,750.00	3,838,699.68	3.3	Public Sector Workforce: Other
HSD	Food Banks	5,000,000	2,295,791.42	-	2,704,208.58	2.1	Household Assistance: Food Programs*^

HSD	Low Income payments	10,000,000	10,000,000	-	-	2.3	Household Assistance: Cash Transfers*^
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Infrastructure							
DFA	Santa Teresa Airport	20,000,000	204,133	-	19,795,867	6.1	Provision of Government Services
DOT	Electric Charge Station	10,000,000	3,678,134.93	4,928,650	1,393,214.23	6.1	Provision of Government Services
DOT	Regional Airports Renovations	10,000,000	151,368	9,848,632	-	6.1	Provision of Government Services
DOT	Road Beautification	10,000,000	4096955.65	4,512,151.03	1,390,893.32	6.1	Provision of Government Services
DOT	Various Infrastructure	142,500,000	405,520.47	1,365,000	140,729,479.5	6.1	Provision of Government Services
DOT	Statewide Rest Area Improvements	20,000,000	-	-	20,000,000	6.1	Provision of Government Services
DFA	Taos Green Corridor	5,000,000	-	-	5,000,000	6.1	Provision of Government Services

Tourism							
Cumbres & Toltec	Rail Maintenance	2,434,000	111,799.35	0	2,322,200.65	2.29	Loans or Grants to Mitigate Financial Hardship^
Cumbres & Toltec	Rail Maintenance	566,000	0		566,000	2.29	Loans or Grants to Mitigate Financial Hardship^
DFA	Regional Recreation Centers	40,000,000.00	38,345.40	-	39,961,654.60	6.1	Provision of Government Services
EDD	Outdoor Recreation Grants	7,000,000	6,962,742.39	0	37,257.61	2.22	Strong Healthy Communities: Neighborhood Features that Promote Health and Safety^

EDD	Outdoor Equity Grant Fund	3,000,000	299,925	0	2,700,075	2.22	Strong Healthy Communities: Neighborhood Features that Promote Health and Safety^
EDD	Studio Facilities	20,000,000	149,588.63	-	19,850,411.37	2.32	Business Incubators and Start-Up or Expansion Assistance*^
EDD	Local Economic Development Support	6,500,000	-	-	6,500,000	2.32	Business Incubators and Start-Up or Expansion Assistance*^
EDD	Outdoor Trial Grants	10,000,000	-	-	10,000,000	2.22	Strong Healthy Communities: Neighborhood Features that Promote Health and Safety^
ENMRD	State Parks Renovation	20,000,000	5,556,472.04	10,746,661.27	3696,866.69	6.1	Provision of Government Services
Expo New Mexico	Expo Revenue	5,000,000.00	5,000,000.00	-	-	6.1	Provision of Government Services
TD	Tourism Marketing	5,000,000.00	4,873,643.97	126,356.03	-	6.1	Provision of Government Services
TD	Tourism Marketing	15,000,000.00	14,950,000.00	-	50,000.00	6.1	Provision of Government Services
TD	Tourism Marketing	15,000,000.00	-	-	15,000,000.00	6.1	Provision of Government Services
TD	Regional Tourism Development	3,500,000	-	-	3,500,000	6.1	Provision of Government Services
Cultural Affairs	Museum Renovation	5,000,000.00	435,720.30	831,591.41	3,732,688.29	5.11	Drinking Water: Transmission & Distribution
DFA	Regional Recreation Centers	40,000,000	-	-	40,000,000	6.1	Provision of Government Services

