

HISTORY

Rio Rancho is one of New Mexico's newest communities, incorporated as a City in 1981 with 10,131 residents. Although incorporated as a new community in 1981, the occupation of the site upon which present day Rio Rancho sits can be traced back to the *Ice Age*.

Prehistoric to Early Historic

It is commonly held that the Rio Grande Valley was inhabited approximately 10,000 to 12,000 years ago. The remains of a hunting campsite, located within the current City limits of Rio Rancho, reveal that the first indigenous residents lived in the Rio Rancho vicinity approximately 11,000 years ago. These early inhabitants were hunters and gatherers whose tools of the trade were arrowhead-like artifacts called "Folsom Points" named after the location where similar artifacts were first located in New Mexico in 1927.

Archaeologists have located numerous pit house settlements, evidence of early habitation along the banks of the Rio Grande. The sites, one of which is estimated to have been occupied for nearly four hundred years, have either been excavated for academic study or preserved in perpetuity for future generations as open space.



Spanish Period 1540 to 1821

The end of the prehistoric era is marked by the appearance of the first Spanish explorers into the area. Francisco Vásquez de Coronado led Spanish conquistadors to the Rio Rancho vicinity in the winter of 1540 in search of the fabled, "seven cities of gold," while conquering native peoples along the way.

An early twentieth century excavation of a large 1,000-room, Tiwa pueblo revealed that it was occupied by the Anasazi (a Navajo word meaning the "ancient ones") into the 16th century. The site included a temporary campsite associated with early Spanish expeditions into the middle Rio Grande region by Coronado.

Located just north of Rio Rancho is the Coronado State monument consisting of the ruins of the Pueblo of Kuaua. The monument contains reproductions of original murals on the walls of a ceremonial kiva. The murals represent some of the most superb pre-European examples of mural art in North America.

Instead of the Seven Cities of Gold, Coronado's party found an agrarian society of more than 60,000 persons living in 12 to 16 inhabited pueblos along the Rio Grande between present-day Bernalillo and Isleta Pueblo.



**"This river of Nuestra Señora (Rio Grande) flows through a broad valley planted with fields of maize and dotted with cottonwood groves. There are twelve pueblos, whose houses are built of mud and are two stories high."
Hernando de Alvarado, 1540**

The Spanish explored New Mexico as a combination of exploration and missionary efforts by the Catholic Church of Spain. The Spanish entered the middle Rio Grande valley and mandated catholic teachings in every pueblo they encountered. This was in direct conflict with the native Americans' traditional religions and eventually led to unrest and the ensuing Pueblo Revolt of 1680.

In 1706, Colonization increased and Albuquerque was founded by Governor Don Francisco Cuervo y Valdes and named in honor of the Duke of Albuquerque, viceroy in Mexico City. Four years later the Town of Alameda Land Grant, land upon which Rio Rancho is built, was officially conveyed by the Spanish Crown. It stretched from the Rio Grande to the Rio Puerco, and included present day Alameda, Corrales, Paradise Hills and Rio Rancho. Within

the grant the land was divided by varas: long parcels that extended westward from the Rio Grande and connected each farmer to his neighbor through a network of acequias or irrigation ditches. This parcel platting is still evident in the ownership pattern and street pattern visible in the adjoining community of Corrales.

Mexican Period 1821 to 1846.....

In 1821, Mexico won its independence and the Santa Fe Trail was opened as a major commerce route between Mexico City and Missouri. The route parallels the Rio Grande corridor adjacent to present day Rio Rancho.

American Period 1846 to 1912.....

In 1846, President Polk declared war with Mexico under the direction of General Stephen W. Kearny. Santa Fe was subsequently captured and New Mexico was organized as a territorial entity. At the close of the Mexican War two years later, the Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo was signed commencing the process of formally adopting New Mexico as a Territory of the United States.

