

# OFFICE OF THE STATE AUDITOR



## Fund Balance Report State Agencies, Fiscal Year 2015

February 2016



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Is To Help Government Work Better

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# EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The Office of the State Auditor (OSA) reviewed the 398 funds of 86 state agencies and the State General Fund, to gain insight into trends in the areas of growing fund balances overall, changes from Fiscal Year 2014 (FY14) to Fiscal Year 2015 (FY15) and transparency and accountability. The balances in these funds have many sources including legislative appropriations, administratively collected dollars, federal grants, money generated by the sale of bonds and earnings from operations. Only a small percentage of the money in these 398 funds is used for annual agency operating budgets. Except for required reserves, most balances remain in these funds because they have not yet been used for their intended purpose.

Most fund balances contain dollars previously designated for a particular use by the source of revenue, or by law, regulation or third parties. In some funds, resources can be immediately used for their intended purpose. However, in many other funds, getting dollars back into the economy requires coordination and difficult trade-offs among state agencies, federal and local government. The executive branch of government is responsible for using most of these funds, while the legislative branch in some cases can decide what to do when funds are under-utilized. The highlights in these areas are as follows:

## Fund Balances Overall

- The significant generic types of funds, excluding the General Fund, with significant balances are:
  - ◆ Business and enterprise funds (\$1.4 billion – 38% of statewide balances) .
  - ◆ Capital outlay or public works projects (\$1.2 billion – 34% of statewide balances).
  - ◆ Executive branch special revenue funds (\$501 million – 11% of statewide balances).
  - ◆ Within those categories, grant and loan funds for infrastructure projects (\$574 million - 14% of statewide balances).
- Water-related funds, totaling over \$230 million, rank in the top ten of many categories. Many water-related funds rank among the largest fund balances, largest balance increases and largest special revenue fund balances.
- Agencies with the largest balances are the New Mexico Finance Authority, New Mexico Environment Department, Department of Transportation, Mortgage Finance Authority and Department of Workforce Solutions. (This excludes the Department of Finance and Administration, which houses the billion dollar severance tax bond fund from which many capital projects are funded.)
- Stagnant fund balances, meaning funds with positive balances that have changed by 1% or less in the last year and did not post significant activity, raise questions as to whether those funds are being utilized optimally.
  - ◆ Fifty-eight funds with an aggregate balance of \$101,037,663 were stagnant, the largest of which were the New Mexico Environment Department rural infrastructure revolving loan fund, the Department of Transportation state infrastructure bank and the New Mexico Environment Department air quality title V fund. The Environment Department had the most stagnant dollars as an agency, with over \$42 million that met the “stagnant fund balance” definition.

## What is a Fund ?

In a government audit, “funds” are accounting devices used to account for and report specific aspects of a government’s financial activities, such as a particular revenue source or function.

## What is Fund Balance?

The “fund balance” is the difference between current assets and liabilities in a particular fund.

## EXECUTIVE SUMMARY (continued)

- Total accumulated fund balances at the end of FY15 were \$3,661,591,722, plus \$749,060,324 in the State General Fund, for a total of \$4,410,652,046.

### Year-Over-Year Fund Balance Changes

- Aggregate fund balances increased from FY14 by less than one percent, while capital project fund balances dropped slightly by 4%.
- The Department of Transportation, the Office of the State Treasurer and the New Mexico Public Schools Facilities Authority (which corrected past accounting practices) top the list of agencies with fund balance decreases. The Department of Workforce Solutions, the New Mexico Finance Authority and the Economic Development Department top the list of agencies with fund balance increases.

### Transparency and Accountability

- Through the annual audit process, OSA has a window into fund balance data for all state agencies, but getting a detailed understanding of why money accumulates in funds is far more complex. Understanding our government's basic spending should not be as challenging as it has become.
- The current system requires topical reporting and many checks and balances on agency operations, but lacks meaningful centralized reporting that is electronic, easy to compare and accessible to the public. For example:
  - ◆ Although the Legislative Finance Committee (LFC) and Department of Finance (DFA) track most capital projects, capital project funds that are not related to severance tax or general obligation bonds are not subject to external project-level oversight and are overseen at the agency level only. This creates significant challenges for policy makers who are trying to assess fund balances statewide.
  - ◆ Proprietary funds are basically government-run businesses. However, unlike privately held businesses, these funds are not required to undergo meaningful review to determine if they have enough money to operate and whether they may be able to return money for the general operations of their agencies or to the State General Fund.
  - ◆ Special revenue funds are tracked at the agency level and do not report centrally on the substance of their use, except to the extent they have performance measures associated with them.
  - ◆ Revolving loan funds represent a large share of fund balances overall. While by nature these funds replenish themselves, they may pose concerns when accompanied by stagnancy or a lack of accountability. Best practices suggest that revolving loan funds should track and report on several metrics, including their impact on the communities receiving funds and the status of their projects.
- This report details best practices to help mitigate unnecessary accumulation of funds relating to infrastructure or capital outlay, including fully funding projects up front, ensuring state and local priorities are aligned, following existing guidelines from LFC and DFA, cutting red tape, requiring project progress audits and establishing and enforcing specific expiration or reversion dates.

**A spreadsheet with the data used in this report is available to the public on the State Auditor's website at [www.saonm.org/government\\_accountability\\_office](http://www.saonm.org/government_accountability_office).**

## EXECUTIVE SUMMARY (continued)

### Summary of Fund Balances, FY15 (Excluding the State General Fund)

Fund Type	Fund Balance Classifications						Grand Total
	Non-spendable	Restricted	Committed	Assigned	Unassigned	Unassigned - deficit	
Capital Projects Funds	\$ -	\$1,262,176,530	\$9,654,652	\$ -	\$ -	(\$365,213)	\$1,271,465,969
Special Revenue Funds	\$21,743,505	\$355,451,666	\$52,452,623	\$44,064	\$ -	(\$4,413,620)	\$425,278,238
General Funds	\$51,713,553	\$169,888,706	\$135,860,379	\$14,769,324	\$16,348,369	(\$16,854,106)	\$371,726,225
Debt Service Funds	\$ -	\$182,273,034	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$182,273,034
Permanent Funds	\$ -	\$1,274,429	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$1,274,429
State General Fund	\$ -	\$253,361,617	\$495,698,707	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$749,060,324
Proprietary Funds (see page 12 for classifications)							\$1,409,573,827
<b>Grand Total</b>							<b>\$4,410,652,046</b>

### Largest FY15 Fund Balances, By Agency (Excluding net investment in capital assets and Board of Finance bond fund)

Agency	FY15 Balance	FY14 Balance
1. New Mexico Finance Authority	\$500,001,655	\$458,552,499
2. New Mexico Environment Department	\$368,713,920	\$352,395,869
3. Department of Transportation	\$316,321,997	\$398,607,881
4. New Mexico Mortgage Finance Authority	\$245,095,000	\$242,230,000
5. Department of Workforce Solutions	\$232,364,954	\$139,012,868
6. Office of the State Treasurer	\$159,679,720	\$221,035,892
7. Office of the State Engineer-Interstate Stream Commission	\$72,587,475	\$67,727,602
8. Department of Game and Fish	\$62,821,560	\$60,948,099
9. Office of Superintendent of Insurance	\$56,731,934	\$57,521,610
10. New Mexico Public School Insurance Authority	\$45,897,676	\$48,152,354
11. New Mexico Economic Development Department	\$43,235,763	\$19,888,185
12. Department of Information Technology	\$37,570,962	\$71,699,993
13. Taxation and Revenue Department	\$34,405,773	\$33,746,131
14. Energy, Minerals & Natural Resources Department	\$32,503,341	\$35,567,727
15. Higher Education Department	\$26,524,767	\$19,219,859
16. Children, Youth & Families Department	\$26,066,960	\$23,261,867
17. Corrections Department	\$25,951,858	\$17,739,544
18. Office of the Attorney General	\$23,380,402	\$30,777,907
19. Workers' Compensation Administration	\$14,178,993	\$10,422,486
20. New Mexico Spaceport Authority	\$11,277,308	\$13,976,340

**A complete listing of fund balance by agency is available in Appendix D.**

# PURPOSE, METHODOLOGY, SCOPE

## PURPOSE

As the Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB) has observed, “Public accountability is based on the belief that the taxpayer has a ‘right to know,’ a right to receive openly declared facts that may lead to public debate by the citizens and their elected representatives.” Key to the public’s understanding of government financial reporting is fund accounting, which is the use of accounts segregated based on the sources and uses of the money within them.

The objective of this report is to bring purpose, transparency and accountability to fund balances of state governmental entities that are examined within the agencies’ annual financial audits. This report is the second in a series, with subsequent volumes to follow annually, which will provide comparative data and enable the public to track state agency fund balances on a year-to-year basis.

As this report makes clear, less than one percent of the fund balances described in this report are generally available for agency operations. This means the State has to address challenging and complex questions and align priorities if it seeks to put more of these dollars back into the economy.

## METHODOLOGY AND SCOPE

In compiling this report, the Office of the State Auditor used the most current audits of state agencies, available as of February 7, 2016, for the period spanning July 1, 2014 to June 30, 2015 (Fiscal Year 2015, or FY15). If FY15 audits were not available, those agencies were omitted from the report. State agencies that had not completed and released an FY15 audit as of February 7, 2016, are listed in Appendix A. Of the excluded funds for which public FY14 data was available as of February 7, 2016, the Department of Homeland Security (FY14 balance -\$35,075,211) and the Regulation & Licensing Department (FY14 balance - \$22,403,971) were the highest.

The figures in this report pertaining to FY14 differ from similar figures in the OSA report entitled “Money on the Sidelines, Volume I.” The reasons for such discrepancies include the following:

- (1) some funds were omitted as described above, and also removed from FY14 data so as to make aggregate data comparable,
- (2) some agencies submitted adjusted financial statements after the publication of “Money on the Sidelines,” and
- (3) the OSA corrected any errors to FY14 data that were discovered during assembly of this report.

This report discusses the State General Fund separately from other agency funds. Aggregate data excludes the State General Fund unless indicated otherwise.

This report excludes all fiduciary fund data. Fiduciary funds account for assets placed under the government’s control when a governmental unit acts in a fiduciary capacity such as a trustee or agent. These unique situations are not appropriate for comparison with other fund data. Fiduciary funds include the land grant permanent fund, public employees’ retirement fund, educational retirement fund, retiree health care fund, judicial and magistrate retirement funds, volunteer firefighters’ retirement fund and deferred compensation fund.

This report compiles the fund balances and fund balance classifications as determined by the author of the audit, which is in most cases an Independent Public Accountant (IPA) who conducted the audit (with the exception of those audits conducted by Office of the State Auditor staff). The Office of the State Auditor did not change or adjust any of these balances or classifications.

All fund balances are as of June 30, 2015. This report does not reflect any activity that may have occurred in funds between July 1, 2015 and the date of issuance. Other agencies may have more recent data. For example, the Legislative Finance Committee has quarterly reports on certain capital outlay projects that are more recent and the Department of Finance tracks certain capital projects through the Capital Project Management System.

## PURPOSE, METHODOLOGY, SCOPE (continued)

Under applicable government accounting and auditing standards, the audit of an entity includes the audit of any “component units.” A component unit is a separate legal entity from the primary government, but is included in the primary government’s audit because the primary government is financially accountable for the entity. This report includes all component unit funds as part of their respective primary governments.

Some agencies account for programs within a general fund. To the extent this information was consistently available year over year, this report includes that data. For example, the Taxation & Revenue Department accounts for several programs as committed and restricted positions within its General Fund. When this information was not available on a consistent basis, this report discusses the fund as a whole.

Negative dollar amounts are shown in red and in parentheses. Negative balances may result from a variety of causes. Sometimes, an agency must expend money from a special revenue fund before seeking reimbursement. This may suggest an accounting question as to whether the agency should have recognized the revenue as a receivable when the expenditure occurred. In other instances, a negative fund balance is due to accounting practices or internal controls. For example, the Town of Bernalillo’s Gas Tax Fund in FY14 posted a deficit that was attributable to a cash overdraw. In other funds, the unique nature of their assets and liabilities results in a negative balance. For example, the General Services Department maintains several risk management funds that post negative balances because of estimated losses on claims. Finally, negative balances may suggest that an agency is having difficulty living within its means, and may indicate that an agency cannot meet the burden of its current expenditures.

The OSA used professional judgment in making a number of determinations in this report. In determining the list of revolving funds, the OSA used professional judgment in reviewing the names and descriptions of funds. The list of revolving funds may not be comprehensive. In determining the definition of “stagnant funds,” which is not a standard government accounting term, the OSA also used its judgment to balance the inherent static nature of some funds against the public’s right to know when balances are not changing. OSA also exercised professional discretion in excluding the primary fund for severance tax bond proceeds when calculating the list of top ten fund balances.

# ABOUT THE OFFICE OF THE STATE AUDITOR

## **THE OFFICE OF THE STATE AUDITOR**

The New Mexico Office of the State Auditor is a constitutionally established, separately elected office in the executive branch of state government. The State Auditor maintains independence from both the Governor and the Legislature while examining and auditing the financial affairs of state and local entities.

When the State's leaders prepared the New Mexico Constitution in 1911 for impending statehood the following year, they created a strong, independent Office of the State Auditor to oversee how government officials spend taxpayers' hard-earned dollars. As the New Mexico Supreme Court stated in 1968, "the office of state auditor was created and exists for the basic purpose of having a completely independent representative of the people, accountable to no one else, with the power, duty and authority to examine and pass upon the activities of state officers and agencies who, by law, receive and expend public moneys." *Thompson v. Legislative Audit Commission*, 79 NM. 693, 448 P.2d 779 (1968).

