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**LEGISLATIVE EDUCATION STUDY COMMITTEE**  
**BILL ANALYSIS**  
**55th Legislature, 1st Session, 2021**

<b>Bill Number</b>	<u>HB6/aSEC</u>	<b>Sponsor</b>	<u>Lundstrom/Egolf/Garcia, H./Johnson</u>
<b>Tracking Number</b>	<u>.218525.3</u>	<b>Committee Referrals</b>	<u>HEC/HAFC; SEC/SFC</u>
<b>Short Title</b>	<u>State Equalization Guarantee Distributions</u>		
<b>Analyst</b>	<u>Simon, Bedeaux</u>	<b>Original Date</b>	<u>2/8/21</u>
		<b>Last Updated</b>	<u>3/16/21</u>

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**BILL SUMMARY**

Synopsis of SEC Amendment

The Senate Education Committee amendment to House Bill 6 (HB6/aSEC) would eliminate the requirement in House Bill 6, as introduced, for a school district or charter school with federal Impact Aid, federal forest reserve payments, or revenue from the local half-mill property tax levy to budget an amount equivalent to 75 percent of these dollars for purposes related to the Indian Education Act, the Public School Capital Outlay Act, the Public School Capital Improvements Act, the Public School Buildings Act, and the Community Schools Act. Instead, school districts and charter schools with these revenues will report on the use of these funds and prioritize funds for the Indian Education Act, the Public School Capital Outlay Act, the Public School Capital Improvement Act, the Public School Buildings Act, and for research-based or evidence based social, emotional, or academic interventions for which at-risk program funds may be used.

The proposed amendment makes changes to the public school capital outlay state and local match calculation to begin considering the average annual unrestricted revenue used for capital expenditures in FY25, with a phase-in scheduled to complete in FY29. The proposed amendment establishes a phase-in for the new unrestricted revenues as follows:

- In FY25, 20 percent of the most recent year of unrestricted revenues available.
- In FY26, 40 percent of the average of the most recent two years of unrestricted revenues available.
- In FY27, 60 percent of the average of the most recent three years of unrestricted revenues available.
- In FY28, 80 percent of the average of the most recent four years of unrestricted revenues available.
- In FY29 and subsequent fiscal years, the rolling average of the most recent five years of unrestricted revenues available.

By July 1, 2024, the Public School Capital Outlay Council (PSCOC) shall adopt regulations determining which types of revenues shall be considered “unrestricted revenues” for the purposes of calculating the state and local match calculation. The regulations must be developed in

consultation with school districts, the Public Education Department (PED), the Public School Capital Outlay Oversight Task Force (PSCOOTF), the Legislative Finance Committee (LFC), and LESC, and may not consider revenues from the Public School Capital Improvements Act or the Public School Buildings Act or any expenditures made for teacher housing.

The proposed amendment also explicitly allows bonded revenue from educational technology notes, general obligation (GO) bonds, the Public School Capital Improvements Act, and the Public School Buildings Act to be used to construct and improve teacher housing or provide education technology in school district-owned teacher housing.

The proposed amendment also amends the calculation of the state equalization guarantee distribution for school districts and charter schools with fewer than 200 students. The amendment specifies enrollment growth program units in the current year are not included in the calculation of save harmless program units.

### Synopsis of Original Bill

House Bill 6 (HB6) would eliminate the credit within the public school funding formula for federal Impact Aid, federal forest reserve payments, and the local half-mill property tax levy and require school districts and charter schools receiving revenue from these sources to budget revenue from the state equalization guarantee (SEG) distribution equivalent to 75 percent of these dollars for purposes related to the Indian Education Act, the Public School Capital Outlay Act, the Public School Capital Improvements Act, the Public School Buildings Act, and the Community Schools Act. HB6 would also amend the state's online financial reporting system to determine how local authorities budget the funds set aside for these purposes.

### **FISCAL IMPACT**

HB6/aSEC makes changes to the public school funding formula that could have a disequalizing effect on school district and charter school operational funding. New Mexico's public school funding formula is designed to equitably distribute state funding to school districts and charter schools to minimize disparities in revenue available for operations. To maintain an equalized operational funding, the public school funding formula considers additional unrestricted revenue received by school districts and charter schools and reduces state revenue to these school districts and charter schools. The Public School Finance Act directs the Public Education Department (PED) to take credit for 75 percent of federal Impact Aid, federal forest reserve payments, and the local half-mill levy when calculating a school district's or state-chartered charter school's state equalization guarantee distribution (SEG). HB6/aSEC would eliminate these credits from the calculation and direct additional state revenue to those school districts and charter schools with outside revenue sources. **Attachment 1: Operational and Average Capital Outlay Revenue per Student** shows average per student revenue by school district.

In FY20, school districts and charter schools in New Mexico received \$109.7 million in these funds and the state took an \$82.3 million credit for this revenue. Of this, \$80 million of the revenue was for federal Impact Aid, resulting in a \$60 million credit.

Reducing these credits without an appropriation to the SEG would reduce the pool of money available for program cost, the amount of money the state assumes public schools need to operate, and reduce the amount distributed through the formula to some school districts and charter schools; the House Appropriation and Finance Committee substitute for House Bills 2 and 3 (HB2/HAFCS) includes funds for the elimination of funding formula credits. During the June 2020 special session,

the Legislature appropriated \$31 million to partially backfill an assumed \$67 million reduction to program cost due to an April 2020 determination from the U.S. Department of Education that the state could not take credit for Impact Aid in FY20 because the difference in per student funding was more than what was allowed by federal law. PED estimates the additional cost to eliminate the credit for federal Impact Aid at \$35 million, which would backfill what remains of the reduction. In addition to the \$31 million appropriated for FY21, HB2/HAFCS includes \$35 million for the full elimination of the Impact Aid credit and \$16.7 million to eliminate the credits for federal forest reserve payments and the local half mill property tax levy, for a total of \$82.7 million. This appropriation is contingent on the passage of HB6/aSEC or similar legislation removing local and federal revenue credits and allocating an equal amount of SEG for select purposes.

With additional appropriations to the SEG to offset the loss of the credits, HB6/aSEC would result in an \$82.7 million increase in state revenue for 89 school districts and five state-chartered charter schools, representing a 2.7 percent increase when compared with FY20 total statewide program cost. The budget impact to school districts and charter schools would vary by entity: 11 school districts and one state-chartered charter school would see an increase in state funding of more than 10 percent, providing these entities with additional funding to improve programs for at-risk students or for capital outlay expenses. Charter schools without this revenue would not see additional funds. See **Attachment 2: Funding Formula Revenue With and Without Consideration of Impact Aid, Forest Reserve Payments, and the Half Mill Levy, Using FY20 Data.**

**Capital Outlay.** By amending the capital outlay state and local match calculation to consider unrestricted funds used for capital expenses, HB6/aSEC may reduce the state's responsibility to fund projects in school districts that opt to spend noncapital funds on capital projects, creating long term cost savings in the public school capital outlay fund. Staff anticipate school districts receiving a large amount of new funding from the elimination of SEG credits will use a significant amount of funding on capital outlay expenses, including the litigant school districts in the *Zuni* capital outlay lawsuit, which have historically had high capital needs. Considering unrestricted revenues in the capital outlay state and local match calculation ensures the calculation equitably accounts for school districts' capacity to use local wealth on capital projects.

The amount of unrestricted revenue used for capital expenditures will depend largely on two factors: first, the bill requires PSCOC to adopt regulations to better qualify which types of revenue should be included; and second, school districts will differ in their local decisions to use unrestricted funds for capital expenses. As the revenues are phased in between FY25 and FY29, school districts that opt to use a substantial amount of unrestricted revenue on capital expenditures may see reductions to their state match percentage and corresponding increases to the local match, increasing school districts' responsibility to fund capital projects if they approach PSCOC for an award.