After the establishment of the American territorial government in 1848, private land holdings, such as the Alameda Land Grant, were challenged in the United States Court leading to a number of lawsuits resulting in disputed boundaries for many years. In 1864, the Office of the US Surveyor General surveyed the Town of Alameda Land Grant followed by the creation of Sandoval County in the early 1900's. The total population of the entire State of New Mexico was estimated to be approximately 327,300 persons. President William Howard Taft signed the legislation that made New Mexico the 47th state of the union in 1912.

Statehood 1912 to 1960.....

It has been speculated that because land grant heirs did not understand property laws or were unable to pay taxes, much of the Alameda Land Grant was sold to a land investment company. The San Mateo Land Company purchased the property in 1919 for \$0.19 per acre as an investment and sold the property several years later in 1948 to Brownfield & Koontz to become the "Koontz Ranch" with over 500 head of cattle grazing on the property. In 1959, the property was sold to Ed Snow, a local investor and developer. The land, located immediately north and west of the City of Albuquerque, continued to increase in value as the Albuquerque metropolitan area grew to just over 200,000 persons in 1960.

In 1961, Rio Rancho Estates, Inc. (hereinafter, "AMREP") purchased an estimated 55,000 acres as an investment. AMREP's success in New York City as a rose flower mail order business afforded the company the financial ability to purchase the property for approximately ten million dollars. In the years immediately following the purchase, a plan was created to subdivide the property into tens of thousands of lots and sell them using mass marketing and mail order techniques. AMREP platted and sold this land as Rio Rancho Estates in half acre and one acre lots to thousands of absentee property owners through mail order sales in the 60's and 70's. AMREP sold 77,000 lots to 40,000 buyers for \$200 million at \$795 for one half acre and \$1,495 for one acre, while retaining over 25 percent of the acreage for future development.

In 1966 the 100th family moved into the community and by 1970, "Rio Rancho Estates" had grown to 91,000 acres with the purchase of an additional 35,000 acres of King Ranch property. AMREP continued its interest and involvement in the community and established its role in the development of the emerging city as builder, land developer, economic development coordinator and leader in the construction of affordable housing.

In 1975, AMREP ceased mail order land sales and began concentrating on housing and commercial development. Beginning in 1977, AMREP marketed most of its early subdivisions to retirees, but it soon shifted its focus to providing affordable housing for young families. After Rio Rancho incorporated on February 23, 1981, AMREP began promoting economic development to provide a more favorable jobs/housing balance for the area and an economic base to generate high paying jobs and tax revenues for the growing city. In 1980, the City had 1,500 jobs, less than one third of which were economic base jobs that export goods and services out of the area and bring in money. By 2000, employment in the City had increased to over 19,000 jobs, over 10,000 of which were in the economic base category.



Looking north from the intersection of 23rd Avenue SE and Leonard St. SE (1964-65).

The 1990's were marked by Rio Rancho's monumental steps forward with respect to its ability to mature as a city – from bedroom community to a self-sustaining municipality. The City acquired the Water and Wastewater Utility, established its own school district, solicited the development of several post-secondary educational facilities, elected to become a “Home Rule” Chartered community, achieved and currently maintains the second lowest crime rate in the State of New Mexico, and encouraged the development of a variety of business through the development of efficient public/private partnerships and through incentives such as industrial revenue bonds.

Rio Rancho has also made exceptional strides toward becoming a self-sufficient community by playing a leading role in the creation of economic base jobs within the greater Albuquerque metropolitan area. The Intel Corporation, as the world's largest single producer of computer chips, has had a significant positive economic impact on the community since 1980. In addition in 1997 and 1998 the City added about 4,500 jobs associated with the “Call Center” industry. As the City continues to grow, diversification of the economy becomes more important in the creation of a stable business development climate. Most recently, Hewlett Packard Company started operations in November 2009 and two hospitals opened their doors, Presbyterian in October 2011 and UNM Sandoval Regional Hospital in July 2012.

The population of the City has continued to grow from 9,985 in 1980, to 51,765 in 2000 and 87,521 according to the 2010 U.S. Census.