Included in the OSA's statutory mandate is the requirement that the financial affairs of every agency be thoroughly examined and audited each year by the State Auditor, personnel of the State Auditor's Office designated by the State Auditor, or Independent Public Accountants approved by the State Auditor. The OSA also has the authority to cause the financial affairs and transactions of an agency to be audited in whole or in part. These two statutory provisions grant the State Auditor the authority to conduct both annual financial audits and special audits. The Audit Act, New Mexico Statutes Annotated 1978, Sections 12-6-1 to 12-6-14, and the Audit Rule, NMAC 2.2.2, are the laws and regulations under which the OSA operates.

The New Mexico Office of the State Auditor is responsible for tracking financial audits and agreed upon procedures for over 1,000 state and local governmental entities. This report focuses exclusively on state agencies. The OSA exercises a regulatory role in ensuring the work conducted by the IPAs maintains a high level of quality and is in compliance with applicable accounting and auditing standards. However, the OSA does not determine whether the opinions, findings or fund balances of an audit, as reported by the IPA, are correct. The OSA reviews the reports to ensure an appropriate level of quality, but the views expressed in an audit are based on the IPA's professional judgment.

## **THE GOVERNMENT ACCOUNTABILITY OFFICE**

The New Mexico State Auditor established the Government Accountability Office (GAO) to inform and report to the public statewide issues relating to the use of public funds. The GAO is a key step towards fulfilling the Office of the State Auditor's constitutional mandate to bring transparency and accountability to the use of public funds.

As part of the OSA, the GAO is uniquely positioned to aggregate and synthesize audit data in a way that is accessible and useful to the public. Annual financial audits of state and local governments contain a vast amount of information about our state's finances. The GAO aggregates and analyzes this information to provide insight into how the government spends our taxpayers' dollars.

# FUND BALANCE BASICS

## FUND TYPES

**Governmental Fund Types** are used to account for most typical governmental functions. The acquisition, use and balances of the state's expendable financial resources and the related current liabilities (except those accounted for in proprietary funds), are accounted for through governmental funds. There are five types of governmental funds:

General Funds are used to account for and report all financial resources not accounted for and reported in another fund. The general fund is the operating fund of the agency.

Special Revenue Funds are used to account for and report the proceeds of specific revenue sources that are restricted or committed to expenditure for specified purposes other than debt service or capital projects. Examples of special revenue funds include the irrigation works construction fund, 911 enhancement fund, job training incentive program fund (JTIP), lottery tuition fund, highway improvement bond fund and the oil reclamation fund.

Capital Projects Funds are used to account for and report financial resources that are restricted, committed, or assigned to expenditure for capital outlays, including the acquisition or construction of capital facilities and other capital assets. Examples of capital projects funds include the public school capital outlay fund and the severance tax bond appropriations fund.

Debt Service Funds are used to account for and report financial resources that are restricted, committed or assigned to expenditure for principal and interest. Examples include severance tax and general obligation bond debt service funds, mortgage housing bond debt service funds and the GRIP road bond debt service funds.

Permanent Funds are used to account for and report resources that are restricted to the extent that only earnings, and not principal, may be used for purposes that support the reporting government's programs. Permanent funds are maintained for the benefit of the government or its citizenry. Two New Mexico examples at the state level are the children's trust fund and children's trust fund next generation within the Children, Youth & Families Department.

**Proprietary Fund Types** are business-like funds for transactions. These funds are considered self-supporting in that the services rendered by them are generally financed through user charges or on a cost reimbursement basis. There are two types of proprietary funds:

Enterprise Funds are used to account for any activity for which a fee is charged to external users for goods or services. Examples include many revolving loan funds like the water project fund and the funds created for different types of activities of the New Mexico Mortgage Finance Authority.

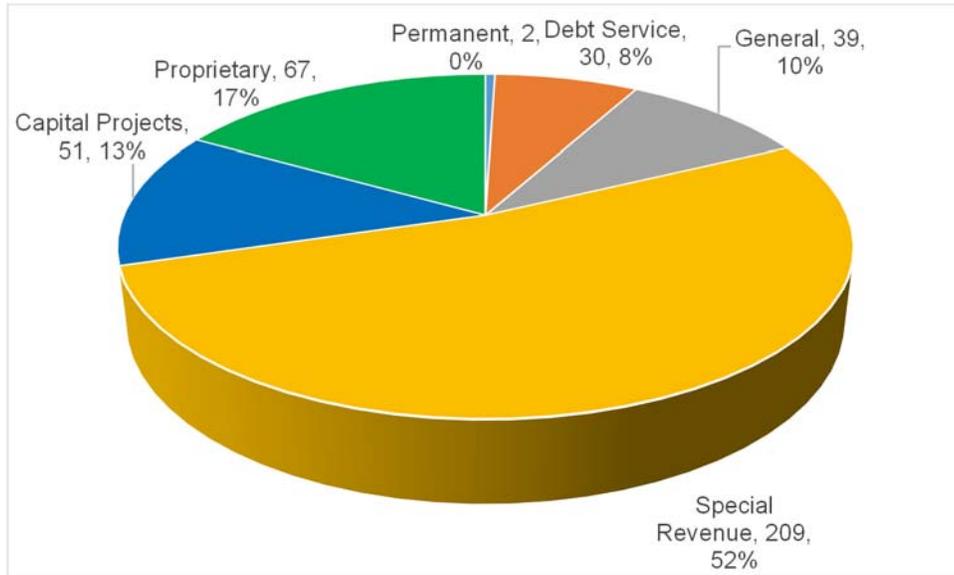
Internal Service Funds are used to account for the provision of goods or services by one department or agency to other departments or agencies of the state, or to other governmental units, on a cost-reimbursement basis. Internal service funds should only be used if the state is the predominant participant in the activity. Examples include the funds through which the Department of Information Technology accounts for its telecommunications services to other state agencies.

This report combines the two types of proprietary funds for ease of understanding.

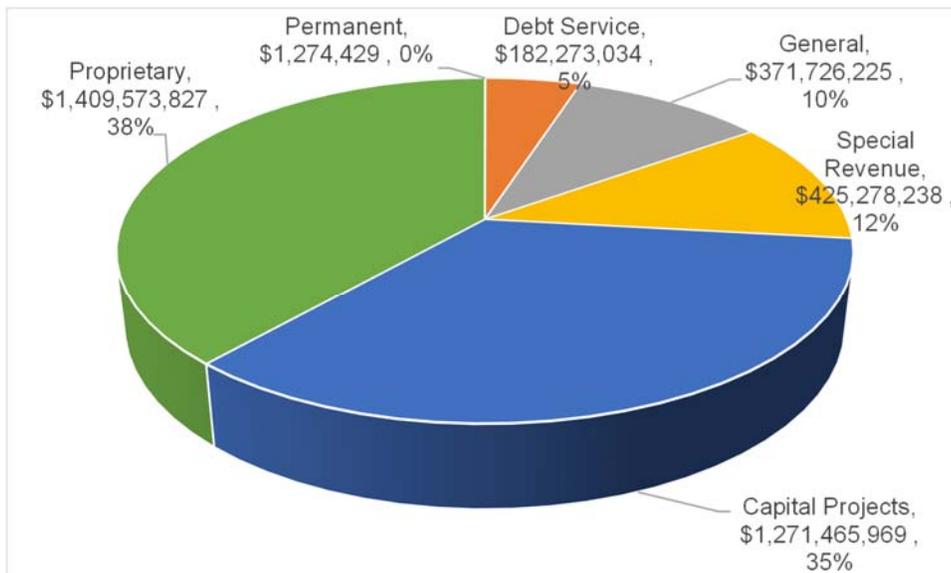
## OVERVIEW OF FUNDS BY FUND TYPE

The 86 state agencies the OSA reviewed had a total of 398 funds. Although more than half (52 percent) of funds were special revenue funds, the balances in those funds comprised only 12 percent of overall fund balance. In contrast, the 67 proprietary funds accounted for the largest share with 38 percent of overall fund balance.

### Number and Percentage of All Funds, by Fund Type (398 Total, excluding General Fund)



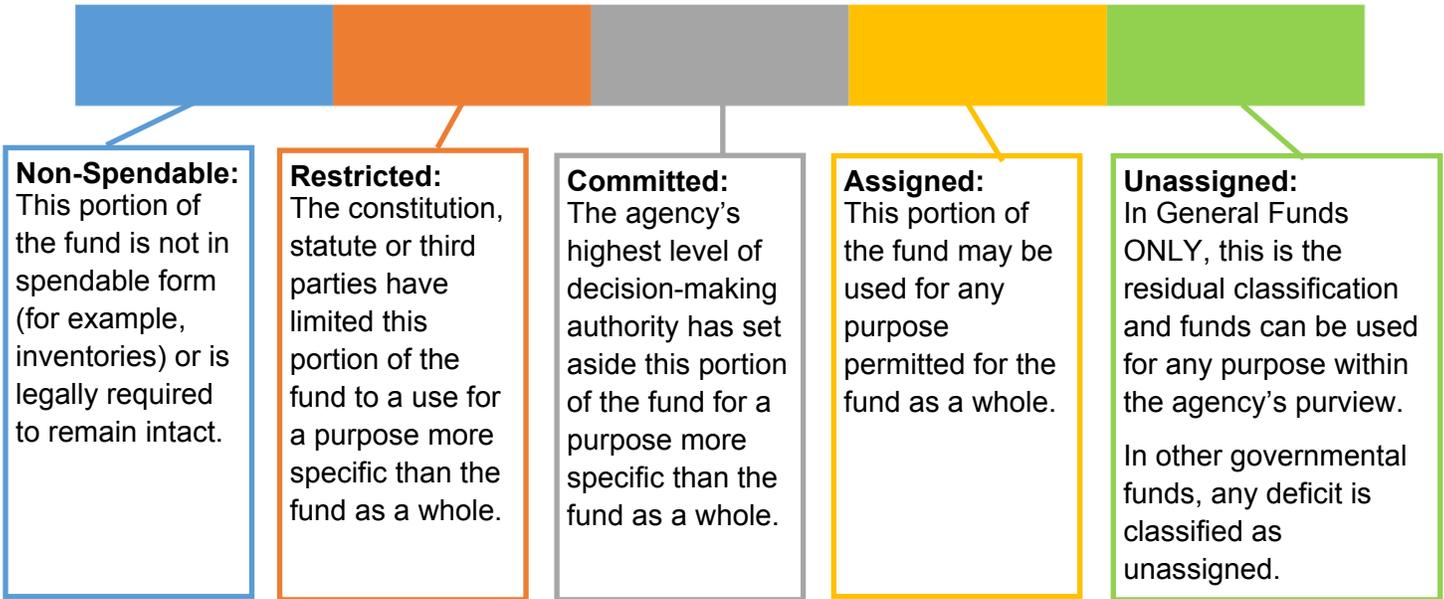
### Dollar Value of Funds, by Fund Type (excluding General Fund)



# UNDERSTANDING FUND BALANCE CLASSIFICATION GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS

Under Government Accounting Standards, all fund balances must be classified by the degree of restriction on their use. The following chart illustrates these fund balance classifications.

## Fund Balance Classifications in Governmental Funds



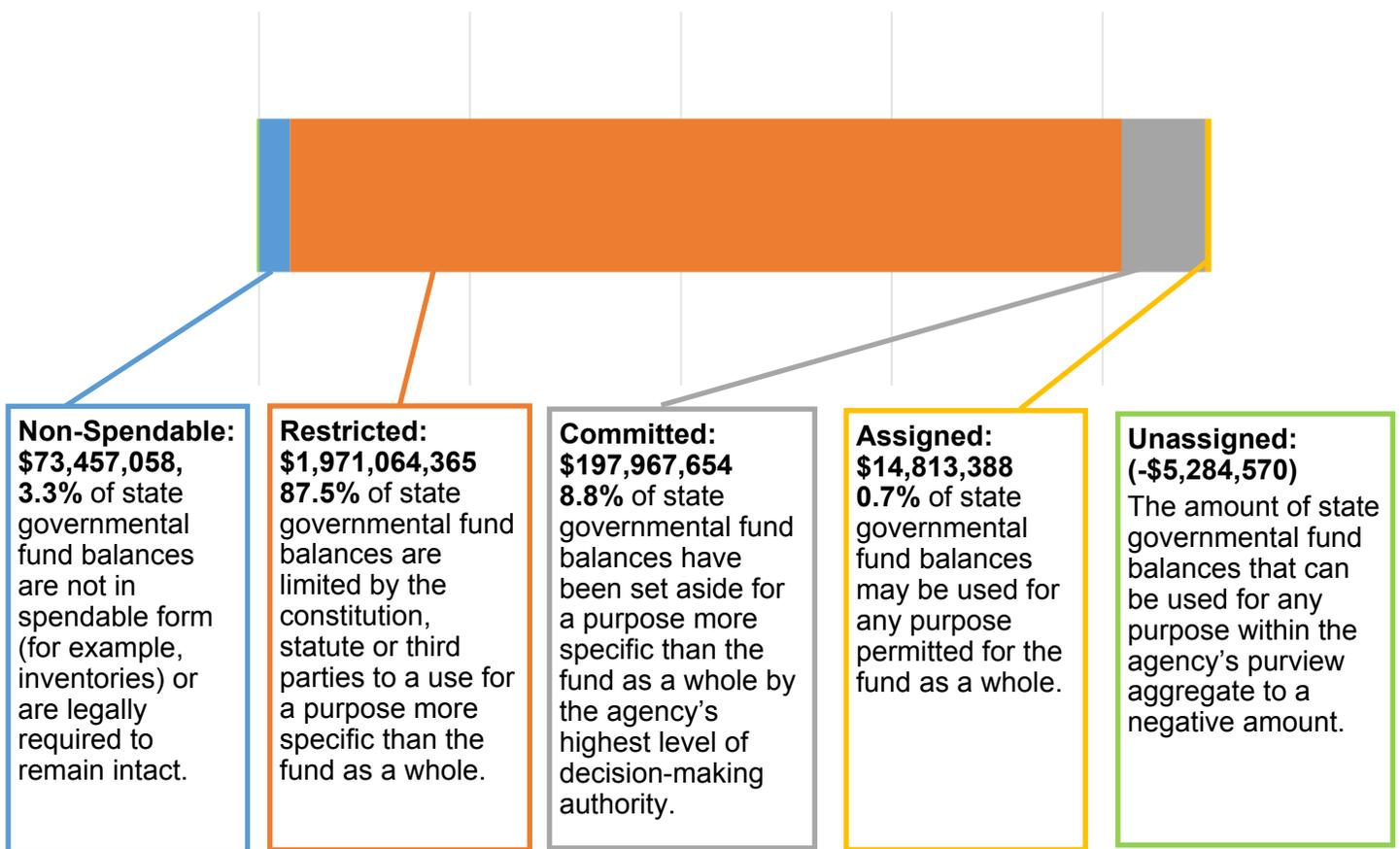
### Example: City of Santa Fe General Fund, FY14



# OVERVIEW OF FUNDS BY FUND BALANCE CLASSIFICATION—GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS

The 86 state agencies OSA reviewed had a total of 331 governmental funds, with balances that were distributed as follows. An overwhelming majority (87.5 percent) of the money in governmental funds is “restricted,” and another 8.8 percent is committed. The prevalence of restricted and committed funds suggests that the majority of the money sitting unspent in funds is awaiting some other action before it can be put to use for a purpose that has already been determined. This may occur for a variety of reasons; for example, because an appropriation was inadequate to fund a project fully, a project is in the preliminary stages, an agency is awaiting matching funds from the federal government or a local agency, funds are accumulating for a particular purpose more quickly than they can be spent or the action requires additional approvals.