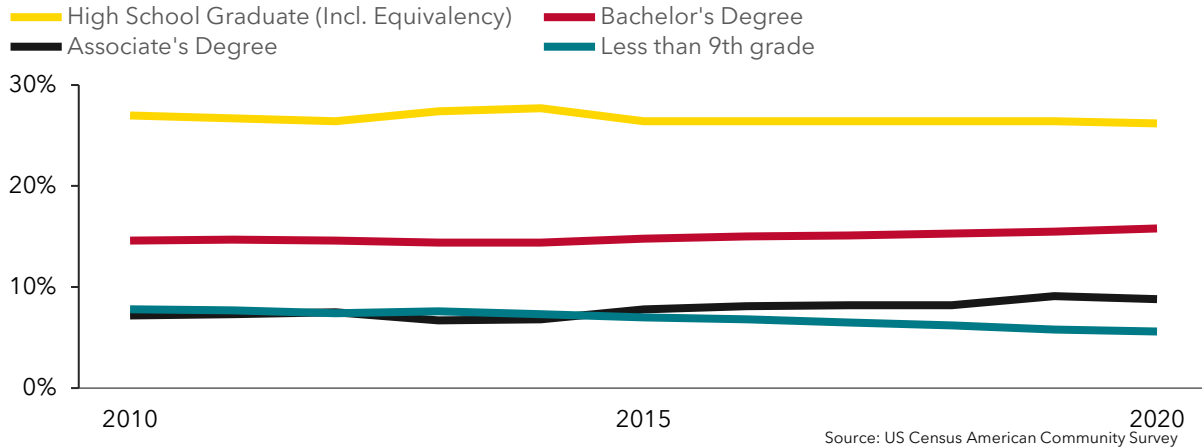
Agriculture							
NMSU	Chile Labor Incentives	1,000,000.00	1,000,000.00	-	-	2.37	Economic Impact Assistance: Other*^

NMSU	Vineyard Restoration	1,000,000.00	449,772.19	502,658.76	47,569.05	2.37	Economic Impact Assistance: Other*^
NMSU	NMSU Chile Growers Support	2,794,246.96	2,794,246.96	-	-	2.37	Economic Impact Assistance: Other*^

EDUCATIONAL ASSISTANCE

As seen above, one of the leading industry sectors to noticeably and negatively impact the pandemic was the Educational, Health Care, and Social Assistance sector. But in addition to a purely economic impact, the pandemic severely disrupted the educational experience. New Mexico's strategic application of its SLFRF targeted the support of educational institutions. New Mexico saw a slight decrease in High School Graduation Attainment in the adult population from 2019 to 2020.

New Mexico Educational Attainment, 25 Years and Older



New Mexico plans to leverage SLFRF funding to ensure public higher education facilities continue to provide high-quality education to students across the state to address the need for more college professors and the inevitable student enrollment increase due to new scholarship opportunities.¹² These investments will focus on bolstering the public health framework in the state through funding teaching positions and expanding enrollment in nursing and social worker programs to prevent further healthcare labor shortages.¹³ Further funding will also be provided to provide support for disproportionately impacted communities by funding teaching positions in Native American study programs.

NEW MEXICO LOTTERY SCHOLARSHIP

Since 1996, the Legislative Lottery Scholarship has funded post-secondary education for nearly 135 thousand students in New Mexico.¹⁴ During the pandemic, the funding provided to the Legislative Lottery Scholarship through the sale of lottery tickets dropped to the lowest level in more than a decade. Unsure of the future of the financing for the scholarship, the legislature provided funding to ensure the future of the fund.

In particular, New Mexico's Opportunity Scholarship will provide an unprecedented opportunity for New Mexicans to attend college, gain additional job training, and contribute to the state's economy. The pandemic stressed the functions of the government, and additional investments are needed to ensure the