**Save Harmless Program Units.** HB6/aSEC would amend the calculation of save harmless program units to provide that a calculation of save harmless program units excludes enrollment growth program units. Save harmless program units are the result of language included in Section 22-8-25 NMSA 1978 that provides a school district or charter school with 200 or fewer students is entitled to program units based on the greater of current year enrollment on the first reporting date or the average enrollment on the prior year second and third reporting date.

According to PED staff, the department has traditionally excluded enrollment growth program units when calculating save harmless program units, but recently some charter schools expressed concern excluding these program units did not align with the plain text of the statute. As a result, PED adopted an administrative rule specifying that from January 12, 2021 the calculation of save

harmless program units would include enrollment growth program units and changes in small school adjustment program units. This rule change had the effect of increasing the number of save harmless program units. PED staff cited the additional save harmless program units in FY21 as one of several factor in the relatively small unit value increase passed along to school districts and charter schools in January 2021. The language in HB6/aSEC would return PED to the previous practice of excluding enrollment growth program units from the calculation of save harmless program units.

In 1986, the Legislature amended the Public School Finance Act to provide that a school district with 200 or fewer students would have the number of funding formula program units calculated based on the number of students enrolled in the current year or the prior year, whichever was greater. At the time, school districts were generally funded on current year enrollment. This provision had the effect of boosting funding for small school districts with declining enrollment, reflected by the name “save harmless.” A small school district with an enrollment decline was “saved” from the financial effects of that enrollment decline and held “harmless” in the current school year. In 1999, the state switched from a current year funding system to a prior-year funding system, essentially transforming the “save harmless” program from one that protects shrinking school districts from funding declines to a program that assists growing school districts. In that way, the program functions similarly to enrollment growth program units, enacted in 1990 to provide additional funding for growing school districts. In 2006, the statute was amended to make charter schools eligible for enrollment growth.

## SUBSTANTIVE ISSUES

Recently, the Legislature has considered several bills that proposed to eliminate the credit for federal Impact Aid payments from the SEG calculation. The federal Impact Aid program provides grants to school districts and state-chartered charter schools impacted by federal activity, based on the number of students enrolled in a school district or charter school with a connection to federal activity. Children living on Indian lands; children who live on federal property, including military bases and low-rent housing; children with parents who work on federal property; and children of military personnel are all considered “federally connected children.”

***State Equalization Guarantee Distribution.*** Prior to the adoption of the funding formula in 1974, operational revenue to school districts was highly disequalized, and school districts with high levels of property wealth had more funding available for their schools. With the adoption of the funding formula in 1974, New Mexico agreed to equalize operational revenue across school districts, including both federal revenues and local property taxes, although property taxes were assessed at a much higher rate before 1981. The funding formula currently assesses the unique circumstances and individualized needs of school districts and charter schools to determine program cost, an amount of revenue which each school district and charter school is guaranteed to receive. A school district or charter school will receive its full program cost through some combination of the SEG distribution, 75 percent of operational Impact Aid, 75 percent of federal forest reserve payments, and 75 percent of the local half mill levy.

The federal Impact Aid law allows a state with a program designed to equalized education funding to consider Impact Aid payments and reduce state aid payments when allocating state funds to school districts. Since the 1970s, New Mexico has been certified by the U.S. Department of Education (USDE) as an equalized state, but in April 2020, USDE found the state was ineligible to consider federal Impact Aid funding in FY20 because the state failed to meet the disparity standard set in federal law. Following the withdrawal of PED’s appeal of this decision, an administrative law judge ordered the state to repay credited revenue from FY20. For FY21, USDE

has certified New Mexico as an equalized state, allowing the state to take credit for federal Impact Aid payments. Four school districts requested a hearing from USDE challenging the ability of the state to take credit, but USDE found the preliminary data submitted by the state met the requirements of federal law. A school district or state-chartered charter school could appeal this determination and final data submitted by the state must confirm USDE’s analysis of preliminary data.

***Funding for Capital Projects.*** Due to an inability to raise sufficient local funding, the Gallup-McKinley County, Grants, and Zuni school boards reopened the *Zuni* lawsuit in 2016, arguing the capital outlay system remains inequitable and continues to be based heavily on local property wealth. The plaintiff school districts, now including only Gallup and Zuni, have argued property-wealthy school districts are able to use revenues from industrial revenue bonds, payments in lieu of taxes, and other sources to build spaces above the statewide adequacy standards, creating nonuniform facilities statewide. The plaintiff school districts offered elimination of the Impact Aid credit as a solution to their local capital revenue issues and have explained they would likely spend the uncredited Impact Aid revenue on capital needs.

Changes to the public school capital outlay “phase two state and local match calculation” included in HB6 will help maintain the equity of New Mexico’s public school capital outlay funding. The phase two formula was designed to equitably distribute state funding for capital projects based on the amount of revenue each school district is able to raise. The calculation estimates the amount of local revenue school districts receive from mill levies on residential and nonresidential properties annually, then calculates whether that amount is sufficient to replace facilities on a 45-year schedule. School districts with lower amounts of property wealth receive larger contributions from the state toward construction projects. In addition to creating an influx of unrestricted revenue, HB6/aSEC would amend the phase two calculation to begin considering the amount of these revenues spent on capital outlay annually, operating under the assumption that any revenue source used for capital should count toward local wealth.

In December 2020, the 11<sup>th</sup> Judicial District court issued a ruling in the *Zuni* lawsuit, finding the Public School Capital Outlay Act and the Public School Capital Improvements Act have exacerbated “gross disparities” between property-wealthy and property-poor school districts. The judge’s ruling does not appear to consider the phase two state and local match calculation and did not cite specific evidence of disparities, leaving policymakers without a clear understanding of why the court found the systems unconstitutional. The office of the Attorney General obtained a stay of the judgment for the meantime to allow PSCOC to continue making awards and payments, but in the upcoming legislative interim, the state will need to evaluate in earnest its system of capital funding for public schools and consider changes to establish greater equity.

***Reporting Requirements and Budget Guidelines.*** HB6/aSEC would require school districts and charter schools to report to PED on the use of funds no longer subject to a funding formula credit. Additionally, school districts and charter schools would need to prioritize these funds to implement the Indian Education Act, fund capital projects that meet the requirements of the Public School Capital Outlay Act, the Public School Capital Improvements Act, the Public School Buildings Act, or to provide research-based or evidence-based social, emotional, or academic interventions that could be provided with funds allocated through the public school funding formula’s at-risk component.

Eliminating funding formula credits would give school districts an additional revenue source to satisfy the requirements of the *Martinez-Yazzie* education sufficiency lawsuit and the *Zuni* capital outlay lawsuit. Court findings from these lawsuit found specific deficiencies in implementation of

the Indian Education Act, school facilities in school districts receiving Impact Aid, and services for at-risk students.

School districts would be required to include information in their annual educational plan on the intended uses of the funds and how the programs and services funded are designed to improve outcomes for students. Following the close of the fiscal year, school districts and charter schools would be required to report on the actual use of these funds and evaluate how the funded programs and services improved student results.

Each school district or charter school that receives Impact Aid for students residing on tribal land would be required to report on their consultations with tribal authorities. These school districts are already required under federal law to consult with tribal authorities. HB6 also requires PED to report to the Legislature on how school districts and charter schools are using these funds and to identify best practices on how school districts and charter schools are using these funds to improve student results.