**Amount and Percentage of Fund Balance in Governmental Funds, Excluding the State General Fund, By Classification**



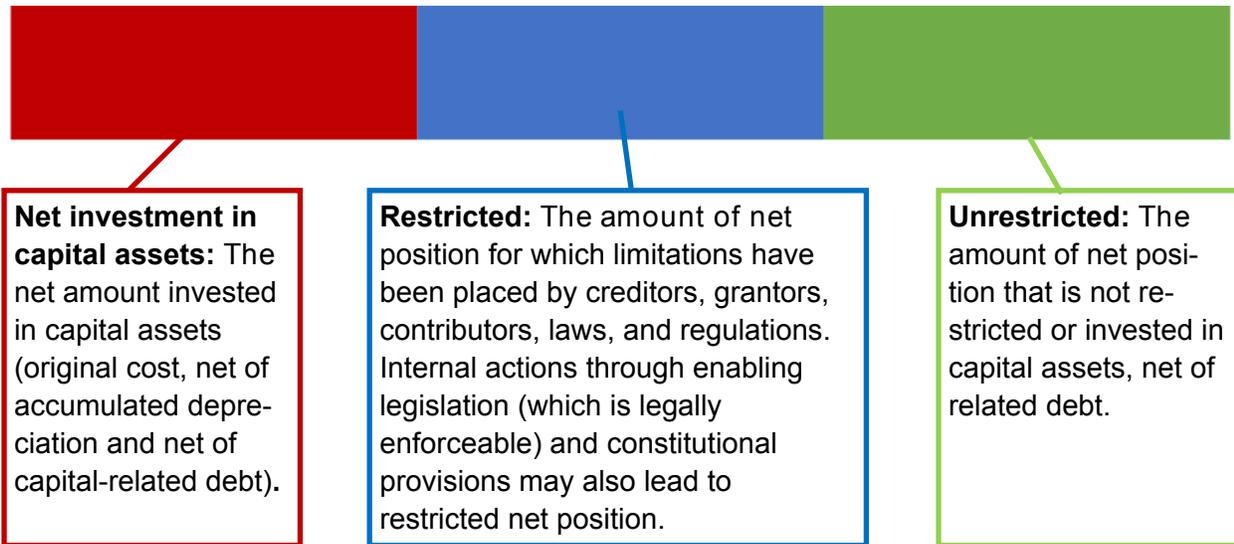
Less than one percent of governmental fund balances statewide are available for general purposes. This is an expected result because unassigned funds generally revert to the State General Fund at the end of a fiscal year.

Negative balances may result from a variety of causes. Sometimes, an agency must expend money from a special revenue fund before seeking reimbursement. This may suggest an accounting question as to whether the agency should have recognized the revenue as a receivable when the expenditure occurred. In other funds, the unique nature of their assets and liabilities results in a negative balance. For example, the General Services Department maintains several risk management funds that post negative balances because of estimated losses on claims.

# UNDERSTANDING NET POSITION CLASSIFICATION PROPRIETARY FUNDS

In proprietary funds, the balances are known as “net position” rather than “fund balance.” Net position focuses on “net worth,” taking into account full accrual as opposed to “fund balance,” which focuses on “liquidity,” taking into account what is available within the scope of the modified accrual concept. The following diagrams illustrate the net position classifications for proprietary funds.

## Fund Balance Classifications in Proprietary Funds



### Example: Rio Arriba County Housing Authority Proprietary Fund, Fiscal Year 2014

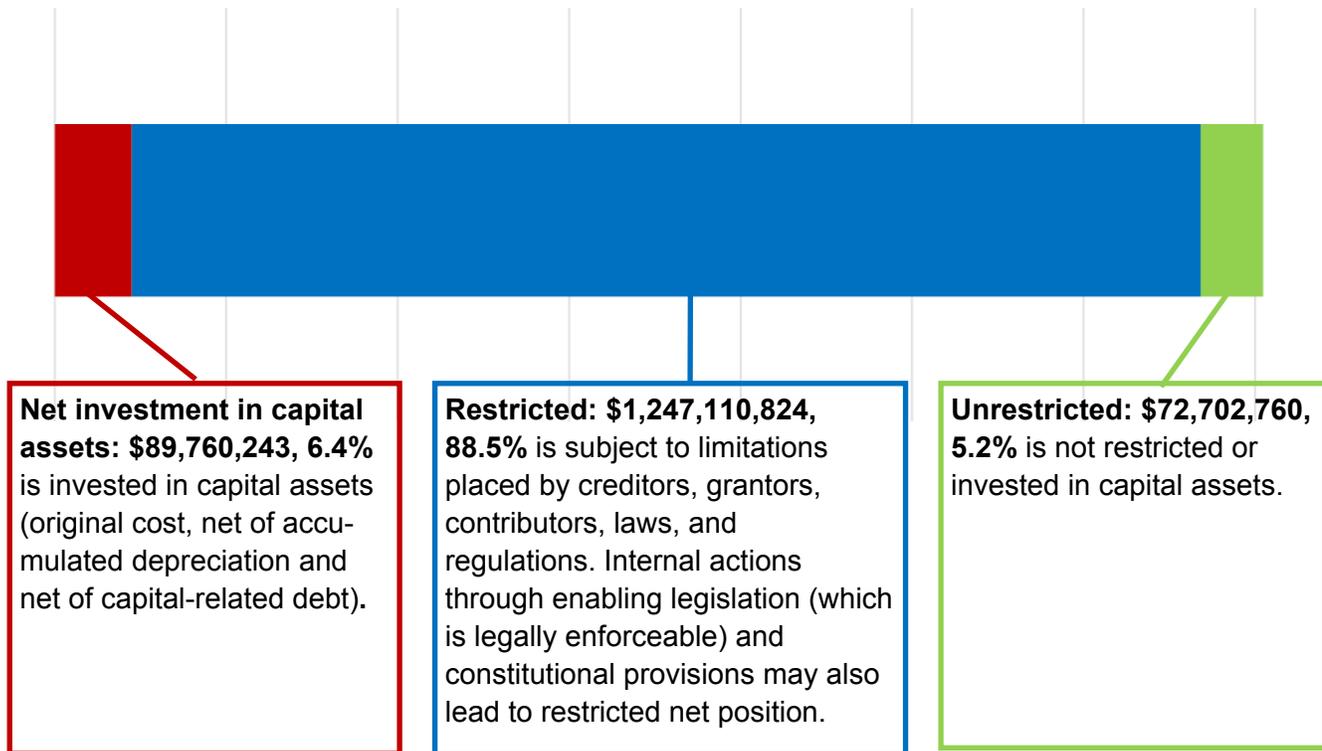


# OVERVIEW OF FUNDS BY NET POSITION CLASSIFICATIONS—PROPRIETARY FUNDS

The 86 state agencies the OSA reviewed had a total of 67 proprietary funds with balances totaling over \$1.4 billion.

Similar to the government funds, the data from proprietary funds shows that nearly all (88.5 percent) of net position is restricted, meaning that this position has limitations on it from creditors, grantors, laws, regulations or constitutional provisions. Additionally, 6.4 percent represents net investment in capital assets. Some examples of net investment may be computer or telecommunications hardware in the Central Telephone Services proprietary fund of the Department of Information Technology, or vehicles in the General Services Department's State Transportation Pool proprietary fund. Although some agencies have positive unrestricted balances with respect to the uses permitted in the proprietary fund, those balances are still restricted to those specific uses. In other words, that money is not generally available for agency operations.

**Amount and Percentage of Positive Net Positions in Proprietary Funds, by Classification**



# FUND BALANCE BASICS

## CAPITAL OUTLAY BEST PRACTICES

Standard financial operations typically require certain amounts of dollars to be held as fund balances. Typically fund balances are used to offset funding gaps between fund expenditure and fund reimbursement, similar to the way a business would utilize “working capital.” Funds are also commonly used to store dollars for purposes of future spending, contingency spending and future debt repayment. This practice is similar to how a business would use various types of savings and investment accounts. Considering these uses, there is nothing inherently wrong or right about accumulating funds balances.

However, just as with a business, agencies have a responsibility to control fund balances to keep those dollars working toward their intended purpose and into the economy. Put another way, every dollar held in a capital outlay fund is a dollar that is not circulating in the economy. Considering this basic tenet of economics, it is always prudent to consider standard best practices for the management of fund balances.

In New Mexico, capital project funds are most vulnerable to balance accumulation. Capital projects are typically fixed asset investments, including roads, bridges, water projects, schools, buildings, construction, environment projects, long-term technology or other investments designed to last at least 10 years. Capital projects are typically performed by private contractors or through state purchasing of goods and services. Because capital projects may require initial investment in planning, matching funds from other sources and complex procurement issues, and agencies often accumulate fund balances while navigating hurdles and delays.

The following recommendations are based on standard best practices of financial management as applied to New Mexico public fund management and capital investment. They include recommendations to address this challenge in three key phases:

- At the initial funding stage, to prevent unneeded fund balance accumulation.
- After funding takes place, during the expenditure process, to help agencies expend funds in a timely manner for the purpose for which they are intended.
- Throughout the project, to adjust fund management when fund balances are not optimal.

**At the initial funding phase, some best practices to prevent unneeded fund balance accumulation include:**

### **1) Fully Fund Projects Up Front**

Historically, infrastructure projects have been funded on a piecemeal basis. The infrastructure funding process involves a negotiation process among the Governor, the Legislature and agency capital requests or appropriation requests. The process often results in funding projects in small, affordable chunks in the hopes that, over the course of several years, projects can be fully funded. However, project costs often escalate over time, and even project needs can change over the course of the years it takes to fund projects in this manner. To ensure funding matches actual cost estimates, projects should be fully funded within a single appropriation.

### **2) Require Matching Funding to Be In Place**

Relatedly, many projects are partially funded as part of a project funding package that includes multiple funding sources such as dollars from federal, state and local governments. While rational, this practice can also lead to suboptimal fund balance accumulation and project underfunding. Although federal and local laws and regulations can be a barrier, securing state funding for projects after matching funds are in place can mitigate this problem to the extent possible.

# FUND BALANCE BASICS

## CAPITAL OUTLAY BEST PRACTICES (continued)

### 3) Ensure Local and State Priorities are Aligned

Another key best practice for capital funding and expenditure is to ensure that before a project is funded, the required decision makers have priorities aligned. Often state-level appropriations may come to local governments that have differing priorities. When the state and local body have different infrastructure priorities, it greatly increases the likelihood that funds languish unspent.

### 4) Follow existing Legislative Guidelines

Nearly a decade ago, the New Mexico Legislative Council and the Legislative Finance Committee outlined guidelines designed for the best use of capital outlay funds. These guidelines provide additional detail based on best practices. Currently these guidelines are found in each capital outlay request form and located online at [http://www.nmlegis.gov:8080/Publications/Capital\\_Outlay/criteria\\_for\\_legislature\\_to\\_evaluate\\_local\\_projects.pdf](http://www.nmlegis.gov:8080/Publications/Capital_Outlay/criteria_for_legislature_to_evaluate_local_projects.pdf). However, these guidelines, while strongly encouraged, are not mandatory. They include:

#### A. Criteria for Legislature to Evaluate Local Projects

The following criteria may be used as a guide in ranking a project's importance. Legislators can use the criteria as a tool in making funding decisions. The first set of criteria is related to the need of the project, and the second set is related to how well-planned the project is and its current status.

#### B. Need-Based Criteria

1. Project is on governmental entity's Infrastructure Capital Improvements Plan (ICIP).
2. Project is necessary to eliminate potential or actual health or safety hazards or other liability issues.
3. Project is required by federal, state or judicial mandate.
4. Project will prevent deterioration of asset or will correct infrastructure problems of asset.
5. Project is necessary to address population or client growth, and will provide direct services to that population or clientele.