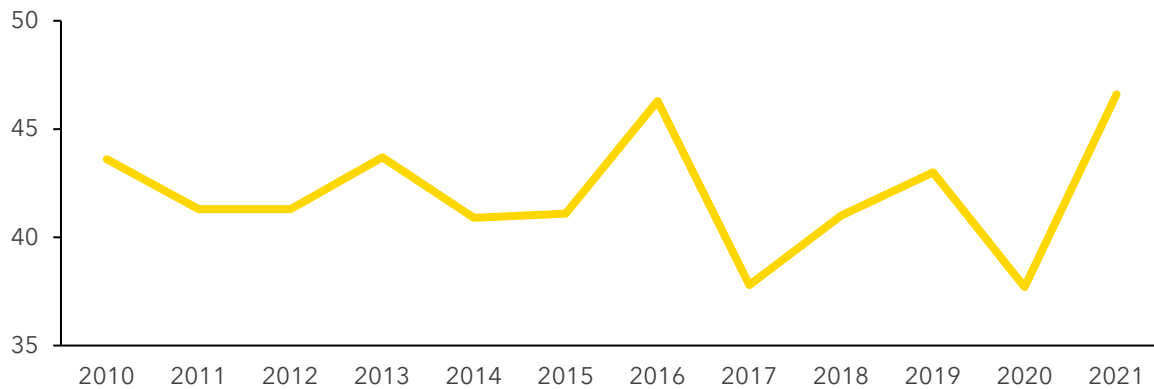
¹² N.M. LEGISLATIVE FINANCE COMMITTEE, *Performance Report Card, Higher Education Department, Third Quarter, Fiscal Year 2022 (2022)* (correlating number of employees with student enrollment).

¹³ U.S. HEALTH RES. & SERV. ADMIN., HEALTH PROFESSIONAL SHORTAGE AREA FIND TOOL (database updated March, 2022), <https://data.hrsa.gov/tools/shortage-area/hpsa-find>; Univ. of St. Augustine for Health Sci., *The 2021 American Nursing Shortage: A Data Study* (May 2021), <https://www.usa.edu/blog/nursing-shortage/>.

¹⁴ N.M. LEGISLATIVE FINANCE COMMITTEE, *Finance Facts: Lottery and Lottery Scholarship*, 1 (2022).
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state continues to function in a manner favorable to New Mexicans. Beyond the Opportunity Scholarship, New Mexico also plans to use the SLFRF award to fund state work-study programs for students who wish to start helping their state while working on their degrees.

New Mexico Transfers to the Lottery Tuition Fund, Million USD



Source: N.M. LOTTERY, *Lottery Annual Reports* (last visited July 26, 2021) <https://www.nmlottery.com/lottery-info/annual-reports>

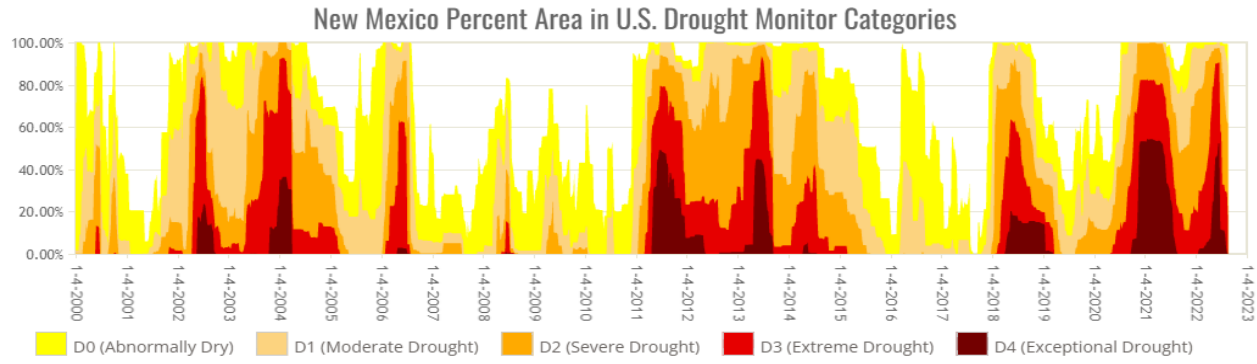
EDUCATION RELATED PROJECTS

Agency	Project	Budget	Expended	Obligated	Balance	EC	Type
DFA	Navajo Preparatory School Renovation	5,000,000.00	-	-	5,000,000.00	6.1	Provision of Government Services
HED	Work Study	20,000,000.00	1,021,091.63	-	18,978,908.37	2.1	Household Assistance: Food Programs*^
HED	Opportunity Scholarships	63,000,000.00	63,000,000.00	-	-	2.1	Household Assistance: Food Programs*^
HED	Teacher Loan Repayments	2,000,000.00	1,915,518.37	58,089.00	26,392.63	6.1	Provision of Government Services
HED	Higher Education Building Demolition	3,500,000.00	108,755.28	908,490.00	2,482,754.72	6.1	Provision of Government Services
HED	Lottery Tuition Scholarships	130,000,000.00	31,931,591.58	-	98,068,408.42	2.24	Addressing Educational Disparities: Aid to High-Poverty Districts^