***Public School Utility Conservation Fund.*** HB6/aSEC makes a technical correction to Section 6-23-7 NMSA 1978, deleting a reference to Paragraph 7 of Subsection D of Section 22-8-25 NMSA 1978 to maintain a correct statutory reference given changes in Section 22-8-25 NMSA 1978. The law would still require the secretary of public education to determine deductions pursuant to Section 22-8-25 but does not refer to a specific paragraph to avoid the need for an additional technical amendment if Section 22-8-25 NMSA 1978 is amended in the future. HB6 also makes technical corrections to update references to the state department of education and the superintendent of public instruction.

HB6/aSEC would also amend section 6-23-7 NMSA 1978 to add LESC to the agencies informed prior to each regular legislative session of the list of school districts proposing to enter into a guaranteed utility savings contract.

## **ADMINISTRATIVE IMPLICATIONS**

HB6/aSEC requires PED to change calculations of the SEG, which would make the total amount of revenue available for distribution to school districts and charter schools more predictable, particularly during the budgeting process. Because of the uncertainty in Impact Aid payments, PED typically makes conservative estimates of Impact Aid revenue; reducing this uncertainty could lead PED to set a higher preliminary unit value before the start of the fiscal year and reduce the need to increase the unit value in January, half way through the fiscal year. However, there are alternatives that would allow PED to set a higher preliminary unit value while maintaining an equalized funding formula.

HB6/aSEC requires PED to certify to the Public School Capital Outlay Council the annual amount of unrestricted revenue used to make capital outlay expenditures and the annual amount of inter-fund transfers from an unrestricted fund to a fund restricted for capital outlay. The Public School Facilities Authority would be required to recalculate the annual state and local match amounts for school districts using this new certified amount.

## **RELATED BILLS**

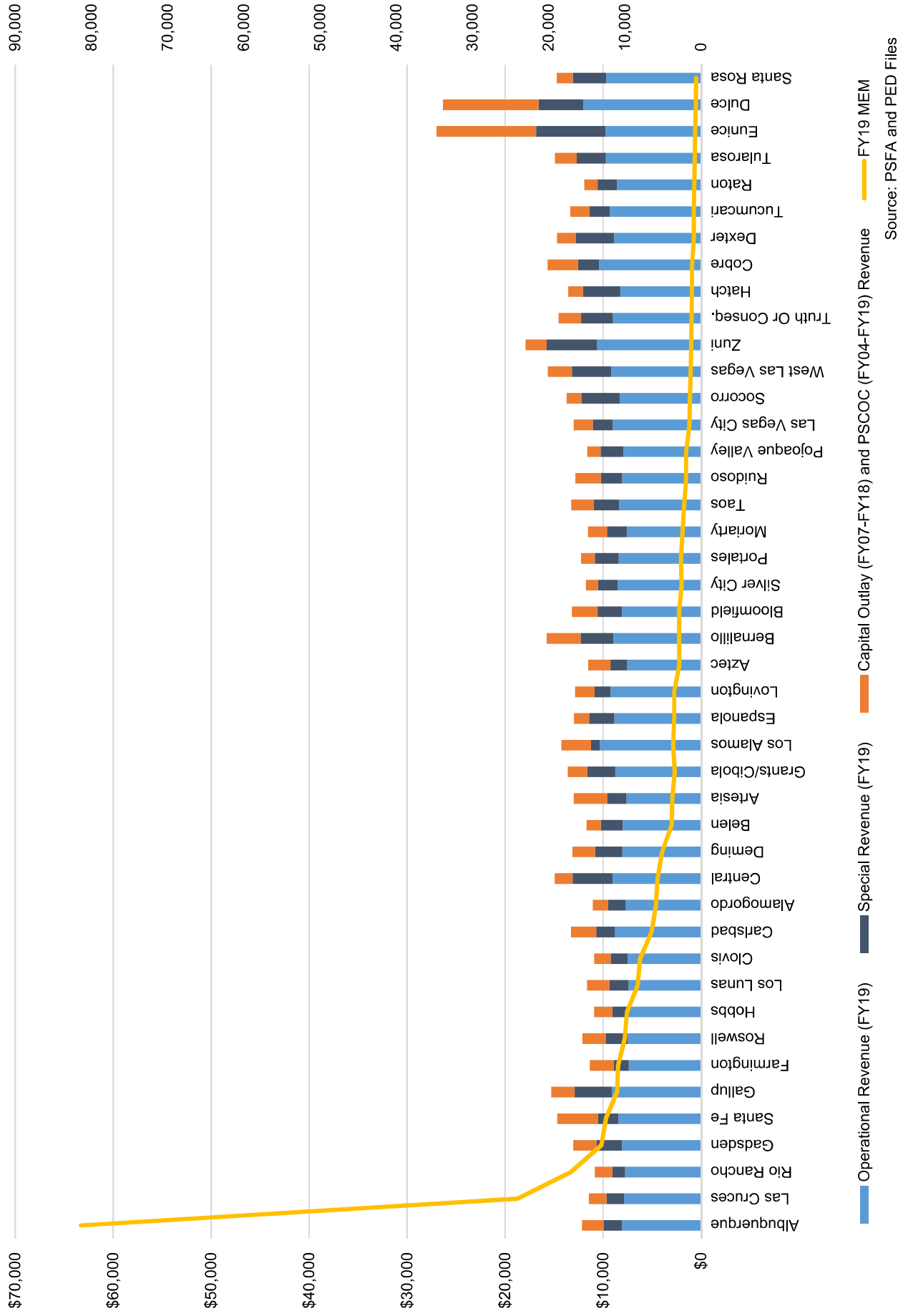
HB6 relates to Senate Bill 41/aSEC/aSFC, Senate Bill 225, and Senate Bill 249.

**SOURCES OF INFORMATION**

- LESC Files
- Public School Facilities Authority

**TB/JS/kh/mb**

Operational and Average Capital Outlay Revenue per Student (MEM)