#### C. Planning Criteria

1. Project has been thoroughly planned and is ready to begin.
2. Project has received prior funding and can be completed with this appropriation.
3. Matching funds or a local share has been secured for project.
4. Operational costs of project upon completion have been identified and planned for.
5. Project has had public input and buy-in.
6. Project has been designed to be energy efficient in its operation.
7. Construction of project can be successfully phased, so that each phase will be operational.

To learn more about capital outlay, visit:

Legislative Finance Committee's Finance Facts

<http://www.nmlegis.gov/lcs/lfc/lfcdocs/finance%20facts%20capital%20outlay.pdf>

Department of Finance Capital Outlay Bureau

[http://nmdfa.state.nm.us/Capital\\_Outlay\\_Bureau.aspx](http://nmdfa.state.nm.us/Capital_Outlay_Bureau.aspx)

# FUND BALANCE BASICS

## CAPITAL OUTLAY BEST PRACTICES

**After funding takes place, during the expenditure process, some best practices to prevent unneeded fund balance accumulation include:**

### **5) Monitor Projects Centrally and Cut Red Tape**

Today in New Mexico, no single entity or individual has a comprehensive list of all the state-funded infrastructure projects in progress. The information is spread across 500 plus funds and many different state and local agencies. Furthermore, many projects are tied up at the local level, into which the state has low visibility. Accordingly, the public and policy makers cannot effectively monitor the progress of already funded projects. This also makes any kind of accountability extremely difficult.

Based on research conducted at OSA, this report is the most comprehensive report of infrastructure dollar allocations in the state of New Mexico. However, OSA figures are limited to the level of detail that is provided in the annual audit. Because agencies are not required to share their project listings in their annual audits, there is currently no centralized reporting of pending construction projects. The creation of a task force or czar position to monitor and track these projects and help cut through red tape with respect to permitting and agency coordination would provide needed transparency and accountability to the process.

### **6) Require Project Progress Audits**

Measuring progress of any given pending capital project in the state varies from agency to agency, and often such responsibility lies with a local government entity or school district. As result there is no uniform or trackable method to determine if overall progress toward completion, or lack thereof, for projects. Embedding progress audits into the appropriation, or requiring capital project audits by administrative agencies, would systematically ensure appropriate accounting and measurement of progress for capital projects.

**As a project is underway, some best practices to adjust fund management when fund balances are not optimal include:**

### **7) Include Specific Expiration Date or Reversion Dates**

Unspent fund balances contain slices of appropriations from different historical years. Some funds may be decades old, although most funds are from more recent appropriation cycles. Many infrastructure funds typically have a three-year window, but there are no limits on the number of times a project can be reauthorized in order to extend this time period. Furthermore, agency requirements may vary widely. As result funds can accumulate, unchecked, for years, unless there is direct executive or legislative action to move those funds or revert them back to the general fund for future appropriation.

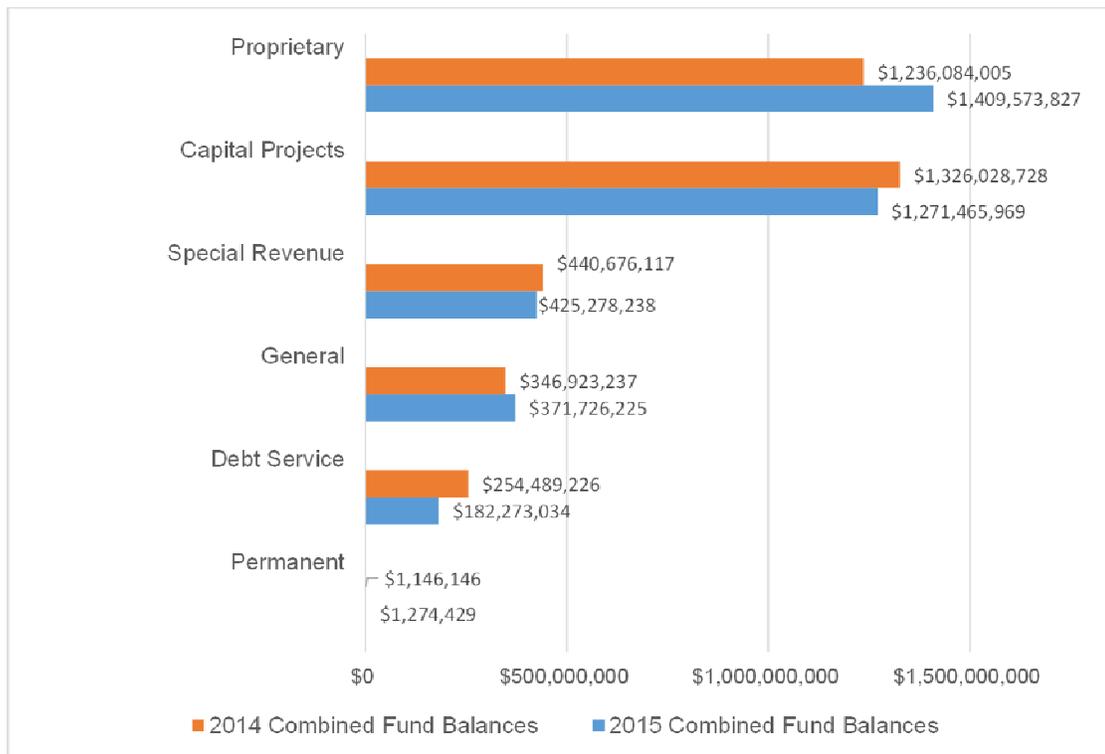
Best practices recognize that it is very important to establish and enforce any automatic reversion or expiration dates built into appropriations that may prevent the completion of projects. Best practices also acknowledge that at some point, for dollars allocated to a project that are not encumbered, reauthorization must cease and the funds must, at some point, revert and be used for other purposes. Having a firm “drop-dead date” to spend dollars would go a long way toward ensuring that unspent funds are recycled back into the state appropriation process.

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## Highlights

Excluding the State General Fund, the biggest share of the state's fund balances — over \$1.4 billion — resides in proprietary funds, which are the enterprise and business funds of the government. This is followed by capital project funds, which total over \$1.2 billion. Overall fund balance has increased slightly, as have the State General Fund, proprietary fund balances and general fund balances. However, the detail at the agency and fund levels tell a more complex story. While many individual fund balances and agency aggregate fund balances have increased, many others have decreased.

### Changes in Fund Balance between FY15 and FY14, By Fund Type



### Ten Largest Fund Balances by Fund, FY15

Fund Name	Fund Type	FY15 Balance
1. Board of Finance Bond Funds	Capital Projects	\$1,161,453,760
2. Public Project Revolving Fund (PPRF)	Proprietary	\$296,654,476
3. Wastewater Facility Construction Loan Fund	Proprietary	\$291,071,684
4. Unemployment Insurance Trust Enterprise Fund	Proprietary	\$215,981,007
5. Department of Transportation General Fund - State Road Fund	General	\$136,270,417
6. Drinking Water State Revolving Loan Fund (DWSRF)	Proprietary	\$129,295,623
7. Severance Tax Bond Fund Debt Service Accounts (Combined)	Debt Service	\$112,548,495
8. Department of Transportation 2014A Bond Project Fund	Capital Projects	\$77,059,916
9. Patients' Compensation Fund	Special Revenue	\$50,875,085
10. General Obligation Bond Fund Debt Service Accounts (Combined)	Debt Service	\$47,122,341

# Trends Across Agencies

## Stagnant Fund Balances

The OSA identified 58 stagnant funds, meaning funds that meet the following criteria: (1) positive balances, (2) posted a 1% or less change in value between FY14 and FY15, (3) did not post significant programmatic activity during FY15, (4) was not a reserve or fund that is otherwise required to maintain a static balance and (5) was not a debt service fund. For example, the Water Project Fund aka Water Trust Board, changed overall by –0.6 percent. However, this revolving fund made over \$32 million in grants to others. While it is plausible that inflows equaled outflows in the stagnant fund balances, the more likely scenario is that no or minimal activity occurred. **Appendix B contains a full list of stagnant funds.** Revolving funds were only listed as stagnant when programmatic outflows were minimal.

On an agency level, the New Mexico Environment Department had the largest stagnant fund balances overall, totaling over \$42 million, followed by the Department of Transportation (over \$32 million) and the Energy, Minerals & Natural Resources Department (over \$4 million).

## Five Largest Stagnant Fund Balances, FY15

Agency	Fund	FY15 Balance	% Change
New Mexico Environment Department	Rural Infrastructure Revolving Loan Fund	\$33,908,222	0.1%
Department of Transportation	State Infrastructure Bank	\$20,759,167	0.1%
New Mexico Environment Department	Air Quality Title V Fund	\$7,212,090	-0.1%
Department of Transportation	2001A CHAT Bond Project Fund	\$4,742,112	0.1%
Energy, Minerals & Natural Resources Department	Abandoned Mine Reclamation Fund 65600	\$4,715,782	0.1%

## Ten Agencies with Largest Fund Balance Increases between FY15 and FY14

Agency Name	FY15 Balance	FY14 Balance	Difference
1. Department of Workforce Solutions	\$232,364,954	\$139,012,868.00	\$93,352,086
2. General Services Department	(\$53,686,834)	(\$93,426,968.00)	\$39,740,134
3. New Mexico Finance Authority	\$498,038,612	\$458,884,332.00	\$39,154,280
4. New Mexico Economic Development Department	\$43,235,763	\$19,888,185.00	\$23,347,578
5. New Mexico Environment Department	\$368,713,920	\$352,395,869.00	\$16,318,051
6. Public Education Department	\$55,442,605	\$39,839,204.00	\$15,603,401
7. Corrections Department	\$26,540,812	\$17,739,544.00	\$8,801,268
8. Higher Education Department	\$26,524,767	\$19,219,859.00	\$7,304,908
9. Office of the State Engineer-Interstate Stream Commission	\$72,587,475	\$67,727,602.00	\$4,859,873
10. New Mexico Mortgage Finance Authority	\$246,098,000	\$241,424,000.00	\$4,674,000

# \$1,409,573,827

Total FY15 fund balance in  
proprietary funds

# 17

State agencies reported  
proprietary funds among the state  
agencies reviewed

# 67

Proprietary funds among the state  
agencies reviewed

**A full list of proprietary funds  
with balances is available  
online at [www.saonm.org/  
government\\_accountability\\_  
office](http://www.saonm.org/government_accountability_office).**

**Note that revolving funds that  
are proprietary funds are  
counted in the aggregate  
data for this section, but were  
not included in the listing of  
top ten special revenue funds  
if they were in the top ten  
revolving funds.**

## Highlights

Proprietary fund types are business-like funds for transactions. These funds are considered self-supporting because the services rendered by them are generally financed through user charges or on a cost reimbursement basis. The money in proprietary funds does not come from taxes, but from the activities of the fund, such as permit fees, fees for services, revenue from the State Fair and repayment of principal and interest in revolving funds.

There are two types of proprietary funds. Enterprise funds are used to account for any activity for which a fee is charged to external users for goods or services. Certain agencies are comprised primarily of one or more proprietary funds, like EXPO New Mexico and the Mortgage Finance Authority. The New Mexico Finance Authority is similar, but it accounts for each of its programs in a separate proprietary fund.

Internal service funds are used to account for the provision of goods or services by one department or agency to other departments or agencies of the state, or to other governmental units, on a cost-reimbursement basis. For example the services that the Department of Information Technology provides to other state agencies are accounted for in proprietary funds.

### Changes from FY14 to FY15

Proprietary fund balances increased overall, from \$1,236,084,005 in FY14. Eight of the top ten largest non-revolving proprietary fund balances increased from FY14 to FY15, while two decreased.

### Transparency and Accountability

Although they make up 38 percent of fund balances statewide, proprietary funds are managed at the agency level and do not report centrally on the status of their programs and projects. This makes it difficult for policy makers and the public to understand the dynamics of these funds.

# Proprietary Funds

## Non-Revolving Proprietary Funds with the Highest Fund Balances (Net Investment in Capital Assets Excluded)

- 1. New Mexico Mortgage Finance Authority:** Because this agency conducts business-type activities, this proprietary fund accounts for the entire agency.  
 FY15 balance: \$244,695,000  
FY14 balance: \$242,230,000
- 2. Department of Workforce Solutions Unemployment Insurance Trust Enterprise Fund:** This fund is used to account for the unemployment insurance services (UI) of the Department.  
 FY15 balance: \$215,981,007  
FY14 balance: \$125,193,665
- 3. New Mexico Public School Insurance Authority (NMPSIA) Benefits Program:** Like the New Mexico Mortgage Finance Authority, the NMPSIA conducts business-type activities, and accounts within this fund by functional activity. This balance is associated with providing health, life and disability insurance coverage to enrolled employees.  
 FY15 balance: \$41,385,409  
FY14 balance: \$42,262,595
- 4. Department of Information Technology (DoIT) Equipment Replacement Fund (96880):** This fund is intended to replace equipment in the Central Telephone Service Fund.  
 FY15 balance: \$25,163,148  
FY14 balance: \$22,651,357
- 5. Department of Information Technology (DoIT) Equipment Replacement Fund (96870):** This fund is also intended to replace equipment in the Central Telephone Service Fund.  
 FY15 balance: \$18,722,388  
FY14 balance: \$17,075,357
- 6. General Services Department State Unemployment Compensation Reserve:** This fund accounts for contributions collected and payments made to beneficiaries pursuant to the Unemployment Compensation Law.  
 FY15 balance: \$13,974,806  
FY14 balance: \$1,390,755
- 7. New Mexico Finance Authority State Office Building Bonding Program:** Money in this fund is pledged for the payment of principal and interest on all building bonds issued pursuant to the State Building Bonding Act.  
 FY15 balance: \$8,508,808  
FY14 balance: \$8,521,608
- 8. General Services Department Public Property Reserve Fund:** This fund accounts for the purchase and administration of property insurance and the payment of claims covered by a certificate of insurance.  
 FY15 balance: \$5,469,010  
FY14 balance: \$5,307,260
- 9. General Services Department LPB Unemployment Compensation Fund:** This fund accounts for the administration of unemployment compensation benefits paid to public employees of local public bodies that have agreed to participate in the fund.  
 FY15 balance: \$4,235,998  
FY14 balance: \$2,643,191
- 10. NMPSIA Risk Fund:** This balance is associated with providing property, casualty and workers' compensation insurance coverage to enrolled agencies and employees.  
 FY15 balance: \$4,235,998  
FY14 balance: \$2,643,191

\$1,271,465,969

**Total FY15 fund balance in capital project funds**

22

**State agencies reported capital project funds among the state agencies reviewed**

51

**Capital project funds among the state agencies reviewed**

**A full list of capital project funds with balances in FY14 or FY15 is available in Appendix C.**

## Highlights

Capital project funds are used to account for and report financial resources that are restricted, committed, or assigned to expenditure for capital outlays, including the acquisition or construction of capital facilities and other capital assets. Examples of capital projects funds include the public school capital outlay fund and the severance tax bond appropriations fund.