HED	Building Renewal	20,000,000	-	-	20,000,000	6.1	Provision of Government Services
HED	Equipment Renewal and Replacement	1,000,000	-	-	1,000,000	6.1	Provision of Government Services
HED	STEM Scholarships	10,000,000	-	-	10,000,000	6.1	Provision of Government Services

CLIMATE RESILIENCY AND ENVIRONMENTAL REMEDIATION

Climate change presents a pressing issue for New Mexico. The state plans to invest \$53.5 million in environmental remediation. These investments are designed to identify and remedy areas in New Mexico that contribute to environmental derogation. New Mexico has identified several areas most in need of investment.



Source: US Drought Monitor

Regional dams provide energy and clean water to communities around the state. According to the Army Corp of Engineers, more than half the dams in the state are considered “high hazard potential,” meaning a dam's failure would be catastrophic for the surrounding community.¹⁵ As such, New Mexico invested in dam rehabilitation, protecting communities served by dams.

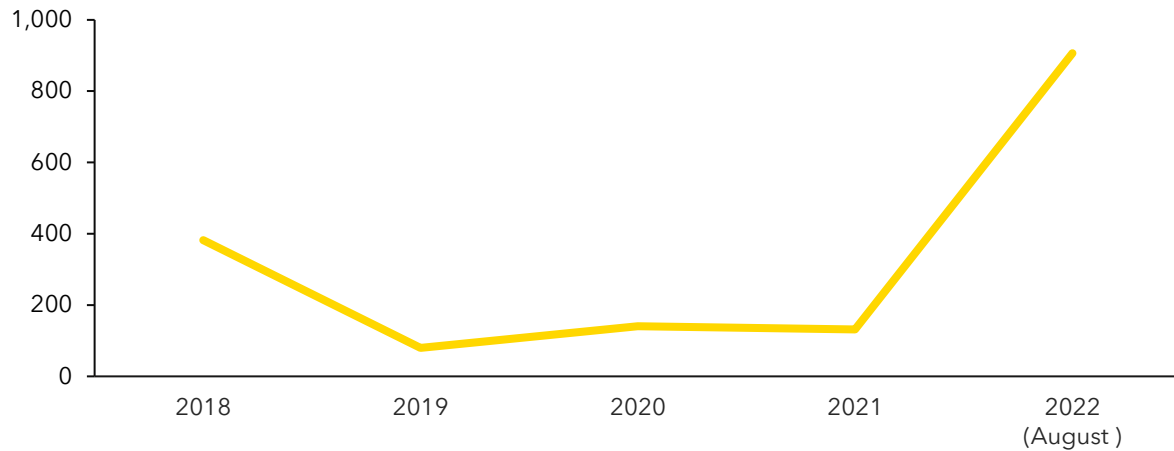
Orphan and inactive wells contribute 31.6 metric tons of methane to the atmosphere nationwide and leak oil and toxic chemicals into water sources in surrounding communities.¹⁶ With 622 inactive wells in already vulnerable rural communities, New Mexico plans to leverage SLFRF funding to curb state methane emissions and protect susceptible communities near inactive wells.¹⁷

¹⁵ U.S. ARMY CORP OF ENGINEERS, *National Inventory of Dams*, (last visited July 25, 2022) <https://nid.sec.usace.army.mil/#/> (56% of dams are classified as High Hazard Potential Dams with an EAP).

¹⁶ U.S. ENV'T PROT. AGENCY, *Inventory of U.S. Greenhouse Gas Emission and Sinks: 1990-2019, 2021 Executive Summary*, 8, 20 (2021).

¹⁷ ENV'T DEF. FUND, *Mapping Orphan Wells in New Mexico* (2021).