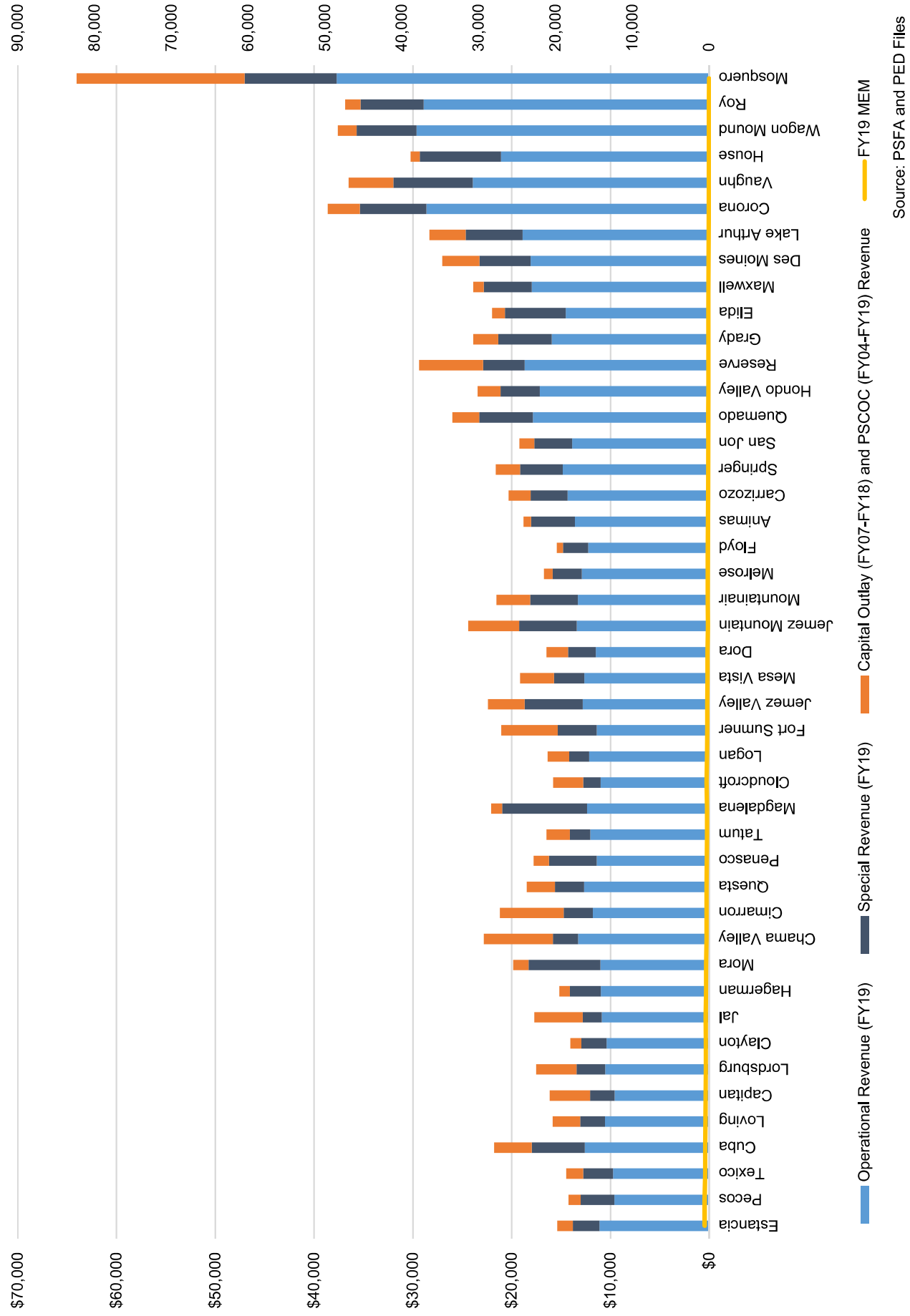


Source: PSFA and PED Files

Source: LFC



Operational and Average Capital Outlay Revenue per Student (MEM)



Source: LFC

Funding Formula Revenue With and Without Consideration of Impact Aid, Forest Reserve Payments, and the Half Mill Levy, Using FY20 Data

	School District or Charter School	General Fund	Impact Aid	Forest Reserve	Half Mill Levy	Total Revenue	General Fund	Impact Aid	Forest Reserve	Half Mill Levy	Total Revenue	Additional SEG Revenue from HB6*	Percent of Increase
1	ALAMOGORDO	\$45,883,078	\$696,890	\$221,591	\$253,316	\$47,054,875	\$46,761,926	\$696,890	\$221,591	\$253,316	\$47,933,723	\$878,848	1.9%
2	ALBUQUERQUE	\$718,022,132	\$81,501	\$26,179	\$5,508,134	\$723,637,946	\$722,233,992	\$81,501	\$26,179	\$5,508,134	\$727,849,806	\$4,211,860	0.6%
3	ACE LEADERSHIP	\$3,093,315	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$3,093,315	\$3,093,315	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$3,093,315	\$0	0.0%
4	ALBUQUERQUE CHARTER ACADEMY	\$3,375,475	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$3,375,475	\$3,375,475	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$3,375,475	\$0	0.0%
5	ALB TALENT DEV SECONDARY	\$1,848,842	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$1,848,842	\$1,848,842	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$1,848,842	\$0	0.0%
6	ALICE KING COMMUNITY SCHOOL	\$3,973,660	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$3,973,660	\$3,973,660	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$3,973,660	\$0	0.0%
7	CHRISTINE DUNCAN COMMUNITY	\$3,799,685	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$3,799,685	\$3,799,685	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$3,799,685	\$0	0.0%
8	CJEN AGUAS INTERNATIONAL	\$3,781,915	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$3,781,915	\$3,781,915	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$3,781,915	\$0	0.0%
9	CORAL COMMUNITY	\$1,950,925	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$1,950,925	\$1,950,925	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$1,950,925	\$0	0.0%
10	CORRALES INTERNATIONAL	\$2,950,354	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$2,950,354	\$2,950,354	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$2,950,354	\$0	0.0%
11	COTTONWOOD CLASSICAL ST. CHARTER	\$5,654,823	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$5,654,823	\$5,654,823	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$5,654,823	\$0	0.0%
12	DIGITAL ARTS & TECH ACADEMY	\$2,716,587	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$2,716,587	\$2,716,587	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$2,716,587	\$0	0.0%
13	EAST MOUNTAIN	\$3,314,592	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$3,314,592	\$3,314,592	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$3,314,592	\$0	0.0%
14	EL CAMINO REAL	\$3,364,563	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$3,364,563	\$3,364,563	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$3,364,563	\$0	0.0%
15	GILBERT L. SENA STATE CHARTER	\$2,053,602	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$2,053,602	\$2,053,602	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$2,053,602	\$0	0.0%
16	GORDON BERNELL	\$3,343,480	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$3,343,480	\$3,343,480	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$3,343,480	\$0	0.0%
17	HEALTH LEADERSHIP CHARTER	\$2,723,159	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$2,723,159	\$2,723,159	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$2,723,159	\$0	0.0%
18	INT'L SCHOOL MESA DEL SOL ST. CHARTER	\$3,065,972	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$3,065,972	\$3,065,972	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$3,065,972	\$0	0.0%
19	LA ACADEMIA DE ESPERANZA	\$4,102,003	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$4,102,003	\$4,102,003	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$4,102,003	\$0	0.0%
20	LOS PUENTES	\$2,120,174	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$2,120,174	\$2,120,174	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$2,120,174	\$0	0.0%
21	MARK ARMILLO (NUESTROS VALORES)	\$2,155,542	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$2,155,542	\$2,155,542	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$2,155,542	\$0	0.0%