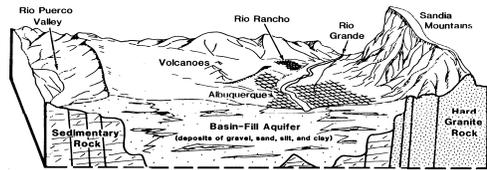
PHYSICAL ENVIRONMENT

The City of Rio Rancho comprises approximately 105 square miles and is located along the Middle Rio Grande Valley, north of Albuquerque. It is bounded on the east by the Rio Grande, which separates the City from Sandia Pueblo, while the escarpment between Rio Rancho and the Village of Corrales defines the remainder of the eastern boundary. On the south, Rio Rancho's boundary is the Sandoval County line. In 2003, the City of Rio Rancho incorporated 6,500 acres of Quail Ranch and 3,528 acres of Paradise Ranch located west of Albuquerque in Bernalillo County. The City's western boundary generally follows Rainbow Boulevard and the Calabacillas Arroyo. The City's northernmost boundary is defined by Albuquerque Academy's Mariposa Ranch, State Land Office (SLO) properties & US 550.

Geology

Rio Rancho is located in the Albuquerque Basin of the "Basin and Range Province" within a geologic feature known as the Rio Grande Rift. The community sits upon several hundred feet of sediment that fills the rift trough. The elevation of the City varies from approximately 50' to 1000' feet above the present Rio Grande floodplain. The rift represents a large fracture in the earth's surface that bisects the State of New Mexico from the Colorado border to Las Cruces. The rift was formed by the pulling apart movement of a large piece of the earth's crust resulting in a valley bounded on two sides by mountains. *Figure 4.31* below illustrates a geologic cross-section of the Middle Rio Grande Valley.

The Sandia Mountains and the Rio Puerco valley define the east-west boundary of the rift within the metropolitan region. The rift edges are called faults and are comprised of a large number of fractures. The volcanoes just south of Rio Rancho were formed along one of these fractures in the rift approximately 190,000 years ago. Fractures in the earth's surface have allowed rising heat from the earth's core to heat groundwater and result in hot springs and geologic formations such as Soda Dam in the Jemez Mountains north of Rio Rancho (below).



Topography & Terrain

The City's elevation varies by as much as 1,210 feet, ranging from 5,030 feet along the banks of the Rio Grande to 6,240 feet at the northwestern reaches of the community. The City's varied topography includes a number of hills defining the landscape such as Loma Colorado de Abajo, Loma Duran, Loma Barbon, Loma Machete, and Picuda Peak.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT

The City of Rio Rancho was incorporated in 1981 and adopted a municipal charter as a “home rule” City in 1991. A municipal charter grants the City broad power of self-government under the state of New Mexico constitution. The City may specify its form of government and enact ordinances to address land use, and it may adopt its own procurement code. The Charter also establishes the office of the City Manager, City Attorney, and the City Clerk. The Charter establishes the Municipal Court and the Municipal Judge. The Charter establishes boards and commissions, such as the Planning and Zoning Commission, the Utilities Commission, Parks and Recreation Board, and Capital Improvement Plan Citizens Advisory Committee.

The City of Rio Rancho has a hybrid Council/Manager form of government in which the Mayor is a member of the Governing Body. The Mayor is the Chief Executive Officer, serves a four-year term, and is elected at large in a non-partisan election held in March in even numbered years. The Mayor presides over Governing Body meetings, but can only vote in the event of a tie vote. The Mayor appoints members of City boards and commissions with the approval of the Governing Body. Six City Councilors are elected by district to four-year terms, with three members elected every two years. The council elects from its members a deputy mayor to act in the Mayor’s absence. The Governing Body enacts by ordinance the administrative structure of the City, determining the number of City departments and their respective functions. The Governing Body established by ordinance a personnel policy for hiring, promotion and discipline of City employees.