New Mexico Acres Burned, Thousand



Source: SOUTHWEST COORDINATION CENTER (Last Visited July 30, 2022)
https://gacc.nifc.gov/swcc/predictive/intelligence/Historical/Fire_and_Resource_Data/Historical_Fires_Acres.htm

Last May, New Mexico suffered the most significant single wildfire in the state's history. More than 300,000 acres burned, and thousands of people were displaced. More wildfires burned across the state, leading to more than 900,000 acres total burned as of August. Most of the rural communities affected by these fires are still recovering from the disasters. New Mexico has invested in wildfire prevention projects to ensure a disaster of this scale does not occur again.

With 13.5 million acres of public land and 16 native threatened and endangered species, New Mexico ranks the fourth most biodiverse state in the country.¹⁸ Not only does this biodiversity influence the outdoor recreation sector of the state's economy, but it also influences the health outcomes of residents.¹⁹ Between statewide droughts and increased infestation of invasive species, the survival of species of most significant need hinges on state investments in conservation efforts.

State parks function as a place for New Mexicans to recreate outdoors and a chance for the state to implement conservation measures. The pandemic caused state parks to shut down for a time, leading to massive losses in revenue generated from park visitors.²⁰ After opening the parks, the number of visitors increased to nearly pre-pandemic levels, and visitation is expected to continue to grow.²¹ To fund deferred maintenance, increase park capacity, and meet the goals stipulated in each park's management plan, the legislature appropriated millions of dollars to the Department of Energy, Mineral, and Natural Resources.²²

¹⁸ BUREAU OF LAND MGMT., *New Mexico Threatened and Endangered Species* (last visited July 26, 2022) <https://www.blm.gov/programs/fish-and-wildlife/threatened-and-endangered/state-te-data/new-mexico>

¹⁹ See MILLENNIUM ECOSYSTEM ASSESSMENT, *Ecosystems and Human Well-being*, 47 (2005).

²⁰ N.M. LEGISLATIVE FINANCE COMMITTEE, *Performance Report Card, Energy Minerals, and Natural Resources, Third Quarter, Fiscal Year 2022* (2022).

²¹ Id.

²² N.M. DEPT. ENERGY, MINERALS, AND NATURAL RESOURCES, STATE PARK DIVISION, *Park Management Plans* (last visited July 25, 2022), <https://www.emnrd.nm.gov/spd/park-plans/>.

Fossil fuel-burning transportation contributed more than 1.8 billion metric tons of carbon dioxide to the atmosphere in 2019.²³ To curb New Mexico’s contribution to air pollution, the state has invested in electric vehicle charging stations across the state. Moreover, renewables generate most of New Mexico’s energy.²⁴ Charging electric vehicles with renewable energy advances New Mexico’s transition to a carbon-free state.

The agriculture industry in New Mexico does not just provide economic support for the state but is also deeply connected to the culture in the state. However, the industry has been struggling due to the statewide droughts.²⁵ Moreover, droughts in New Mexico disproportionately impact tribal communities across the state.²⁶ While the state had developed a plan for drought mitigation measures, the loss of state funds substantially set back the project.²⁷ Since the development of the drought mitigation plan in 2018, the state began to experience more extreme droughts lasting a longer time.²⁸ To support agriculture in the state and tribal communities and address the increasingly dire drought conditions, New Mexico plans to leverage SLFRF funding to create sustainable water use and drought mitigation projects across the state.

ENVIRONMENTAL AND CLIMATE RELATED PROJECTS

Agency	Project	Budget	Expended	Obligated	Balance	EC	Type
New Mexico Border Authority	Columbus Port of Entry Flood Mitigation	9,500,000.00	-	-	9,500,000.00	5.6	Clean Water: Stormwater
DGF	Species Conservation	5,000,000.00	5,000,000.00	-	-	6.1	Provision of Government Services
ENMRD	Orphan Well Renovation	3,500,000.00	1,052,717.34	1,047,618.88	1,399,663.78	6.1	Provision of Government Services
ENMRD	Wildfire Suppression	5,000,000.00	1,210,246.39	2,100,478.61	1,689,275.00	6.1	Provision of Government Services
ENV	Surface Water and River Habitat	10,000,000.00	-	-	10,000,000.00	6.1	Provision of Government Services
OSE	Dam Rehabilitation	10,000,000.00	-	-	10,000,000.00	6.1	Provision of Government Services
OSE	Water System Drought relief	30,300,000.00	1,886,056.68	7,910,541.76	20,503,401.56	6.1	Provision of Government Services