Most of the state's capital outlay funding comes from severance tax bonds (STB) and general obligation (GO) bonds. A bond is an instrument by which the government borrows money and pledges to pay back the debt with future revenue. Bonds are used to finance capital projects, generally meaning new construction, expansion, renovation or replacement of existing facilities. As a general rule, bond proceeds cannot be used to finance operational costs. In addition to bonds, capital projects may be financed from the State General Fund or other funds.

### Changes from FY14 to FY15

The fund balances in capital project funds decreased from \$1,326,028,728 in FY14, as did the total fund balance of eight of the ten largest capital project funds. Two are stagnant.

### Transparency and Accountability

While the Department of Finance and Administration and the Legislative Finance Committee track bond-funded capital outlay, each agency is responsible for tracking its own capital projects that are not funded through bonds. This lack of centralization complicates the process of getting these dollars back into the economy.

Pages 13-15 of this report detail best practices to help mitigate unnecessary accumulation of funds relating to infrastructure or capital outlay, including fully funding projects up front, ensuring state and local priorities are aligned, following existing legislative guidelines, cutting red tape, requiring project progress audits, and establishing and enforcing specific expiration or reversion dates.

# Capital Project Funds

## Capital Project Funds with the Highest Fund Balances

- 1. Department of Finance and Administration (DFA) Board of Finance Bond Funds:** This fund is a summary roll-up of the individual capital project funds maintained by the Board of Finance to account for the severance tax and general obligation bond proceeds.  
  
FY15 balance: \$1,161,453,760  
FY14 balance: \$1,190,950,957
- 2. Department of Transportation (DOT) 2014A Bond Project Fund:** This fund was created when certain bonds were issued in March 2014. The funds are used to finance transportation projects and pay expenses incurred to issue the debentures.  
  
FY15 balance: \$77,059,916  
FY14 balance: \$80,002,398
- 3. Game & Fish Department Capital Projects:** Funds are used to account for capital projects undertaken by the Department, as approved by the State Game Commission. Funds deposited include monies from the Fish and Wildlife Conservation Bonds of 1976 or surplus funds from the Bond Interest and Retirement Fund, as well as severance tax bond proceeds.  
  
FY15 balance: \$11,188,240  
FY14 balance: \$11,548,304
- 4. DOT Capital Projects Fund:** This fund is used to account for purchase or construction of facilities used in the operation of the Department.  
  
FY15 balance: \$9,575,287  
FY14 balance: \$20,597,960
- 5. Energy, Minerals & Natural Resources Department Capital Projects GGRT Fund 64600:** This fund accounts for financing resources to be used for improving roads, purchasing equipment, and developing, improving and acquiring capital facilities. This fund is financed by governmental gross receipts taxes and federal funds.  
  
FY15 balance: \$4,233,011  
FY14 balance: \$4,288,973
- 6. Office of the State Engineer Severance Tax Bond-Capital Outlay Fund:** This fund is used to account for severance tax bond funded appropriations for (A) the acquisition or construction of major capital facilities and water rights and (B) capital appropriations to local governments that are administered by the OSE.  
  
FY15 balance: \$3,038,012  
FY14 balance: \$9,997,750
- 7. General Services Department (GSD) Tobacco Tax: DOH Facilities:** This fund is used to account for cigarette tax proceeds for improvements to Department of Health facilities.  
  
FY15 balance: \$1,649,458  
FY14 balance: \$1,649,458
- 8. GSD Property Control Reserve Fund:** This fund is used to provide a reserve account from which the Facilities Maintenance Division can purchase or construct state office buildings. Fund revenues come mainly from the sale of property under the Division's control.  
  
FY15 balance: \$1,536,723  
FY14 balance: \$1,940,914
- 9. Department of Cultural Affairs 69800 ART in Public Places:** This fund is used to account for the acquisition of art as outlined by state law.  
  
FY15 balance: \$1,496,616  
FY14 balance: \$2,418,341
- 10. Department of Finance and Administration Tribal Infrastructure Fund:** This fund is used to provide funds for infrastructure for tribal communities.  
  
FY15 balance: \$393,021  
FY14 balance: \$393,021

# \$574,268,249

Total FY15 fund balance in revolving funds

# 8

State agencies reported revolving funds among the state agencies reviewed

# 15

Revolving funds among the state agencies reviewed

A full list of revolving funds is available online at [www.saonm.org/government\\_accountability\\_office](http://www.saonm.org/government_accountability_office).

## Highlights

Generally speaking, a revolving fund is a self-replenishing pool of money that uses interest and principal payments on old loans to issue new loans and grants. Although the OSA is not aware of a comprehensive list of revolving funds, the OSA compiled its own list by reviewing the New Mexico Statutes and reviewing fund names. Revolving funds are not all the same fund type.

### Changes from FY14 to FY15

In contrast to capital project funds, revolving fund balances increased overall, from \$539,402,586 in FY14. On a fund-by-fund basis, seven of the largest revolving fund balances have increased, while two decreased and one is stagnant.

In FY14 and FY15, the legislature moved money from the Irrigation Works Construction Fund to fund Office of the State Engineer operations.

### Transparency and Accountability

Because revolving loan funds are intended to be self-sustaining, a high fund balance does not necessarily indicate that the fund is not fulfilling its purpose. Instead, the most commonly accepted indicators of revolving loan fund performance are:

- ◆ Total dollars loaned
- ◆ Total number of loans
- ◆ Time of average pay back
- ◆ Increases in tax revenue resulting from funded projects
- ◆ Private funding relative to public investment

Revolving funds represent a large share of fund balances overall and accountability is dispersed among the administering agencies. As a result, the impact and meaning of fund balances is difficult to gauge. Increased transparency and accountability, focused on measuring the impact of these funds on the communities they serve, may help policy makers and the public to better understand these funds and get more of these dollars into the economy.

# Revolving Funds

## Revolving Funds with the Highest Fund Balances

- 1. New Mexico Finance Authority (NMFA) Public Project Revolving Fund:** This fund makes loans for the purposes of the Wastewater Facility Construction Loan Act, the Rural Infrastructure Act, the Solid Waste Act or the Drinking Water State Revolving Loan Fund Act.  
 FY15 balance: \$296,654,476  
FY14 balance: \$278,806,741
- 2. NMFA Drinking Water State Revolving Loan Fund:** This fund provides local authorities with low-cost financial assistance in the construction and rehabilitation of necessary drinking water facilities.  
 FY15 balance: \$129,295,623  
FY14 balance: \$113,786,463
- 3. NMFA Water Project Fund (aka Water Trust Board):** This fund provides grants and interest free loans to support water projects which support water use efficiency, resource conservation and protection and fair distribution and allocation of water.  
 FY15 balance: \$37,485,323  
FY14 balance: \$37,720,991
- 4. New Mexico Environment Department (NMED) Rural Infrastructure Revolving Loan Fund:** This fund provides financial assistance to local authorities for the planning, design and construction or modification of water supply, wastewater and solid waste facilities.  
 FY15 balance: \$33,908,222  
FY14 balance: \$33,879,000
- 5. Department of Transportation (DOT) State Infrastructure Bank:** This fund is used to track the activities of the State Infrastructure Bank, which include funding, loans and repayment of loans.  
 FY15 balance: \$20,759,167  
FY14 balance: \$20,742,448
- 6. DOT State Aviation Fund:** This fund accounts for monies for planning, construction and maintenance of a system of airports and related facilities, from all unrefunded taxes collected on the sale of motor fuel sold for use in aircraft.  
 FY15 balance: \$16,563,249  
FY14 balance: \$17,112,197
- 7. Office of the State Engineer Irrigation Works Construction Fund:** This fund accounts for program costs to review, evaluate and approve loan agreements and financing contracts with conservancy, irrigation and soil and water conservation districts, community ditches and private ditch and reservoir companies and related functions.  
 FY15 balance: \$15,207,005  
FY14 balance: \$17,774,740
- 8. NMFA State Small Business Credit Initiative:** This fund makes loans consistent with the Statewide Economic Development Finance Act and receives monies in connection with economic development revolving fund bonds and project revenue bonds.  
 FY15 balance: \$12,071,261  
FY14 balance: \$7,406,770
- 9. New Mexico Corrections Department Corrections Industries Revolving Fund:** This fund is used to account for all income from the operation of the Corrections Industries Division and is used for enterprises of that Division.  
 FY15 balance: \$5,211,931  
FY14 balance: \$4,976,412
- 10. NMFA Primary Care Fund:** This is a revolving loan program that provides financial assistance to rural primary health clinics for infrastructure, construction and capital equipment purchases.  
 FY15 balance: \$4,559,555  
FY14 balance: \$4,632,926

# \$425,278,238

**Total FY15 fund balance in special revenue funds**

# 41

**State agencies reported special revenue funds among the state agencies reviewed**

# 209

**Special revenue funds among the state agencies reviewed**

**A full list of special revenue funds is available online at [www.saonm.org/government\\_accountability\\_office](http://www.saonm.org/government_accountability_office).**

**Note that revolving funds that are special revenue funds are counted in the aggregate data for this section, but were not included in the listing of top ten special revenue funds if they were in the top ten revolving funds.**

## Highlights

Special revenue funds are used to account for and report the proceeds of specific revenue sources that are restricted or committed to expenditure for specified purposes other than debt service or capital projects.

Not all special revenue funds have regularly planned expenditures associated with them. For example, some special revenue funds are dedicated to receiving revenue from a certain type of lawsuit or industry. However, expenditures from those funds are sometimes authorized separately by the legislature. This is the cause of many of the higher fund balances.

### Changes from FY14 to FY15

Special revenue fund balances decreased in the aggregate, from \$440,676,117 in FY14. Of the ten special revenue funds with the highest balances in FY14, seven of the fund balances have increased and three decreased.

### Transparency and Accountability

No one agency tracks and reports on all special revenue funds or the programs with which they are affiliated. Instead, policy makers and the public must investigate special revenue fund balances on an individual basis. This can result in delays and complexities in getting more of these dollars into the economy.

# Special Revenue Funds

## Special Revenue Funds with Highest Fund Balances, FY15

- 1. Office of the Superintendent of Insurance Patients' Compensation Fund:** Funds accumulated for payments of claims for bodily injury or death due to malpractice by a health care provider insured under the Medical Malpractice Act.  
 FY15 balance: \$48,908,412  
FY14 balance: \$50,875,085
- 2. Office of the State Engineer New Mexico Unit Fund:** Money distributed to the state pursuant to the federal Colorado River Basin Project Act of 1968, and the federal Arizona Water Settlements Act, and other money to be used to meet water supply demands in the southwest water planning.  
 FY15 balance: \$31,292,109  
FY14 balance: \$23,973,080
- 3. Department of Transportation Local Government Road Fund:** Monies received for construction and improvement of public highways and streets, and public school parking lots, highways and streets not on the state highway systems, school bus routes, and county roads.  
 FY15 balance: \$25,333,829  
FY14 balance: \$22,151,948
- 4. Office of the Attorney General Consumer Settlement Fund:** Monies from settlements received by the Office of the Attorney General from various court orders.  
 FY15 balance: \$23,285,697  
FY14 balance: \$30,625,240
- 5. Higher Education Department 21600 Financial Aid Fund:** This fund accounts for all financial aid programs.  
 FY15 balance: \$15,163,868  
FY14 balance: \$3,846,537
- 6. New Mexico Economic Development Department JTIP Fund:** Monies to provide quick-response classroom and job training to furnish qualified manpower resources for new or expanding industries and non-retail service sector business.  
 FY15 balance: \$14,451,527  
FY14 balance: \$12,755,782
- 7. Department of Finance and Administration 911 Enhancement Fund:** Funds to enable the development, installation and operation of enhanced 911 emergency reporting systems to be operated under shared state and local governmental management and control.  
 FY15 balance: \$13,711,643  
FY14 balance: \$14,083,412
- 8. Energy, Minerals & Natural Resources Department Oil Reclamation Fund 31100:** This fund provides monies for the plugging of dry and abandoned oil wells.  
 FY15 balance: \$11,517,016  
FY14 balance: \$9,225,403
- 9. Department of Workforce Solutions Employment Security Department Fund (Penalty & Interest Fund):** This fund accounts for the receipt and disbursement of penalties and interest imposed in the collection of unemployment insurance taxes.  
 FY15 balance: \$11,463,969  
FY14 balance: \$9,575,584
- 10. General Services Department Capitol Buildings Repair Fund:** This fund accounts for repairs, remodeling and equipping of capitol buildings and adjacent lands.  
 FY15 balance: \$9,382,424  
FY14 balance: \$8,492,474