22	MONTESSORI OF THE RIO GRANDE	\$1,793,275	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$1,793,275	\$1,793,275	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$1,793,275	\$0	0.0%
23	MOUNTAIN MAHOAGNY	\$1,936,377	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$1,936,377	\$1,936,377	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$1,936,377	\$0	0.0%
24	NATIVE AMERICAN COMM ACAD.	\$4,111,479	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$4,111,479	\$4,111,479	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$4,111,479	\$0	0.0%
25	NEW AMERICA CHARTER SCHOOL ST. CH.	\$2,597,954	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$2,597,954	\$2,597,954	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$2,597,954	\$0	0.0%
26	NEW MEXICO INTERNATIONAL	\$2,794,770	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$2,794,770	\$2,794,770	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$2,794,770	\$0	0.0%
27	PAPA	\$3,519,816	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$3,519,816	\$3,519,816	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$3,519,816	\$0	0.0%
28	ROBERT F. KENNEDY	\$3,745,166	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$3,745,166	\$3,745,166	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$3,745,166	\$0	0.0%
29	SIEMBRA LEADERSHIP HIGH SCHOOL	\$1,644,773	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$1,644,773	\$1,644,773	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$1,644,773	\$0	0.0%
30	SOUTH VALLEY	\$6,019,502	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$6,019,502	\$6,019,502	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$6,019,502	\$0	0.0%
31	TECHNOLOGY LEADERSHIP	\$2,449,600	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$2,449,600	\$2,449,600	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$2,449,600	\$0	0.0%
32	TWENTY FIRST CENT.	\$2,789,261	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$2,789,261	\$2,789,261	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$2,789,261	\$0	0.0%
33	WILLIAM W & JOSEPHINE DORN CHARTER	\$752,411	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$752,411	\$752,411	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$752,411	\$0	0.0%
34	ANIMAS	\$2,363,601	\$0	\$7,809	\$17,781	\$2,382,793	\$2,382,793	\$0	\$7,809	\$17,781	\$2,408,383	\$19,192	0.8%
35	ARTESIA	\$31,769,051	\$0	\$11,190	\$838,095	\$32,618,336	\$32,406,014	\$0	\$11,190	\$838,095	\$33,255,299	\$636,963	2.0%
36	AZTEC	\$22,627,020	\$0	\$0	\$229,382	\$22,856,402	\$22,799,056	\$0	\$0	\$229,382	\$23,028,438	\$172,036	0.8%
37	MOSAIC ACADEMY CHARTER	\$1,536,141	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$1,536,141	\$1,536,141	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$1,536,141	\$0	0.0%
38	BELEN	\$34,502,047	\$0	\$3,032	\$234,795	\$34,739,834	\$34,680,387	\$0	\$3,032	\$234,795	\$34,918,174	\$178,340	0.5%
39	BERNALILLO	\$25,407,372	\$4,535,563	\$19,360	\$176,368	\$30,138,663	\$28,955,840	\$4,535,563	\$19,360	\$176,368	\$33,687,131	\$3,548,468	11.8%
40	BLOOMFIELD	\$22,943,555	\$564,595	\$0	\$349,427	\$23,857,577	\$23,629,071	\$564,595	\$0	\$349,427	\$24,543,093	\$685,516	2.9%
41	CARTAN	\$5,206,955	\$0	\$24,147	\$121,000	\$5,352,102	\$5,315,815	\$0	\$24,147	\$121,000	\$5,460,962	\$108,860	2.0%
42	CARLSBAD	\$60,508,843	\$0	\$20,557	\$2,304,808	\$62,834,208	\$62,252,867	\$0	\$20,557	\$2,304,808	\$64,578,232	\$1,744,024	2.8%
43	JEFFERSON MONT. ACAD.	\$2,274,258	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$2,274,258	\$2,274,258	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$2,274,258	\$0	0.0%
44	PECOS CONNECTIONS	\$10,411,241	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$10,411,241	\$10,411,241	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$10,411,241	\$0	0.0%
45	CARRIZO	\$2,422,307	\$0	\$6,271	\$30,537	\$2,459,115	\$2,449,913	\$0	\$6,271	\$30,537	\$2,486,721	\$27,606	1.1%
46	CENTRAL CONGS.	\$35,044,142	\$21,887,302	\$0	\$459,572	\$57,391,016	\$51,804,297	\$21,887,302	\$0	\$459,572	\$74,151,171	\$16,760,155	29.2%
47	DREAM DINE'	\$202,146	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$202,146	\$202,146	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$202,146	\$0	0.0%
48	CHAMA VALLEY	\$5,178,071	\$0	\$65,155	\$54,410	\$5,297,636	\$5,267,744	\$0	\$65,155	\$54,410	\$5,387,309	\$89,673	1.7%