²³ U.S. ENV’T PROT. AGENCY, Inventory of U.S. Greenhouse Gas Emission and Sinks: 1990-2019, 2021 Executive Summary, 7, 20 (2021).

²⁴ U.S. ENERGY INFO. ADMIN., *New Mexico State Profile and Energy Estimates* (last visited July 25, 2022) <https://www.eia.gov/state/?sid=NM#tabs-4>.

²⁵ Scott Wyland, *Drought dents growing season for New Mexico farmers*, Santa Fe New Mexican (July 3, 2021).

²⁶ Tatinana Drugova et al., Utah State University, *Impacts of Drought on Tribal Economies in New Mexico* (last visited July 26, 2022) <https://extension.usu.edu/apec/research/impacts-of-drought-on-tribal-economies-in-new-mexico>.

²⁷ See N.M. OFFICE OF THE STATE ENGINEER, *New Mexico Drought Plan: 2018* (2018).

²⁸ NAT’L INTEGRATED DROUGHT INFO. SYS., *Current U.S. Drought Monitor Conditions for New Mexico* (last updated July 19, 2022) <https://www.drought.gov/states/new-mexico>.

OTHER PROJECTS

New Mexico has also deployed its SFRF award to provide support to the courts, the integrity of the state's voting system, as well as administrative and financial support for other ongoing capital projects.

Agency	Project	Budget	Expended	Obligated	Balance	EC	Type
SOS	Elections Infrastructure	5,000,000.00	4,859,795.73	-	140,204.27	3.4	Public Sector Capacity: Effective Service Delivery
LCS	Legislative Council Service	1,000,000.00	1,000,000.00	-	-	6.1	Provision of Government Services
AOC	Pretrial Monitoring	500,000.00	322,693.56	-	177,306.44	6.1	Provision of Government Services
DFA	NM Grants Administration	435,000.00	232,138.09	-	202,861.91	7.1	Administrative Expenses
DFA	Temporary Staff for ARPA Administration	500,000.00	352,807.96		147,192.04	7.1	Administrative Expenses
DFA	Capital Projects Cost Overruns	8,000,000.00	26,282.25	-	7,973,717.75	6.1	Provision of Government Services

PROJECT INVENTORY

While New Mexico has appropriated most of its SLFRF award, most agencies that have received funding are still designing projects to address the impacts of the pandemic. The following project inventory only includes projects with SLFRF funding that have been obligated or expended as of the writing of this report.

1. State Fiscal Recovery Funds Expended Prior to Legislative Appropriation				
Amount	Purpose			
1,397,430.28	Agenda Marketing for VAX			
74,150.00	Lottery Authority			
14,311,681.25	Lottery Vax			
656,571,532.63	DWS UI Trust			
2,794,246.96	NMSU			
5,000,000.00	Return to Work			
2. State Fiscal Recovery Funds Appropriated and Transferred to State Agencies				
2a. House Bill 2 Second Special Session 2021 (2021 Laws, 2nd S.S., Ch. 4, Section 2)				
Agency/Fund	Business Unit	Z-Code	Amount	Purpose
Office of the Courts	21800	ZF3506	500,000	For pretrial services monitoring.
Teacher Loan Repayment Fund	95000	ZF3507	2,000,000	To the teacher loan repayment fund to carry out the provisions of the Teacher Loan Repayment Act.
NM EMNRD	52100	ZF3508	20,000,000	To plan, design, construct, improve, renovate, furnish and equip facilities and infrastructure at state parks statewide.
NM EMNRD	52100	ZF3509	3,500,000	For orphan and inactive well planning, identification and program implementation.
NM EDD	41900	ZF3510	7,000,000	For outdoor recreation grants.
NM ENV	66700	ZF3511	10,000,000	To plan, design and construct projects to improve surface water quality and river habitats statewide.