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APPENDIX A: AGENCIES THAT HAD NOT COMPLETED AND  
RELEASED FY15 AUDITS (as of February 7, 2016)

Agency	FY14 Fund Balance (if available)
Cumbres & Toltec Scenic Railway Commission	\$15,038,585
Department of Homeland Security & Emergency Management	\$35,075,211
Department of Public Safety	\$6,748,573
Health Policy Commission	NA
Martin Luther King, Jr. Commission	NA
Miners Colfax Hospital	NA
North Central NM Economic Development District	\$2,204,056
Office of the Governor	\$0
Office of the Lieutenant Governor	\$0
Public Education Department	NA
Regulation and Licensing Department	\$22,403,971

## APPENDIX B: Stagnant Fund Balances\*

<b>Agency</b>	<b>Fund</b>	<b>FY15 Balance</b>	<b>%</b>
New Mexico Environment Department	Rural Infrastructure Revolving Loan Fund	\$33,908,222	0.1%
Department of Transportation	State Infrastructure Bank	\$20,759,167	0.1%
New Mexico Environment Department	Air Quality Title V Fund	\$7,212,090	-0.1%
Department of Transportation	2001A CHAT Bond Project Fund	\$4,742,112	0.1%
Energy, Minerals & Natural Resources Department	Abandoned Mine Reclamation Fund 65600	\$4,715,782	0.1%
Legislative Council Services	Building Services Account	\$3,319,645	0.0%
New Mexico Hospital Equipment Loan Council	NM Hospital Equip Loan	\$2,716,434	0.2%
Department of Transportation	1999A CHAT Bond Project Fund	\$2,128,504	0.1%
General Services Department	Tobacco Tax: DOH Facilities	\$1,649,458	0.0%
Department of Transportation	1993 Bond Project Fund	\$1,602,721	0.1%
New Mexico Environment Department	Brownfields Cleanup Revolving Loan	\$1,485,166	0.0%
Commission for the Deaf & Hard of Hearing	Special Revenue Telecommunications Access Fund	\$1,324,830	0.0%
Department of Transportation	2002C HIF Bond Project fund	\$1,310,648	0.1%
Higher Education Department	34400 Post Secondary Educational	\$795,454	-0.4%
Higher Education Department	88100 Legislative Endowment Fund	\$723,184	0.3%
Department of Transportation	2002D CHAT Bond Project Fund	\$640,300	0.1%
Taxation & Revenue Department	Out of State DWI Verification	\$595,709	-0.1%
Office of the State Engineer - Interstate Stream Commission	Pecos River Basin Land Management Fund	\$578,745	0.0%
New Mexico Finance Authority	Water/ Waste Water Project Fund	\$543,022	0.7%
Department of Transportation	2006A GRIP Bond Project fund	\$487,280	0.0%
New Mexico Border Authority	Border Development	\$485,896	0.2%
Taxation & Revenue Department	Property Valuation Fund	\$424,576	0.1%
Department of Finance & Administration	Tribal Infrastructure Fund	\$393,021	0.0%
New Mexico Finance Authority	Economic Development Program	\$331,833	0.0%
New Mexico Environment Department	Responsible Parties Fund	\$314,674	0.3%
Department of Health	Trauma System Fund	\$287,522	-0.6%
Indian Affairs Department	GF Reauthorization Fund 93100	\$249,675	0.0%
Department of Transportation	2006C GRIP Bond Project Fund	\$179,174	0.0%
Corrections Department	Building Fund	\$150,602	0.0%
Higher Education Department	78200 Program Development and	\$139,449	0.1%
Energy, Minerals & Natural Resources Department	Energy Efficiency Assessment Fund 20150	\$134,216	0.0%
Department of Transportation	2004AGRIP Bond Project Fund	\$112,078	0.0%

APPENDIX B: Stagnant Fund Balances\* (continued)

Agency	Fund	FY15 Balance	% Change
New Mexico Economic Development Department	Revolving Loan Community Development	\$81,068	0.0%
Department of Transportation	2006B GRIP Bond Project Fund	\$60,059	0.0%
Crime Victims Reparation Commission	Federal Grants	\$49,767	-0.3%
Indian Affairs Department	IAD Grant Fund 66700	\$44,064	0.0%
Office of the Secretary of State	Arbitration Fund	\$30,413	0.1%
Office of the Attorney General	Antitrust Litigation Fund	\$26,872	0.0%
Administrative Office of the Courts	E-Filing Services Fund	\$22,477	0.1%
Office of the State Engineer - Interstate Stream Commission	Ute Dam Operating Fund	\$21,856	0.0%
Department of Transportation	2002D CHAT Bond Debt Service Fund	\$12,874	0.1%
Energy, Minerals & Natural Resources Department	Petroleum Violation Escrow Funds Stripper Well 31600	\$11,999	0.1%
Higher Education Department	29200 College Goal Sunday Grant	\$8,515	0.1%
Commission on Public Records	State Commission - Public Records 75800	\$5,928	0.1%
Aging & Long-Term Services Department	64800 Capital Projects Laws 2004	\$5,853	0.0%
General Services Department	Laws of 2005	\$5,798	0.0%
New Mexico Border Authority	Hazmat Grant	\$3,697	0.0%
New Mexico Economic Development Department	ISO9000 Registration Fee Revenue	\$2,708	0.0%
Higher Education Department	54500 Higher Education Performance Fund	\$2,077	0.1%
Judicial Standards Commission	Investigation & Trial Cost Reimbursements Fund	\$1,545	0.0%
Office of the Superintendent of Insurance	Insurance Examinations Fund	\$1,387	0.0%
Energy, Minerals & Natural Resources Department	Forest Land Protection Fund 32200	\$1,321	0.0%
Department of Cultural Affairs	59100 Rural Libraries Development Fund	\$900	0.0%
New Mexico Spaceport Authority	20510 Capital Projects Fund	\$386	0.0%
Office of the Secretary of State	Help America Vote Act Fund	\$295	0.0%
Aging & Long Term Services Department	93100 Capital Projects	\$230	0.0%
Department of Cultural Affairs	Capital Projects Severance Tax Bond Fund 10-13	\$188	0.0%
Office of the Attorney General	Grant Fund	\$180	0.0%

\*The OSA defines “stagnant funds” as funds that meet the following criteria: (1) positive balances, (2) posted a 1% or less change in value between FY14 and FY15, (3) did not post significant programmatic activity during FY15, (4) was not a reserve or fund that is otherwise required to maintain a static balance and (5) was not a debt service fund.

APPENDIX C: Capital Project Funds with Balances, FY14 and FY15  
 (Note: Capital Project funds with \$0 balance in FY14 and FY15 are not shown)

Agency and Funds	FY15 Balance	FY14 Balance
<b>Administrative Office of the Courts</b>		<b>\$116,457</b>
STB Capital Outlay		\$457
Statewide Drug Court Technology		\$116,000
<b>Aging and Long-Term Services Department</b>	<b>\$6,083</b>	<b>\$311,973</b>
64800 Capital Projects Laws 2004	\$5,853	\$5,853
93100 Capital Projects	\$230	\$230
05300 Capital Projects	\$0	\$24,831
89200 Capital Projects	\$0	\$282,108
70000 Capital Projects Laws 2003	\$0	(\$1,049)
<b>Commission for the Deaf &amp; Hard of Hearing</b>	<b>\$0</b>	<b>\$1,664</b>
Capital Outlay Deaf Cultural Center Fund	\$0	\$1,664
<b>Department of Cultural Affairs</b>	<b>\$1,496,804</b>	<b>\$2,432,545</b>
69800 ART in Public Places	\$1,496,616	\$2,418,341
Capital Projects Severance Tax Bond Fund 10-13	\$188	\$188
26300 Capital Projects Fund	\$0	\$14,016
<b>Department of Finance and Administration</b>	<b>\$1,161,847,739</b>	<b>\$1,193,619,146</b>
Board of finance Bond Funds	\$1,161,453,760	\$1,190,950,957
Tribal Infrastructure Fund	\$393,021	\$393,021
General Fund Capital Outlay Statewide	\$958	\$2,275,168
<b>Department of Game and Fish</b>	<b>\$11,188,240</b>	<b>\$11,548,304</b>
Capital Outlay Fund	\$11,188,240	\$11,548,304
<b>Department of Military Affairs and State Armory Board</b>	<b>(\$285,328)</b>	<b>(\$55,613)</b>
Armory Improvement Capital Projects	(\$285,328)	(\$55,613)
<b>Department of Transportation</b>	<b>\$77,759,147</b>	<b>\$100,858,097</b>
2014A Bond Project Fund	\$77,059,916	\$80,002,398
Capital Projects Fund	\$699,231	\$20,656,367
STB Capital Outlay Fund	\$0	-\$59,400
Appropriations Fund		\$258,732
<b>Energy, Minerals &amp; Natural Resources Department</b>	<b>\$4,233,011</b>	<b>\$4,290,985</b>
EMNRD Capital Projects GGRT Fund 64600	\$4,233,011	\$4,288,973
Capital Projects GF STB Fund 50900		\$2,012
<b>General Services Department</b>	<b>\$3,258,802</b>	<b>\$3,596,170</b>
Tobacco Tax: DOH Facilities	\$1,649,458	\$1,649,458
Property Control Reserve Fund	\$1,536,723	\$1,940,914
Laws of 2006	\$66,823	
Laws of 2005	\$5,798	\$5,798
<b>Higher Education Department</b>		<b>(\$115,030)</b>
64470 Capital Projects Fund		(\$115,030)
<b>New Mexico Economic Development Department</b>	<b>(\$29,912)</b>	<b>(\$55,564)</b>
Severance Tax Bonds Capital Projects	\$48,495	\$2,843
Capital Projects Fund	(\$78,407)	-\$58,407

[Table continues on the next page.]

APPENDIX C: Capital Project Funds with Balances, FY14 and FY15  
(continued)

Agency and Funds	FY15 Balance	FY14 Balance
<b>New Mexico Spaceport Authority</b>	<b>\$386</b>	<b>\$386</b>
20510 Capital Projects Fund	\$386	\$386
<b>Office for Military Base Planning and Support</b>	<b>\$0</b>	<b>(\$4,735)</b>
Severance Tax Bond Capital Projects Fund	\$0	(\$4,735)
<b>Office of the Secretary of State</b>	<b>(\$1,478)</b>	<b>(\$513,807)</b>
STB Capital Outlay	(\$1,478)	(\$513,807)
<b>Office of the State Engineer-Interstate Stream Commission</b>	<b>\$11,992,475</b>	<b>\$9,997,750</b>
Capital Projects Fund	\$8,954,463	\$0
Severance Tax Bond-Capital Outlay Fund	\$3,038,012	\$9,997,750
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>\$1,271,465,969</b>	<b>\$1,326,028,728</b>

Fund Balance By Agency and Fund, FY15 and FY14  
(Net investment in capital assets excluded)

Agency and Fund Names	FY15 Balance	FY14 Balance
STB Capital Outlay Fund	\$0	(\$59,400)
WIPP Bond Project Fund	\$0	\$0
<b>New Mexico Mortgage Finance Authority</b>	<b>\$245,095,000</b>	<b>\$242,230,000</b>
New Mexico Mortgage Finance Authority	\$245,095,000	\$242,230,000
<b>Department of Workforce Solutions</b>	<b>\$232,364,954</b>	<b>\$139,012,868</b>
ARRA Fund		\$0
Employment Security Department Fund (Penalty & Interest Fund)	\$11,463,969	\$9,575,584
General	\$669,243	\$669,243
Labor Enforcement Fund	\$2,616,689	\$2,241,700
Public Works Apprenticeship and Training Fund	\$1,634,046	\$1,332,676
Unemployment Insurance Trust Enterprise Fund	\$215,981,007	\$125,193,665
<b>Office of the State Treasurer</b>	<b>\$159,679,720</b>	<b>\$221,035,892</b>
General	\$8,884	\$8,884
General Obligation Bond Fund Debt Service Accounts (Combined)	\$47,122,341	\$43,429,908
Severance Tax Bond Fund Debt Service Accounts (Combined)	\$112,548,495	\$177,597,100
<b>Office of the State Engineer-Interstate Stream Commission</b>	<b>\$72,587,475</b>	<b>\$67,727,602</b>
Capital Projects Fund	\$8,954,463	\$0
General	\$5,800,914	\$7,375,241
General Fund-Capital Outlay Fund		\$0
Improvement of the Rio Grande Fund	\$6,502,229	\$6,308,581
Indian Water Rights Settlement Fund	\$640,360	\$1,189,410
Irrigation Works Construction Fund	\$15,207,005	\$17,774,740
New Mexico Unit Fund	\$31,292,109	\$23,973,080
Pecos River Basin Land Management Fund	\$578,745	\$578,745
Severance Tax Bond-Capital Outlay Fund	\$3,038,012	\$9,997,750
Ute Dam Construction Fund	\$551,782	\$508,199
Ute Dam Operating Fund	\$21,856	\$21,856
<b>Department of Game and Fish</b>	<b>\$62,821,560</b>	<b>\$60,948,099</b>
Big Game Depredation	\$1,323,076	\$1,456,662
Big Game Enhancement	\$4,348,395	\$3,734,308
Bond Interest & Retirement Fund	\$921,050	\$840,454
Capital Outlay Fund	\$11,188,240	\$11,548,304
Game Protection Fund	\$37,419,113	\$36,227,095
Habitat Management Fund	\$3,000,034	\$2,666,266
Share with Wildlife	\$869,573	\$891,661
Sikes Act	\$1,557,422	\$1,478,635
Trail Safety Fund	\$2,194,657	\$2,104,714
<b>Office of Superintendent of Insurance</b>	<b>\$56,731,934</b>	<b>\$57,521,610</b>
General Operating	\$2,194,671	\$2,017,254
Insurance Examinations Fund	\$1,387	\$1,387
Insurance Fraud Fund	\$833,895	\$816,106
Insurance Licensee Cont. Education	\$1,119,604	\$1,022,149
Insurance Operations Fund	\$3,324,423	\$2,612,587
Patients' Compensation Fund	\$48,908,412	\$50,875,085
Title Ins. Maintenance Fund	\$349,542	\$177,042
<b>New Mexico Public School Insurance Authority</b>	<b>\$45,897,676</b>	<b>\$48,152,354</b>
NMPSIA Administration	\$429,785	\$464,361
NMPSIA Benefits	\$41,385,409	\$42,262,595
NMPSIA Risk	\$4,082,482	\$5,425,398
<b>New Mexico Economic Development Department</b>	<b>\$43,235,763</b>	<b>\$19,888,185</b>
Capital Projects Fund	(\$78,407)	(\$58,407)
General	\$28,730,372	\$7,104,191
ISO9000 Registration Fee Revenue	\$2,708	\$2,708
JTIP	\$14,451,527	\$12,755,782
Revolving Loan Community Development	\$81,068	\$81,068
The Severance Tax Bonds Capital Projects	\$48,495	\$2,843