Funding Formula Revenue With and Without Consideration of Impact Aid, Forest Reserve Payments, and the Half Mill Levy, Using FY20 Data

School District or Charter School	General Fund	Impact Aid	Forest Reserve	Half Mill Levy	Total Revenue	General Fund	Impact Aid	Forest Reserve	Half Mill Levy	Total Revenue	Additional SEG Revenue from HB6*	Percent of Increase
49 CIMARRON	\$4,371,155	\$0	\$7,320	\$186,151	\$4,564,626	\$4,516,258	\$0	\$7,320	\$186,151	\$4,709,729	\$145,103	3.2%
50 MORENO VALLEY HIGH	\$909,017	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$909,017	\$909,017	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$909,017	\$0	0.0%
51 CLAYTON	\$5,385,328	\$0	\$0	\$83,007	\$5,468,335	\$5,468,335	\$0	\$0	\$83,007	\$5,550,590	\$62,255	1.1%
52 CLOUDCROFT	\$4,885,175	\$0	\$16,186	\$54,954	\$4,956,315	\$4,938,530	\$0	\$16,186	\$54,954	\$5,009,670	\$53,355	1.1%
53 CLOVIS	\$65,930,386	\$294,254	\$0	\$382,929	\$66,607,569	\$66,438,273	\$294,254	\$0	\$382,929	\$67,115,456	\$507,887	0.8%
54 COBRE CONS.	\$13,640,057	\$0	\$92,564	\$96,815	\$13,829,436	\$13,782,091	\$0	\$92,564	\$96,815	\$13,971,470	\$142,034	1.0%
55 CORONA	\$1,538,663	\$0	\$2,797	\$31,634	\$1,573,094	\$1,573,094	\$0	\$2,797	\$31,634	\$1,598,917	\$25,823	1.6%
56 CUBA	\$6,470,359	\$1,368,585	\$3,465	\$74,228	\$7,916,637	\$7,555,068	\$1,368,585	\$3,465	\$74,228	\$9,001,346	\$1,084,709	13.7%
57 DEMING	\$50,478,465	\$0	\$0	\$345,681	\$50,824,146	\$50,737,726	\$0	\$0	\$345,681	\$51,083,407	\$259,261	0.5%
58 DEMING CESAR CHAVEZ	\$1,750,874	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$1,750,874	\$1,750,874	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$1,750,874	\$0	0.0%
59 DES MOINES	\$1,719,266	\$0	\$0	\$17,163	\$1,736,429	\$1,732,138	\$0	\$0	\$17,163	\$1,749,301	\$12,872	0.7%
60 DEXTER	\$8,802,399	\$0	\$1,262	\$30,670	\$8,834,331	\$8,826,348	\$0	\$1,262	\$30,670	\$8,858,280	\$23,949	0.3%
61 DORA	\$2,924,449	\$0	\$0	\$17,585	\$2,942,034	\$2,937,638	\$0	\$0	\$17,585	\$2,955,223	\$13,189	0.4%
62 DULCE	\$4,624,105	\$3,392,437	\$92,543	\$120,454	\$8,229,539	\$7,328,181	\$3,392,437	\$92,543	\$120,454	\$10,933,615	\$2,704,076	32.9%
63 ELIDA	\$2,361,722	\$0	\$0	\$12,453	\$2,374,175	\$2,371,062	\$0	\$0	\$12,453	\$2,383,515	\$9,340	0.4%
64 ESPAÑOLA	\$1,536,450	\$3,377	\$520,921	\$127,381	\$3,218,129	\$3,202,509	\$3,377	\$520,921	\$127,381	\$3,267,688	\$488,759	1.5%
65 ESTANCIA	\$7,306,790	\$0	\$18,580	\$55,160	\$7,380,530	\$7,362,095	\$0	\$18,580	\$55,160	\$7,435,835	\$55,305	0.7%
66 EUNICE	\$7,611,271	\$0	\$0	\$677,092	\$8,288,363	\$8,119,090	\$0	\$0	\$677,092	\$8,796,182	\$507,819	6.1%
67 FARMINGTON	\$89,710,293	\$120,531	\$0	\$603,839	\$90,434,663	\$90,253,571	\$120,531	\$0	\$603,839	\$90,977,941	\$543,278	0.6%
68 FLOYD	\$2,902,651	\$0	\$0	\$7,021	\$2,909,672	\$2,907,917	\$0	\$0	\$7,021	\$2,914,938	\$5,266	0.2%
69 FT. SUMNER	\$3,514,488	\$0	\$0	\$35,086	\$3,549,574	\$3,540,802	\$0	\$0	\$35,086	\$3,575,888	\$26,314	0.7%
70 GADSDEN	\$127,727,290	\$0	\$0	\$412,458	\$128,139,748	\$128,036,633	\$0	\$0	\$412,458	\$128,449,091	\$309,343	0.2%
71 GALLUP	\$83,626,806	\$32,290,702	\$130,243	\$354,583	\$116,402,334	\$108,208,453	\$32,290,702	\$130,243	\$354,583	\$140,983,981	\$24,581,647	21.1%
72 GRADY	\$2,264,725	\$0	\$0	\$5,697	\$2,270,422	\$2,268,997	\$0	\$0	\$5,697	\$2,274,694	\$4,272	0.2%
73 GRANTS	\$29,698,744	\$2,563,649	\$222,764	\$151,859	\$32,637,016	\$31,902,448	\$2,563,649	\$222,764	\$151,859	\$34,840,720	\$2,203,704	6.8%
74 HAGERMAN	\$5,297,777	\$0	\$583	\$13,620	\$5,311,980	\$5,308,429	\$0	\$583	\$13,620	\$5,322,632	\$10,652	0.2%
75 HATCH	\$11,589,105	\$0	\$0	\$32,191	\$11,621,296	\$11,613,248	\$0	\$0	\$32,191	\$11,645,439	\$24,143	0.2%
76 HOBBS	\$86,395,558	\$0	\$0	\$799,456	\$87,195,014	\$86,995,150	\$0	\$0	\$799,456	\$87,794,606	\$599,592	0.7%
77 HONDO	\$2,455,783	\$0	\$6,853	\$17,320	\$2,479,956	\$2,473,913	\$0	\$6,853	\$17,320	\$2,498,086	\$18,130	0.7%
78 HOUSE	\$1,569,937	\$0	\$0	\$6,797	\$1,576,734	\$1,575,035	\$0	\$0	\$6,797	\$1,581,832	\$5,098	0.3%
79 JAL	\$3,541,390	\$0	\$0	\$1,999,228	\$5,540,618	\$5,040,811	\$0	\$0	\$1,999,228	\$7,040,039	\$1,499,421	27.1%
80 JEMEZ MOUNTAIN	\$2,860,109	\$126,086	\$32,418	\$88,619	\$3,107,232	\$3,045,451	\$126,086	\$32,418	\$88,619	\$3,292,574	\$185,342	6.0%
81 LINDRITH AREA HERITAGE	\$223,380	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$223,380	\$223,380	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$223,380	\$0	0.0%
82 JEMEZ VALLEY	\$2,379,996	\$1,346,497	\$1,644	\$35,128	\$3,763,265	\$3,417,448	\$1,346,497	\$1,644	\$35,128	\$4,800,717	\$1,037,452	27.8%
83 SAN DIEGO RIVERSIDE CHAPTER	\$1,068,693	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$1,068,693	\$1,068,693	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$1,068,693	\$0	0.0%
84 LAKE ARTHUR	\$1,895,251	\$0	\$1,335	\$28,780	\$1,924,166	\$1,916,938	\$0	\$1,335	\$28,780	\$1,945,853	\$21,687	1.1%
85 LAS CRUCES	\$214,398,174	\$0	\$0	\$1,461,037	\$215,859,211	\$215,493,952	\$0	\$0	\$1,461,037	\$216,954,989	\$1,095,778	0.5%
86 LAS VEGAS CITY	\$14,502,407	\$0	\$78,038	\$79,576	\$14,660,019	\$14,620,616	\$0	\$78,038	\$79,576	\$14,778,228	\$118,209	0.8%
87 LOGAN	\$3,647,238	\$0	\$22,624	\$34,948	\$3,682,186	\$3,673,449	\$0	\$22,624	\$34,948	\$3,708,397	\$26,211	0.7%
88 LORDSBURG	\$5,352,583	\$4,417	\$0	\$68,864	\$5,444,071	\$5,421,198	\$0	\$68,864	\$68,864	\$5,512,686	\$68,615	1.3%
89 LOS ALAMOS	\$31,067,326	\$436,664	\$4,417	\$230,387	\$31,738,794	\$31,570,928	\$436,664	\$4,417	\$230,387	\$32,242,396	\$503,602	1.6%
90 LOS LUNAS	\$72,706,666	\$222,859	\$6,592	\$261,611	\$73,197,728	\$73,074,963	\$222,859	\$6,592	\$261,611	\$73,586,025	\$388,297	0.5%
91 LOWING	\$6,205,232	\$0	\$1,685	\$301,254	\$6,508,171	\$6,432,336	\$0	\$1,685	\$301,254	\$6,735,375	\$227,204	3.5%
92 LIVINGTON	\$36,145,622	\$0	\$0	\$335,167	\$36,480,789	\$36,396,997	\$0	\$0	\$335,167	\$36,732,164	\$251,375	0.7%
93 MAGDALENA	\$3,819,460	\$557,624	\$52,195	\$11,850	\$4,441,129	\$4,285,712	\$557,624	\$52,195	\$11,850	\$4,907,381	\$465,252	10.5%
94 MAXWELL	\$2,128,553	\$374	\$3,009	\$9,745	\$2,141,681	\$2,138,999	\$374	\$3,009	\$9,745	\$2,151,527	\$9,846	0.5%
95 MELROSE	\$2,983,982	\$0	\$0	\$18,104	\$3,002,086	\$2,997,560	\$0	\$0	\$18,104	\$3,015,664	\$13,578	0.5%
96 MESA VISTA	\$3,554,188	\$0	\$18,312	\$70,018	\$3,592,518	\$3,582,936	\$0	\$18,312	\$70,018	\$3,621,266	\$28,748	0.8%

Funding Formula Revenue With and Without Consideration of Impact Aid, Forest Reserve Payments, and the Half Mill Levy, Using FY20 Data