2a. House Bill 2 Second Special Session 2021 (2021 Laws, 2nd S.S., Ch. 4, Section 2) - Continued

NM DFA	34100	ZF3512	10,000,000	To provide housing assistance for homeless persons. For disbursement to the New Mexico mortgage finance authority for expenditure for energy-efficient affordable housing pursuant to the New Mexico Housing Trust Fund Act; provided that the funding shall not be used to match federal funds but may be used to match private or local funds.
NM DFA	34100	ZF3513	15,000,000	To plan, design, construct, equip and furnish an acute care hospital in a county with a population of less than one hundred thousand, according to the most recent federal decennial census.
NM DFA	34100	ZF3514	50,000,000	For personal services and employee benefits costs for the grants administration program.
NM DFA	34100	ZF3515	435,000	For temporary employees and contractors to assist the local government division of the department of finance and administration in advancing capital outlay projects and projects funded through the federal American Rescue Plan Act of 2021.
NM DFA	34100	ZF3516	500,000	
NM TD	41800	ZF3517	15,000,000	For tourism marketing advertising.
NM HSD	63000	ZF3518	5,000,000	To assist food banks in meeting the needs of food-insecure New Mexicans.
NM GSD	35000	ZF3519	15,000,000	For public employee health care costs and testing related to coronavirus disease 2019.
NM DoT	80500	ZF3520	10,000,000	To plan, design, construct, renovate and equip electric vehicle charging stations statewide.

2a. House Bill 2 Second Special Session 2021 (2021 Laws, 2nd S.S., Ch. 4, Section 2) - Continued

NM DoT	80500	ZF3521	10,000,000	To plan, design, construct, renovate and equip upgrades to regional airports statewide.
NM DoT	80500	ZF3522	10,000,000	For the clean up New Mexico roadway beautification program.
NM DoT	80500	ZF3523	142,500,000	For acquisition of rights of way, planning, design and construction and to match other state funds for [statewide road infrastructure].
LCS	11100	x	1,000,000	For expenditure in fiscal year 2022 and subsequent fiscal years to initiate planning and design of a legislative processing system. Any unexpended or unencumbered balance remaining at the end of a fiscal year shall not revert to the appropriation contingency fund.

Transfer (2021 Laws, 2nd S.S., Ch. 4, Section 2)

NM EDD	41900	ZF3524	3,000,000	For the outdoor equity grant program fund.
Higher Education Program Dev Enhan. Fund	95000	ZF3525	15,000,000	For expanding enrollment in and graduation from nursing programs at state institutions of higher education.

2b. House Bill 2 Regular Session 2022 (2022 Laws, Ch. 54, Sect. 10-11)

Agency/Fund	Buisness Unit	Z-Code	Amount	Purpose
NM DFA	34100	ZG1013	5,000,000	To implement conservation actions for species of greatest conservation need, including improvements to properties statewide.
NM DFA	34100	ZG1014	8,000,000	For cost overruns for state government capital outlay projects.
NM DFA	34100	ZG1015	5,000,000	To plan, design, construct, renovate and make improvements to building 32 or the residential housing unit located at Navajo preparatory school in San Juan county.
NM DFA	34100	ZG1017	5,000,000	For a green corridor in Taos, including road erosion control, water line repairs, wildfire risk management and watershed management.
NM DFA	34100	ZG1018	10,000,000	To provide housing assistance for homeless persons.
NM DFA	34100	ZG1019	10,000,000	For the New Mexico mortgage finance authority to acquire, build and rehabilitate, including weatherization, affordable energy efficient housing, financing and other housing services statewide, pursuant to the provisions of the New Mexico Housing Trust Fund Act and the Affordable Housing Act.
NM DFA	34100	ZG1024	20,000,000	To plan, design, construct, renovate and make other infrastructure improvements at the Santa Teresa airport in Dona Ana county.
NM DFA	34100	ZG1023	40,000,000	To plan, design, furnish and equip regional recreation centers and quality of life projects statewide. No more than twenty-seven million five hundred thousand dollars (\$27,500,000) of this appropriation shall be expended in a single fiscal year.