Fund Balance By Agency and Fund, FY15 and FY14  
(Net investment in capital assets excluded)

Agency and Fund Names	FY15 Balance	FY14 Balance
<b>Department of Information Technology</b>	<b>\$37,570,962</b>	<b>\$71,699,993</b>
ARRA Fund	\$0	\$0
Central Telephone Services	(\$4,857,399)	\$22,804,753
Equipment Replacement Fund (96870)	\$18,722,388	\$17,075,357
Equipment Replacement Fund (96880)	\$25,163,148	\$22,651,357
Information Technology Management Office	\$0	\$0
ISID-OIP-Human Resources	(\$1,457,175)	\$9,168,526
Program Support	\$0	\$0
Radio Communications	\$0	\$0
Severance Tax Bonds Capital Outlay	\$0	\$0
State and Local Implementation Grants	\$0	\$0
<b>Taxation and Revenue Department</b>	<b>\$34,405,773</b>	<b>\$33,746,131</b>
Delinquent Property Tax	\$11,677,500	\$9,761,670
EDL-Enhanced Driver's License	\$1,971,429	\$2,253,208
Financial Responsibility Act	\$191,347	\$297,484
MVD Non-Reverting Revenues	\$3,230,605	\$2,003,193
Native American Settlement - Laws of 2011	(\$24,555)	\$213
Native American Settlement - Laws of 2014	\$50,000	\$50,000
ONGARD Upgrade	\$2,458,579	\$1,134,151
Operating	\$559,756	\$589,849
Out of State DWI Verification	\$595,709	\$596,189
PIT Intercept Administration Fees	\$142,953	\$273,223
Property Valuation Fund	\$424,576	\$424,222
Replace MVD System - Laws of 2013, ch227, sec7	\$109,179	\$7,209,167
Replace MVD System - Laws of 2014, ch63, sec7, item 2	\$6,331,629	\$1,070,358
Replace MVD System - Laws of 2014, ch63, sec7, item 4	\$80,982	\$2,309,219
STB Capital Outlay Fund	\$0	\$0
Weight Distance	\$6,606,084	\$5,773,985
<b>Energy, Minerals &amp; Natural Resources Department</b>	<b>\$32,503,341</b>	<b>\$35,567,727</b>
Abandoned Mine Reclamation Fund 65600	\$4,715,782	\$4,711,846
ARRA Fund	\$0	\$0
Capital Projects GF STB Fund 50900	\$0	\$2,012
Capital Projects STB 89200	\$0	\$0
Conservation Planting Revolving Fund 32100	\$50,160	\$65,176
Debt Service Fund 30000	\$2,262,292	\$2,471,452
Emergency Fire Disaster fund 21300	\$2,087,681	\$7,626,041
EMNRD Capital Projects GGRT Fund 64600	\$4,233,011	\$4,288,973
Energy Efficiency Assessment Fund 20150	\$134,216	\$134,216
Forest Land Protection Fund 32200	\$1,321	\$1,321
General	\$1,141	\$358,302
Inmate Work Camp Fund 95600	\$427,931	\$250,988
Motor Boat Fuel Tax Fund 30900	\$334,845	\$329,209
Natural Lands Protection fund 20000	\$0	\$0
New Mexico Mining Act Penalty Fund 73100	\$75,380	\$70,818
NM Mining Act Fund 56600	\$101,231	\$341,226
Oil Reclamation fund 31100	\$11,517,016	\$9,225,403
Petroleum Violation Escrow funds stripper Well 31600	\$11,999	\$11,989
State Parks Fund 20010	\$5,015,877	\$3,653,607
Surface Mining Penalty Fund 32000	\$7,365	\$6,565
Surface Mining Permit Fees Fund 31900	\$105,785	\$93,409
Water Control Permit Fees	\$208,178	\$0
Youth Conservation Corps 01400	\$1,212,130	\$1,925,174

Fund Balance By Agency and Fund, FY15 and FY14  
(Net investment in capital assets excluded)

Agency and Fund Names	FY15 Balance	FY14 Balance
<b>Higher Education Department</b>	<b>\$26,524,767</b>	<b>\$19,219,859</b>
10990 ABE Instructional Material Fund	\$3	\$23,550
21600 Financial Aid Fund	\$15,163,868	\$3,846,537
21700 College Affordability Scholarship fund	\$1,202,183	\$1,185,310
29200 College Goal Sunday Grant	\$8,515	\$8,508
34400 Post Secondary Educational Institution Fund	\$795,454	\$798,997
47900 Faculty Endowment Fund	\$5,500,687	\$83,163
54500 Higher Education Performance Fund	\$2,077	\$2,075
63700 Lottery Tuition Fund	\$2,989,347	\$12,526,085
64470 Capital Projects Fund		(\$115,030)
78200 Program Development and Enhancement Fund	\$139,449	\$139,333
88100 Legislative Endowment Fund Scholarship Fund	\$723,184	\$720,761
89200 Capital Projects FY2011 Fund	\$0	\$0
ARRA Fund		\$0
General	\$0	\$570
<b>Children, Youth &amp; Families Department</b>	<b>\$26,066,960</b>	<b>\$23,261,867</b>
ARRA of 2009 Fund	\$0	\$0
Children's Trust Fund	\$980,027	\$871,538
Children's Trust Fund Next Generation	\$294,402	\$274,608
Day Care Fund	\$2,717,370	\$2,630,655
Early Childhood Care and Education	\$109,078	\$0
FACTS Child Care Payments	\$0	\$0
FACTS Protective Services	\$382,619	\$0
Federal Childcare Food Account	\$669,509	\$573,642
General Operating	\$3,815,293	\$5,313,028
JJDP/Children's Justice	\$1,619,486	\$1,558,533
Juvenile Community Corrections	\$1,830,260	\$1,206,573
Permanent Children's Trust Fund	\$5,389,137	\$5,269,077
Permanent Children's Trust Fund Next Gen	\$1,766,443	\$1,747,087
Pre-Kindergarten Fund	\$5,087,807	\$2,268,585
Regional Juvenile Services	\$952,889	\$1,096,221
Special Appropriation - Light		\$452,320
Special appropriation- Light	\$452,640	
<b>Corrections Department</b>	<b>\$25,951,858</b>	<b>\$17,739,544</b>
Building Fund	\$150,602	\$150,602
Community Corrections-SHARE System Fund	\$2,873,646	\$2,254,961
Corrections Industries Revolving Fund	\$4,622,977	\$4,976,412
General	\$12,667,634	\$4,971,707
Probation & Parole	\$5,636,999	\$5,385,862
<b>Office of the Attorney General</b>	<b>\$23,380,402</b>	<b>\$30,777,907</b>
Antitrust litigation fund	\$26,872	\$26,872
ARRA	\$0	\$0
Consumer Settlement	\$23,285,697	\$30,625,240
General	\$0	\$0
Grant Fund	\$180	\$180
Medicaid Fraud Control	\$63,934	\$122,666
Medicaid program income fund	\$3,719	\$2,949
<b>Workers' Compensation Administration</b>	<b>\$14,178,993</b>	<b>\$10,422,486</b>
General Fund	\$9,951,473	\$6,872,972
Uninsured Employer's Fund	\$4,227,520	\$3,549,514
<b>New Mexico Spaceport Authority</b>	<b>\$11,277,308</b>	<b>\$13,976,340</b>
10670 Regional Spaceport District Fund	\$8,971,122	\$12,416,396
20510 Capital Projects Fund	\$386	\$386
89200 Capital Projects Fund	\$0	\$0
General	\$2,305,800	\$1,559,558

Fund Balance By Agency and Fund, FY15 and FY14  
(Net investment in capital assets excluded)

Agency and Fund Names	FY15 Balance	FY14 Balance
<b>Human Services Department</b>	<b>\$11,217,598</b>	<b>\$10,531,417</b>
20520 Traumatic Brain Injury	\$603,666	\$1,012,662
89200 Severance Tax Bonds	\$0	\$0
90100 General Appropriations Act	\$210,661	\$1,518,224
97400 Income Support L Warrants	\$0	\$0
97500 Income Support N Warrants	\$593,013	\$250,230
97600 Medical Assistance	\$329,725	\$0
General	\$9,480,533	\$7,750,301
<b>Department of Health</b>	<b>\$9,972,133</b>	<b>\$7,542,944</b>
ARRA Fund	\$0	\$0
Birthing Workforce Retention Fund	\$90,800	\$59,500
County Supported Medicaid Fund	\$2,952,019	\$3,034,578
Emergency Medical Services Fund	\$443,619	\$590,565
General Fund	\$5,906,180	\$3,332,859
Medical Cannabis Program Fund	\$0	\$0
Save our Children's Sight Fund	\$291,993	\$236,065
Trauma System Fund	\$287,522	\$289,377
<b>Legislative- Fund #13300</b>	<b>\$9,749,223</b>	<b>\$10,068,264</b>
General	\$9,749,223	\$10,068,264
<b>Public Regulation Commission</b>	<b>\$8,928,665</b>	<b>\$8,155,340</b>
09300 Firefighters Use Fee Fund	\$1,153,467	\$1,087,882
10890 Fire Safer Cigarette and Fire Protection Fund	\$535,013	\$508,013
37700 Pipeline Safety Fund	\$43,679	\$638,167
47700 Reproduction Fee Fund	\$182,393	\$228,453
56900 Fire Protection Grant Fund	\$7,325,241	\$5,692,825
General	(\$311,128)	\$0
<b>Office of Natural Resources Trustee</b>	<b>\$8,195,488</b>	<b>\$12,615,868</b>
General Fund	\$168	\$168
Trustee Fund	\$8,195,320	\$12,615,700
<b>Commissioner of Public Lands</b>	<b>\$6,804,171</b>	<b>\$9,755,301</b>
General Fund	\$6,804,171	\$9,755,301
<b>Department of Cultural Affairs</b>	<b>\$6,751,645</b>	<b>\$10,267,115</b>
19400 15% Museum Admissions Fund	\$1,796,856	\$1,826,106
25600 Museum Collections Fund	\$138,428	\$109,268
26300 Capital Projects Fund	\$0	\$14,016
47800 2010 Capital Projects fund	\$0	\$0
59100 Rural Libraries Development Fund	\$900	\$900
69800 ART in Public Places	\$1,496,616	\$2,418,341
ARRA 2009 fund	\$0	\$0
Capital Projects Severance Tax Bond Fund 10-13	\$188	\$188
Enterprise Fund	\$1,744,956	\$3,220,417
General Fund	(\$18,148)	\$955,427
NMFA Projects Fund	\$1,591,849	\$1,722,452
<b>Education Trust Board of New Mexico</b>	<b>\$5,891,538</b>	<b>\$4,735,572</b>
Administrative Fund	\$5,891,538	\$4,735,572

Fund Balance By Agency and Fund, FY15 and FY14  
(Net investment in capital assets excluded)