School District or Charter School	General Fund	Impact Aid	Forest Reserve	Half Mill Levy	Total Revenue	General Fund	Impact Aid	Forest Reserve	Half Mill Levy	Total Revenue	Additional SEG Revenue from HB#*	Percent of Increase
97 MORA	\$4,797,821	\$0	\$42,467	\$31,457	\$4,871,745	\$4,853,264	\$0	\$42,467	\$31,457	\$4,927,188	\$55,443	1.1%
98 MORIARTY	\$19,934,303	\$0	\$72,728	\$266,535	\$20,273,566	\$20,188,750	\$0	\$72,728	\$266,535	\$20,528,013	\$254,447	1.3%
99 MOSQUERO	\$1,599,100	\$0	\$32,302	\$32,302	\$1,631,402	\$1,633,326	\$0	\$32,302	\$32,302	\$1,665,628	\$24,226	1.5%
100 MOUNTAINAIR	\$3,258,391	\$0	\$6,761	\$32,765	\$3,297,917	\$3,288,035	\$0	\$6,761	\$32,765	\$3,327,561	\$29,644	0.9%
101 PECOS	\$6,225,390	\$0	\$27,805	\$15,860	\$6,269,055	\$6,258,139	\$0	\$27,805	\$15,860	\$6,301,804	\$32,749	0.5%
102 PENASCO	\$4,139,843	\$35,580	\$24,989	\$12,681	\$4,213,093	\$4,194,780	\$35,580	\$24,989	\$12,681	\$4,268,030	\$54,937	1.3%
103 POJOAQUE	\$15,212,328	\$1,666,617	\$5,486	\$49,547	\$16,933,978	\$16,503,665	\$1,666,617	\$5,486	\$49,547	\$18,225,215	\$1,291,237	7.6%
104 PORTALES	\$24,676,163	\$0	\$0	\$137,894	\$24,814,057	\$24,779,894	\$0	\$0	\$137,894	\$24,917,478	\$103,421	0.4%
105 QUEMADO	\$1,902,469	\$0	\$761,182	\$39,832	\$2,703,483	\$2,503,230	\$0	\$761,182	\$39,832	\$3,304,244	\$600,761	22.2%
106 QUESTA	\$4,497,733	\$0	\$20,455	\$86,325	\$4,604,513	\$4,577,818	\$0	\$20,455	\$86,325	\$4,684,598	\$80,085	1.7%
107 RATON	\$8,279,106	\$13,556	\$19,625	\$65,861	\$8,378,148	\$8,353,387	\$13,556	\$19,625	\$65,861	\$8,452,429	\$74,281	0.9%
108 RESERVE	\$1,924,762	\$0	\$537,448	\$21,561	\$2,483,771	\$2,344,019	\$0	\$537,448	\$21,561	\$2,903,028	\$419,257	16.9%
109 RIO RANCHO	\$145,709,122	\$0	\$109,678	\$776,311	\$146,595,111	\$146,373,614	\$0	\$109,678	\$776,311	\$147,259,603	\$664,492	0.5%
110 ROSWELL	\$90,951,535	\$0	\$14,900	\$389,618	\$91,356,053	\$91,254,923	\$0	\$14,900	\$389,618	\$91,659,441	\$303,388	0.3%
111 ROY	\$1,492,966	\$0	\$0	\$3,432	\$1,496,398	\$1,495,540	\$0	\$0	\$3,432	\$1,498,972	\$2,574	0.2%
112 RUIDOSO	\$16,425,959	\$104,393	\$98,348	\$270,556	\$16,899,296	\$16,780,972	\$104,393	\$98,348	\$270,556	\$17,254,269	\$354,973	2.1%
113 SAN JON	\$2,130,153	\$0	\$0	\$7,890	\$2,138,043	\$2,136,070	\$0	\$0	\$7,890	\$2,143,960	\$5,917	0.3%
114 SANTA FE	\$110,491,291	\$0	\$36,432	\$1,612,794	\$112,140,517	\$111,728,211	\$0	\$36,432	\$1,612,794	\$113,377,437	\$1,236,920	1.1%
115 ACAD FOR TECH & CLASSICS	\$3,124,108	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$3,124,108	\$3,124,108	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$3,124,108	\$0	0.0%
116 SANTA ROSA	\$6,833,512	\$0	\$0	\$90,570	\$6,924,082	\$6,901,440	\$0	\$0	\$90,570	\$6,992,010	\$67,928	1.0%
117 SILVER CITY CONS.	\$22,690,840	\$0	\$201,195	\$180,669	\$23,072,704	\$22,977,238	\$0	\$201,195	\$180,669	\$23,359,102	\$286,398	1.2%
118 SOCORRO	\$13,440,640	\$0	\$243,061	\$103,777	\$13,787,478	\$13,700,769	\$0	\$243,061	\$103,777	\$14,047,607	\$260,129	1.9%
119 COTTONWOOD VALLEY CHARTER	\$1,625,282	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$1,625,282	\$1,625,282	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$1,625,282	\$0	0.0%
120 SPRINGER	\$2,321,434	\$0	\$2,965	\$12,819	\$2,337,218	\$2,333,273	\$0	\$2,965	\$12,819	\$2,349,057	\$11,839	0.5%
121 TAOS	\$19,445,058	\$50,602	\$151,564	\$235,493	\$19,882,717	\$19,773,303	\$50,602	\$151,564	\$235,493	\$20,210,962	\$328,245	1.7%
122 ANASNI CHARTER	\$1,815,669	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$1,815,669	\$1,815,669	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$1,815,669	\$0	0.0%
123 TAOS CHARTER	\$1,848,327	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$1,848,327	\$1,848,327	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$1,848,327	\$0	0.0%
124 VISTA GRANDE	\$1,200,433	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$1,200,433	\$1,200,433	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$1,200,433	\$0	0.0%
125 TATUM	\$4,058,742	\$0	\$0	\$74,532	\$4,133,274	\$4,114,641	\$0	\$0	\$74,532	\$4,189,173	\$55,899	1.4%
126 TEXCO	\$5,725,798	\$0	\$0	\$43,723	\$5,769,521	\$5,758,590	\$0	\$0	\$43,723	\$5,802,313	\$32,792	0.6%
127 TRUTH OR CONSEQ.	\$11,719,015	\$0	\$151,035	\$156,124	\$12,026,174	\$11,949,384	\$0	\$151,035	\$156,124	\$12,256,543	\$230,369	1.9%
128 TUCUMCARI	\$9,271,860	\$0	\$0	\$53,689	\$9,325,549	\$9,312,127	\$0	\$0	\$53,689	\$9,365,816	\$40,267	0.4%
129 TULAROSA	\$9,132,716	\$190,167	\$32,948	\$39,302	\$9,395,133	\$9,329,828	\$190,167	\$32,948	\$39,302	\$9,591,945	\$196,812	2.1%
130 VAUGHN	\$1,723,616	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$1,723,616	\$1,761,740	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$1,812,572	\$38,124	2.1%
131 WAGON MOUND	\$1,662,038	\$0	\$6,470	\$15,269	\$1,683,777	\$1,678,342	\$0	\$6,470	\$15,269	\$1,700,081	\$16,304	1.0%
132 WEST LAS VEGAS	\$14,937,916	\$0	\$70,481	\$57,730	\$15,066,127	\$15,034,074	\$0	\$70,481	\$57,730	\$15,162,285	\$96,158	0.6%
133 RIO GALLINAS CHARTER SCHOOL	\$910,090	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$910,090	\$910,090	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$910,090	\$0	0.0%
134 ZUNI	\$7,105,901	\$7,150,394	\$13,990	\$1,203	\$14,271,488	\$12,480,091	\$7,150,394	\$13,990	\$1,203	\$19,645,678	\$5,374,190	37.7%
135 ALBUQUERQUE INSTL. MATH & SCI. (AIMS) ST. (APS)	\$3,194,010	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$3,194,010	\$3,194,010	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$3,194,010	\$0	0.0%
136 ALBUQUERQUE COLLEGIATE (APS)	\$766,328	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$766,328	\$766,328	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$766,328	\$0	0.0%
137 ALBUQUERQUE SCHOOL OF EXCELLENCE ST. CHAR (APS)	\$4,603,591	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$4,603,591	\$4,603,591	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$4,603,591	\$0	0.0%
138 ALBUQUERQUE SIGN LANGUAGE ST. CHARTER (APS)	\$2,293,851	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$2,293,851	\$2,293,851	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$2,293,851	\$0	0.0%
139 ALDO LEOPOLD ST. CHARTER (SILVER CITY)	\$2,192,659	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$2,192,659	\$2,192,659	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$2,192,659	\$0	0.0%
140 ALMA D'ARTE STATE CHARTER (LAS CRUCES)	\$1,718,481	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$1,718,481	\$1,718,481	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$1,718,481	\$0	0.0%
141 ALTURA PREPARATORY SCHOOL (APS)	\$821,190	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$821,190	\$821,190	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$821,190	\$0	0.0%
142 AMY BIEHL ST. CHARTER (APS)	\$3,359,463	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$3,359,463	\$3,359,463	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$3,359,463	\$0	0.0%
143 ASK ACADEMY ST. CHARTER (RIO RANCHO)	\$4,379,257	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$4,379,257	\$4,379,257	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$4,379,257	\$0	0.0%
144 CESAR CHAVEZ COMM. ST. CHARTER (APS)	\$2,297,914	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$2,297,914	\$2,297,914	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$2,297,914	\$0	0.0%

Funding Formula Revenue With and Without Consideration of Impact Aid, Forest Reserve Payments, and the Half Mill Levy, Using FY20 Data