2b. House Bill 2 Regular Session 2022 (2022 Laws, Ch. 54, Sect. 10-11) - Continued

NM OSE	55000	ZG1041	30,300,000	For drought mitigation projects, including fifteen million dollars (\$15,000,000) for middle Rio Grande dynamic fallowing, eight million dollars (\$8,000,000) for bridging Gallup public water systems until the Navajo-Gallup water supply pipeline is operational and two million three hundred thousand dollars (\$2,300,000) for drought relief for the lower Pecos basin and other farming communities across the state.
NM HSD	63000	ZG1042	10,000,000	To provide assistance to low-income state residents.
NM HSD	63000	ZG1043	20,000,000	To develop providers, including startup costs, to implement behavioral health services and community child welfare services that will be eligible for medicaid or federal Title IV-E of the Social Security Act families first reimbursement. The human services department shall also work with the children, youth and families department to develop children's behavioral health and community child welfare services that are eligible for medicaid funding or federal Title IV-E of the Social Security Act families first reimbursement.
NM DWS	63100	ZG1045	5,000,000	For reemployment case management.
NM DWS	63100	ZG1046	5,000,000	For youth reemployment services and apprenticeships.
NM HED	95000	ZG1050	3,500,000	For demolition of buildings at higher education institutions.

2b. House Bill 2 Regular Session 2022 (2022 Laws, Ch. 54, Sect. 10-11) - Continued

NM HED	95000	ZG1051	30,000,000	<p>For endowed faculty teaching positions in nursing programs at New Mexico public and tribal institutions of higher education to expand enrollment and the number of graduates able to work in nursing. The higher education department must obtain certification from each higher education institution that the endowment revenue will supplement and not supplant spending at the institution's nursing program before making an endowment award.</p>
NM HED	95000	ZG1052	50,000,000	<p>For endowed faculty teaching positions in bachelor and master degree social worker programs at New Mexico public and tribal institutions of higher education to expand enrollment and the number of graduates able to work in the behavioral health, child welfare and school systems. The higher education department must obtain certification from each higher education institution that the endowment revenue will supplement and not supplant spending at the institution's social worker program before making an endowment award.</p>
NM HED	95000	ZG1053	63,000,000	<p>For the opportunity scholarship program for students attending a public post-secondary educational institution or tribal college. The scholarship shall pay tuition and fees for New Mexico residents enrolled at least half-time at a public post-secondary educational institution or tribal college. Scholarships may be awarded [for a maximum of sixty credit hours] in an amount not to exceed one hundred percent of tuition and fees.</p>
NM HED	95000	ZG1054	20,000,000	<p>For work study for students in high-demand degree fields as determined by the higher education department.</p>

[2b. House Bill 2 Regular Session 2022 \(2022 Laws, Ch. 54, Sect. 10-11\)](#)

UNM	95000	ZG1055	5,000,000	For endowed positions in Native American studies programs. The higher education department must obtain certification from each higher education institution that the endowment revenue will supplement and not supplant spending at the institution's Native American studies programs before making an endowment award.
UNM	95000	ZG1056	10,000,000	For salaries, operations, program development and a space utilization study for a school of public health through fiscal year 2024.
NMSU	95000	ZG1057	5,000,000	For salaries, operations and program development for a school of public health through fiscal year 2024.
NMSU	95000	ZG1058	2,000,000	For soil and water conservation districts[...] to continue the chile labor incentive program and one million dollars [...] to fund vineyard restoration and provide rootstock for the production of wine by New Mexico wineries.
Cumbres and Toltec Scenic Railroad Commission	49000	ZG1035	2,434,000	For deferred railroad maintenance and prior-year shortfalls due to revenue lost to coronavirus disease 2019
Transfer				
Rural Libraries Endowment Fund	50500	ZG1102	10,000,000	
Lottery Tuition Fund	95000		130,000,000	