Agency and Fund Names	FY15 Balance	FY14 Balance
<b>Administrative Office of the Courts</b>	<b>\$5,804,956</b>	<b>\$8,354,799</b>
AOC Grant	\$665	
E-Filing Services Fund	\$22,477	\$22,458
General		\$0
Grant 49500		\$821
JID Statewide Automation Bond	\$220,030	\$683,821
JID Supreme Court Automation	\$1,266,078	\$831,238
Judges Pro-Temp		\$0
Judicial Information Division		\$0
Judicial Performance Evaluation	\$42,821	\$122,429
Jury and Witness Fees	(\$358,919)	\$383,274
Magistrate Court	(\$107,564)	\$0
Magistrate Court Mediation	\$319,186	\$359,084
Magistrate Court Operations		\$0
Magistrate Court Warrant Enforcement	\$1,599,865	\$2,795,820
Magistrate Drug Court	\$160,238	\$235,613
Metropolitan and Magistrate Court Capital Fund		\$51,604
Municipal Court Automation	\$696,671	\$677,394
Special Water Rights Adjudication	\$1,943,408	\$2,074,786
Statewide Drug Court Technology		\$116,000
STB Capital Outlay		\$457
<b>Legislative Council Service</b>	<b>\$4,956,187</b>	<b>\$4,928,719</b>
Building Services Account	\$3,319,645	\$3,319,645
Building Services Account - Petty Cash	\$50	\$50
Council Service Account - Petty Cash	\$100	\$100
Legislative Capital Buildings Repair	\$1,636,392	\$1,608,924
<b>New Mexico Livestock Board</b>	<b>\$3,686,148</b>	<b>\$2,897,945</b>
General Fund	\$3,663,302	\$2,637,468
Horse Shelter Rescue Fund	\$22,846	\$260,477
Levy Fund	\$0	\$0
<b>Board of Professional Engineers &amp; Land Surveyors</b>	<b>\$3,439,161</b>	<b>\$2,997,256</b>
General	\$3,439,161	\$2,997,256
<b>New Mexico Medical Board</b>	<b>\$3,093,775</b>	<b>\$2,630,158</b>
General	\$3,093,775	\$2,630,158
<b>New Mexico Hospital Equipment Loan Council</b>	<b>\$2,716,434</b>	<b>\$2,710,233</b>
NM Hospital Equip Loan	\$2,716,434	\$2,710,233
<b>Commission for the Deaf &amp; Hard of Hearing</b>	<b>\$1,833,160</b>	<b>\$1,870,130</b>
Capital Outlay Deaf Cultural Center Fund	\$0	\$1,664
General Fund	\$508,330	\$543,636
Special Revenue Telecommunications Access Fund	\$1,324,830	\$1,324,830
<b>Developmental Disabilities Planning Council</b>	<b>\$1,663,969</b>	<b>\$746,404</b>
General Fund	\$1,663,969	\$746,404
<b>New Mexico Public School Facilities Authority</b>	<b>\$1,337,976</b>	<b>(\$14,927,811)</b>
Bond Proceeds Capital Projects	(\$33,422)	(\$15,679,912)
General Fund	\$1,371,398	\$752,101
<b>New Mexico Compilation Commission</b>	<b>\$1,335,670</b>	<b>\$1,395,736</b>
General	\$1,335,670	\$1,395,736
<b>Commission of Public Records</b>	<b>\$1,146,238</b>	<b>(\$16,767)</b>
Operating	\$871,399	(\$22,689)
State Commission - Public Records 75800	\$5,928	\$5,922
State Commission - Records Center ISF 37100	\$268,911	\$0
<b>Office of the State Auditor</b>	<b>\$1,086,807</b>	<b>\$1,114,559</b>
General	\$1,086,807	\$1,114,559

Fund Balance By Agency and Fund, FY15 and FY14  
(Net investment in capital assets excluded)

Agency and Fund Names	FY15 Balance	FY14 Balance
<b>Department of Tourism</b>	<b>\$955,216</b>	<b>\$1,136,613</b>
General	\$6,192	(\$112,773)
Litter Control & Beautification Fund	\$764,092	\$900,101
New Mexico Magazine	\$106,375	\$276,943
Scenic Byways Programs	\$0	\$0
Tourism Enterprise	\$78,557	\$72,342
<b>New Mexico Border Authority</b>	<b>\$865,844</b>	<b>\$781,037</b>
Border Development	\$485,896	\$485,088
Border Project Fund	\$103,338	\$21,390
Capital Outlay Fund	\$0	\$0
General	\$272,913	\$270,862
Hazmat Grant	\$3,697	\$3,697
<b>Board of Nursing</b>	<b>\$840,537</b>	<b>\$1,045,526</b>
General	\$507,280	\$724,504
Nursing Excellence Fund	\$333,257	\$321,022
<b>Office of the Secretary of State</b>	<b>\$729,925</b>	<b>\$1,607,670</b>
Arbitration Fund	\$30,413	\$30,388
General	\$203,786	\$1,069,644
Help America Vote Act Fund	\$295	\$295
Public Election Fund	\$496,909	\$1,021,150
STB Capital Outlay	(\$1,478)	(\$513,807)
<b>Board of Examiners for Architects</b>	<b>\$688,520</b>	<b>\$964,959</b>
General	\$688,520	\$964,959
<b>New Mexico Beef Council</b>	<b>\$629,574</b>	<b>\$614,984</b>
General	\$629,574	\$614,984
<b>Aging and Long-Term Services Department</b>	<b>\$622,083</b>	<b>\$1,053,102</b>
05300 Capital Projects	\$0	\$24,831
38600 Capital Projects Laws 2007		\$0
59500 Capital Projects Laws 1998		\$0
62200 Conference on Aging	\$311,779	\$320,833
64800 Capital Projects Laws 2004	\$5,853	\$5,853
70000 Capital Projects Laws 2003	\$0	(\$1,049)
88300 Capital Projects	\$0	\$0
89200 Capital Projects	\$0	\$282,108
93100 Capital Projects	\$230	\$230
95300 Special Projects	\$0	(\$24,249)
95400 Capital Projects House Bill 2		\$0
96200 Capital Projects Laws 2006		\$0
96500 Capital Projects Laws 2006		\$0
General	\$304,221	\$444,545
<b>Commission for the Blind</b>	<b>\$529,412</b>	<b>\$545,009</b>
Business Enterprise Fund	\$232,266	\$355,060
General Fund	\$297,146	\$189,949
<b>Crime Victims Reparation Commission</b>	<b>\$394,427</b>	<b>\$218,700</b>
Corrections and Restitution	\$344,660	\$168,764
Federal Grants	\$49,767	\$49,936
General	\$0	\$0
<b>Governor's Commission on Disability</b>	<b>\$372,842</b>	<b>\$370,502</b>
General	\$372,842	\$370,502
<b>Department of Veterans' Services</b>	<b>\$370,353</b>	<b>\$275,029</b>
Armed Forces Veterans License Fund	\$208,365	\$184,816
General	\$0	\$0
Veterans Approval Fund	\$48,222	\$35,762
Veterans Enterprise Fund	\$113,766	\$54,451

Fund Balance By Agency and Fund, FY15 and FY14  
(Net investment in capital assets excluded)

Agency and Fund Names	FY15 Balance	FY14 Balance
<b>Indian Affairs Department</b>	<b>\$293,739</b>	<b>\$293,739</b>
General Fund	\$0	\$0
GF Reauthorization Fund 93100	\$249,675	\$249,675
IAD Grant Fund 66700	\$44,064	\$44,064
Special Capital Outlay Fund (09900)	\$0	\$0
Special Capital Outlay Fund (10000)	\$0	\$0
Speical Capital Outlay Fund (10100)	\$0	\$0
STB Reauthorirization	\$0	
Tribal Infrastructure Fund	\$0	\$0
<b>Board of Veterinary Medicine</b>	<b>\$126,448</b>	<b>\$129,848</b>
General Fund	\$126,448	\$129,848
<b>State Personnel Board</b>	<b>\$116,308</b>	<b>\$50</b>
General		\$50
General Fund	\$116,308	
<b>Gaming Control Board</b>	<b>\$112,767</b>	<b>\$201,327</b>
General Fund	\$112,767	\$201,327
<b>Renewable Energy Transmission Authority</b>	<b>\$104,382</b>	<b>\$233,393</b>
General Fund	\$104,382	\$233,393
<b>New Mexico Court of Appeals</b>	<b>\$103,610</b>	<b>\$126,599</b>
General Fund	\$103,610	\$126,599
<b>State Racing Commission</b>	<b>\$78,962</b>	<b>\$12,990</b>
Equine Testing Fund	\$93,302	
General Fund	(\$14,340)	\$12,990
<b>New Mexico Supreme Court</b>	<b>\$9,803</b>	<b>\$10,861</b>
General	\$0	\$0
Suspense Fund	\$9,803	\$10,861
<b>Legislative- Capitol Kitchen Fund #81100</b>	<b>\$7,286</b>	<b>\$7,440</b>
General	\$7,286	\$7,440
<b>Legislative Education Study Committee</b>	<b>\$6,983</b>	<b>\$7,121</b>
General	\$6,983	\$7,121
<b>Southeastern NM Economic Development District</b>	<b>\$4,835</b>	<b>\$39,054</b>
General	\$4,835	\$39,054
<b>New Mexico Intertribal Ceremonial Office</b>	<b>\$4,525</b>	<b>\$69,019</b>
General	\$4,525	\$69,019
<b>New Mexico Sentencing Commission</b>	<b>\$4,401</b>	<b>\$204,266</b>
General	\$4,401	\$204,266
<b>Office for Military Base Planning and Support</b>	<b>\$3,489</b>	<b>(\$1,246)</b>
General	\$3,489	\$3,489
Severance Tax Bond Capital Projects Fund	\$0	(\$4,735)
<b>Judicial Standards Commission</b>	<b>\$1,595</b>	<b>\$1,595</b>
General	\$50	\$50
Investigation & Trial Cost Reimbursements Fund	\$1,545	\$1,545
<b>Adult Parole Board</b>	<b>\$756</b>	<b>\$1,079</b>
General	\$756	\$1,079
<b>Legislative Finance Committee</b>	<b>\$35</b>	<b>\$294</b>
General	\$35	\$294
<b>Commission on the Status of Women</b>		<b>\$51,411</b>
Conference		\$64,497
General		\$0
Girls Program		\$6,955
TeamWorks		(\$20,041)
<b>State Investment Council</b>	<b>\$0</b>	<b>\$0</b>
General Administrative Fund	\$0	\$0
<b>New Mexico House Chief Clerk's Office</b>	<b>\$0</b>	<b>\$0</b>
General	\$0	\$0

Fund Balance By Agency and Fund, FY15 and FY14  
(Net investment in capital assets excluded)

Agency and Fund Names	FY15 Balance	FY14 Balance
<b>Fund 20040 House of Representatives</b>	<b>\$0</b>	<b>\$0</b>
General Fund	\$0	\$0
<b>Fund 20030 Senate</b>	<b>\$0</b>	<b>\$0</b>
General Fund	\$0	\$0
<b>Cumbres and Toltec Scenic Railroad Commission</b>		<b>\$15,038,585</b>
Cumbres and Toltec		\$15,038,585
<b>New Mexico Senate Chief Clerk's Office</b>	<b>\$0</b>	<b>\$0</b>
General	\$0	\$0
<b>Supreme Court Building Commission</b>	<b>\$0</b>	<b>\$0</b>
Capital Projects	\$0	
General	\$0	\$0
<b>Supreme Court Law Library</b>	<b>\$0</b>	<b>\$0</b>
General	\$0	\$0
<b>Juvenile Public Safety Advisory Board fka Juvenile Parole Board</b>	<b>\$0</b>	<b>\$0</b>
General Fund	\$0	\$0
<b>Public Employees Labor Relations Board</b>	<b>\$0</b>	<b>\$0</b>
General	\$0	\$0
<b>Office on African American Affairs</b>	<b>(\$1,967)</b>	<b>(\$1,967)</b>
General	(\$1,967)	(\$1,967)
<b>Law Office of the Public Defender</b>	<b>(\$408,402)</b>	<b>(\$364,281)</b>
Automation Special Revenue Fund	\$86,594	\$94,932
General	(\$494,996)	(\$459,213)
<b>New Mexico State Fair Commission</b>	<b>(\$680,477)</b>	<b>\$45,406,090</b>
capital Project Fund	\$0	
EXPO		\$45,406,090
Proprietary Fund	(\$680,477)	
<b>New Mexico Lottery Authority</b>	<b>(\$1,862,832)</b>	<b>\$267,000</b>
Lottery	(\$1,862,832)	\$267,000
<b>Department of Military Affairs and State Armory Board</b>	<b>(\$2,102,794)</b>	<b>(\$866,665)</b>
Adjutant General Emergency	(\$814,281)	(\$172)
Armory Improvement Capital Projects	(\$285,328)	(\$55,613)
General Fund	(\$2,174,233)	(\$1,505,260)
NM Family Member Family Assistance Fund	\$139,646	\$131,647
Service Members' Life Insurance	\$1,031,402	\$562,733
STB Capital Outlay Fund	\$0	\$0

Fund Balance By Agency and Fund, FY15 and FY14  
(Net investment in capital assets excluded)

Agency and Fund Names	FY15 Balance	FY14 Balance
<b>General Services Department</b>	<b>(\$59,419,116)</b>	<b>(\$93,426,968)</b>
Administrative Costs	\$1,061,300	\$2,728,732
Administrative Services Division	\$16,251	\$211,442
Capital Buildings Repair Fund	\$9,382,424	\$8,492,474
Capital Improvement Funds		\$0
Employee Assistance Program		\$0
General	\$310,475	\$231,431
Group Insurance Premium Stabilization	(\$7,889,338)	(\$25,508,151)
Laws of 2005	\$5,798	\$5,798
Laws of 2006	\$66,823	
LPB Unemployment Compensation	\$4,235,998	\$2,643,191
Procurement Assistance Program	\$0	\$0
Property Control Reserve Fund	\$1,536,723	\$1,940,914
Public Buildings Repair Fund	\$2,343,583	\$2,288,253
Public Liability	(\$70,413,437)	(\$72,653,811)
Public Property Reserve	\$5,469,010	\$5,307,260
Purchasing Division Fees	\$3,568,652	\$2,595,258
Risk Management Operating Account	\$1,959,918	\$1,322,021
State Aircraft Pool	\$364,030	\$2,271,524
State Printing	(\$311,021)	(\$213,611)
State Transportation Pool	\$2,228,469	\$6,654,469
State Unemployment Compensation Reserve	\$13,974,806	\$1,390,755
Surety Bond	\$739,961	\$953,205
Surplus Property Bureau	\$583,795	\$588,750
Tobacco Tax: DOH Facilities	\$1,649,458	\$1,649,458
Workers Compensation Retention	(\$30,302,794)	(\$36,326,330)