The City Manager is the Chief Administrative Officer, appointed by the Mayor subject to the approval of the Governing Body. The City Manager is responsible for the day-to-day operations of the City. Governing Body policy is conducted through the City Manager to department staff. The City Manager appoints all City department directors subject to the approval of the Governing Body. The City Manager is responsible for the preparation of the annual budget and five-year capital improvement plan for submission to the Governing Body.

BUDGET PHILOSOPHY AND PROCESS OF DEVELOPMENT

What is a Budget?

The City of Rio Rancho's Fiscal Year 2016 budget is far more than just a set of numbers in neatly laid out tables. It is the single most comprehensive expression of Governing Body policy that is produced. As such, the budget document has been prepared to serve a variety of stakeholders and purposes. Stakeholders include citizens, Governing Body, state agencies, City staff, and social agencies. All are considered to be our customers. In order to address the concerns of our customers, the budget is designed to be:

A Policy Document - As the most comprehensive expression of Governing Body policy produced by the City, the document describes what the City is doing, why it is necessary, how and where it will be done, and how it will be financed. These are policy decisions.

A Financial Plan - The budget provides the legal documents (fund summaries, tables, schedules, and charts) necessary to conduct City business for the current fiscal year. The budget document is reviewed and approved by the New Mexico Department of Finance and Administration.

An Operations Guide - The budget describes City organization, strategic plan, and the functions of each element of the organization in each department budget.

A Communications Device - The budget is developed to provide varying levels of detail for policy, financial, personnel, and project information. The varying levels of detail make the document a suitable source for research. The budget also includes features to make information retrieval simple, including a table of contents, a glossary, and an electronic version that is accessible and searchable through the City's website.

Legal Authority and Mission - The City of Rio Rancho is a full service home rule municipality governed by the provisions of the New Mexico Constitution and the City Charter. The City provides a wide variety of services. Municipal services are financed through a variety of taxes, fees, charges for service, utility rates, and intergovernmental assistance. The Governing Body of the City adopts an Annual Budget as the plan for delivery of services.

Fund Accounting - Fund accounting is used by municipalities for budgeting and accounting. Each fund is considered to be a separate account, similar to a checking account. Revenues received are deposited into the fund and are used to pay for ongoing activities.

The City of Rio Rancho uses seven major types of funds: **General, Special Revenue, Capital Project, Debt Service, Agency, Internal Service and Enterprise Funds.** Following is a short description of each fund type:

General Fund - The General Fund is the major operating fund of the City that accounts for all financial resources except those required to be accounted for in another fund. The General Fund receives revenues from state and local taxes, grants, transfers from other funds, interest income, fees, fines, rentals, licenses, permits, reimbursed expenses, franchise fees, intergovernmental transfers, and other revenues. Services provided by the General Fund include public safety (police, communications 911, animal control and code enforcement), fire and rescue (fire and emergency medical services), development services (planning, inspections), public infrastructure (engineering and streets), cultural enrichment (parks, recreation, and senior programs), municipal court, libraries, policy, and administration.

Special Revenue Funds - Special Revenue Funds account for proceeds of specific revenue sources that are restricted or committed to expenditure for specific purposes, such as grants or restrictions imposed by state or federal laws for specific resources by the Governing Body.

Capital Projects Funds - Capital Projects Funds account for resources to be used for acquisition, construction, and major maintenance of capital facilities and infrastructure other than those financed by an enterprise fund.

Debt Service Funds - Debt Service Funds account for the accumulation of resources for, and payment of, general long-term debt principal and interest.

Agency Funds - Agency Funds are fiduciary funds that account for assets held as an agent for individuals, private organizations, and other governments that do not involve measurement of results operations.

Internal Service Funds – Internal Service Funds account for goods and services that are provided to city departments on a cost-reimbursement basis.

Enterprise Funds – Enterprise Funds account for activities for which a fee is charged to external users for goods or services. The City has two enterprise funds.