School District or Charter School	General Fund	Impact Aid	Forest Reserve	Half Mill Levy	Total Revenue	General Fund	Impact Aid	Forest Reserve	Half Mill Levy	Total Revenue	Additional SEG Revenue from HB6*	Percent of Increase
1465 DJIT DIT LOOL DEAP (GALLUP)	\$519,325	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$519,325	\$519,325	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$519,325	\$0	0.0%
1466 ESTANCIA VALLEY (MORRIS)	\$4,017,207	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$4,017,207	\$4,017,207	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$4,017,207	\$0	0.0%
1467 EXPLORE ACADEMY (APS)	\$4,054,944	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$4,054,944	\$4,054,944	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$4,054,944	\$0	0.0%
1468 HORIZON ACADEMY WEST ST. CHARTER (APS)	\$3,501,066	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$3,501,066	\$3,501,066	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$3,501,066	\$0	0.0%
1469 HOZHO ACADEMY (GALLUP)	\$3,041,217	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$3,041,217	\$3,041,217	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$3,041,217	\$0	0.0%
150 J. PAUL TAYLOR ACADEMY (LAS CRUCES)	\$1,614,895	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$1,614,895	\$1,614,895	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$1,614,895	\$0	0.0%
1501 LA ACADEMIA DOLORES HUERTA (LAS CRUCES)	\$1,218,875	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$1,218,875	\$1,218,875	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$1,218,875	\$0	0.0%
152 LA PROMESA ST. CHARTER (APS)	\$3,722,839	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$3,722,839	\$3,722,839	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$3,722,839	\$0	0.0%
153 LAS MONTANAS (LAS CRUCES)	\$2,332,422	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$2,332,422	\$2,332,422	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$2,332,422	\$0	0.0%
154 LA TIERRA MONTESSORI (ESPANOLA)	\$817,699	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$817,699	\$817,699	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$817,699	\$0	0.0%
156 MASTERS PROGRAM ST. CHARTER (SANTA FE)	\$2,645,472	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$2,645,472	\$2,645,472	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$2,645,472	\$0	0.0%
156B MCGURDY CHARTER SCHOOL (ESPANOLA)	\$4,117,886	\$44,216	\$0	\$0	\$4,162,102	\$4,151,048	\$44,216	\$0	\$0	\$4,195,264	\$33,162	0.8%
157 MEDIA ARTS COLLAB. ST. CHARTER (APS)	\$2,777,739	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$2,777,739	\$2,777,739	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$2,777,739	\$0	0.0%
158 MIDDLE COLLEGE HIGH (GALLUP)	\$1,581,907	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$1,581,907	\$1,581,907	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$1,581,907	\$0	0.0%
158B MISSION ACHIEVEMENT & SUCCESS-MAS (APS)	\$10,183,154	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$10,183,154	\$10,183,154	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$10,183,154	\$0	0.0%
160 MONTE DEL SOL (SANTA FE)	\$3,398,630	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$3,398,630	\$3,398,630	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$3,398,630	\$0	0.0%
161 MONTESSORI ELEMENTARY ST. CHARTER (APS)	\$2,887,874	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$2,887,874	\$2,887,874	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$2,887,874	\$0	0.0%
162 NEW AMERICA SCHOOL (LAS CRUCES)	\$2,088,058	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$2,088,058	\$2,088,058	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$2,088,058	\$0	0.0%
163 NEW MEXICO CONNECTIONS VIRTUAL (SANTA FE)	\$8,763,006	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$8,763,006	\$8,763,006	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$8,763,006	\$0	0.0%
164 NEW MEXICO SCHOOL FOR THE ARTS ST. CHARTER (SANTA FE)	\$2,565,925	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$2,565,925	\$2,565,925	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$2,565,925	\$0	0.0%
165 NORTH VALLEY ACADEMY ST. CHARTER (APS)	\$4,174,420	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$4,174,420	\$4,174,420	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$4,174,420	\$0	0.0%
166 RAICES DEL SABER XINACHILI (LAS CRUCES)	\$320,415	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$320,415	\$320,415	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$320,415	\$0	0.0%
167 RED RIVER VALLEY (QUESTA)	\$927,014	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$927,014	\$927,014	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$927,014	\$0	0.0%
168 ROOTS & WINGS (QUESTA)	\$595,539	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$595,539	\$595,539	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$595,539	\$0	0.0%
169 SANDOVAL ACADEMY OF BIL ED SABLE (RIO RANCHO)	\$1,596,403	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$1,596,403	\$1,596,403	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$1,596,403	\$0	0.0%
170 SCHOOL OF DREAMS ST. CHARTER (LOS LUNAS)	\$4,776,152	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$4,776,152	\$4,776,152	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$4,776,152	\$0	0.0%
171 SIX DIRECTIONS (GALLUP)	\$808,638	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$808,638	\$808,638	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$808,638	\$0	0.0%
172 SOLARE COLLEGIATE (APS)	\$1,258,285	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$1,258,285	\$1,258,285	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$1,258,285	\$0	0.0%
173 SOUTH VALLEY PREP ST. CHARTER (APS)	\$1,534,482	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$1,534,482	\$1,534,482	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$1,534,482	\$0	0.0%
174 SOUTHWEST AER.,MATH & SCIENCE-SAMS (APS)	\$2,580,635	\$6,402	\$0	\$0	\$2,587,037	\$2,585,437	\$6,402	\$0	\$0	\$2,591,839	\$4,802	0.2%
175 SOUTHWEST PREPARATORY LEARNING CENTER (APS)	\$1,709,715	\$7,635	\$0	\$0	\$1,717,350	\$1,715,441	\$7,635	\$0	\$0	\$1,723,076	\$5,726	0.3%
176 SOUTHWEST SECONDARY LEARNING CENTER (APS)	\$2,279,323	\$7,150	\$0	\$0	\$2,286,473	\$2,284,686	\$7,150	\$0	\$0	\$2,291,836	\$5,363	0.2%
177 TAOS ACADEMY ST. CHARTER (TAOS)	\$2,504,217	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$2,504,217	\$2,504,217	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$2,504,217	\$0	0.0%
178 TAOS INTEGRATED SCHOOL OF ARTS ST. (TAOS)	\$1,457,912	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$1,457,912	\$1,457,912	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$1,457,912	\$0	0.0%
179 TAOS INTERNATIONAL (TAOS)	\$1,568,169	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$1,568,169	\$1,568,169	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$1,568,169	\$0	0.0%
180 THE GREAT ACADEMY (APS)	\$1,833,749	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$1,833,749	\$1,833,749	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$1,833,749	\$0	0.0%
181 TIERRA ADENTRO ST. CHARTER (APS)	\$2,964,539	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$2,964,539	\$2,964,539	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$2,964,539	\$0	0.0%
182 TIERRA ENCANTADA CHARTER (SANTA FE)	\$3,065,257	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$3,065,257	\$3,065,257	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$3,065,257	\$0	0.0%
183 TURQUOISE TRAIL (SANTA FE)	\$5,224,617	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$5,224,617	\$5,224,617	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$5,224,617	\$0	0.0%
184 WALATOWA CHARTER HIGH (JEMEZ VALLEY)	\$573,638	\$223,454	\$0	\$0	\$797,092	\$741,228	\$223,454	\$0	\$0	\$964,682	\$167,590	21.0%
<b>STATEWIDE TOTAL</b>	<b>\$2,934,795,823</b>	<b>\$79,989,656</b>	<b>\$4,394,452</b>	<b>\$25,284,138</b>	<b>\$3,044,464,069</b>	<b>\$3,017,047,005</b>	<b>\$79,989,656</b>	<b>\$4,394,452</b>	<b>\$25,284,138</b>	<b>\$3,126,715,251</b>	<b>\$82,251,182</b>	<b>2.7%</b>

Source: LSC Analysis

\* Under the provisions of HB6, the additional revenue SEG revenue received by school districts and charter schools must be used for purposes related to the Indian Education Act, the Public School Capital Outlay Act, the Public School Capital Improvements Act, the Public School Buildings Act, and the Community Schools Act.