Water and Wastewater Utility Fund - The Water and Wastewater Utility Fund is financed by rate charges to water and wastewater utility customers, fees, grants, and interest income. These rates are set at a level to support all costs in delivering the service to residents.

Multi-purpose Events Center Fund – This funds accounts for activities, such as sporting events, concerts, and conventions, held at the city’s Santa Ana Star Center. The fund is supported by contractually obligated income and a surcharge on all ticket sales and merchandise sales related to the Multi-purpose Events Center.

How Funding is Developed

Basis of Budgeting

The City Budget is prepared on a cash basis of accounting. Annual budgets are adopted for all funds. All unexpended appropriations lapse at the close of the fiscal year (June 30th) and become components of the fund balance.

For the city annual financial statements, the City of Rio Rancho uses the **modified accrual basis of accounting** for all governmental and agency funds, consistent with generally accepted accounting principles (GAAP). Under the modified accrual basis of accounting, revenues are recognized in the accounting period in which they become available and measurable. Expenditures are recognized in the accounting period in which the liability is incurred, except for un-matured interest on general long-term debt, which is recognized when due.

The **accrual basis of accounting** is followed in the enterprise fund and internal service funds. Revenues are recognized as soon as they are earned, and expenses are recognized as soon as a liability is incurred.

The Budget Development Process

The budget schedule and process is designed to meet Charter mandates and to allow for participation by the public, the Governing Body, and staff. The City’s Annual Budget is developed over a seven-month period, beginning in December and ending in July.

Budget Process								
	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul
<i>Budget Process</i>								
Budget Preparation Manual & Training								
City Departments submit requests								
City Manager, FS Committee & Department head review budget requests								
City Manager & FS Committee make changes								
Develop Recommended Budget								
Recommended Budget delivered to Mayor								
Recommended Budget presented to Governing Body								
Board of Finance budget Hearings								
Public Hearing								
Governing Body approves and adopts Budget								
The Adopted Budget is sent to DFA								
DFA review and informs City of changes required								
Governing Body Approves the Final Budget								
Final document is sent to DFA								

December and January - Budget Preparation Manual is distributed to all departments by the Financial Services Department. The Financial Services Department staff train City staff on budget processes and budget software. Departments prepare and submit their requests to the Financial Services Department.

January and February - The City Manager and the Budget Committee review and discuss budget requests with department directors and budget staff.

February and March - The City Manager and Budget Committee make adjustments to Departments’ funding levels and infrastructure projects.

April - The Financial Services Department develops the City Manager’s recommended budget document. The City Manager delivers the recommended budget to the Mayor for review no later than April 15th. The Mayor submits written comments regarding the recommended budget to the City Manager within ten days. The City Manager may or may not incorporate the comments into the recommended budget. The City Manager must give a written explanation to the Governing Body why any comment or recommendation was not included in the recommended budget, when presented to the Governing Body.

May - Governing Body budget review hearings are held on the budget. Following adoption by the Governing Body, the budget is delivered to the NM Department of Finance and Administration (DFA) at the end of May. After reviewing the document, DFA provides interim approval by the end of June. Public hearings on the proposed budget are held at the regularly scheduled Governing Body meetings.

July – After closing off the books, the City determines beginning fund balance for each fund, rolls balances of infrastructure and capital projects, updates payroll with new benefit costs, and makes other adjustments as needed. The Governing Body approves the final budget at the second meeting of July, and the final budget is submitted to DFA by July 31st. DFA grants final approval of the budget in September.

Changes to the Adopted Budget

Budget Increases - Departments are expected to confine spending to amounts appropriated during the budget process. In certain cases, however, appropriations may be increased during the budget year under the following circumstances:

Carryover Encumbrances - If a department has open purchase orders at the end of the fiscal year, related appropriations are encumbered and carried over to the next year to cover the actual expenses when they occur.

Unanticipated Revenue - If a fund receives revenue during the year from a source that was not anticipated or projected in the budget, the Governing Body may approve a budget adjustment to increase appropriations for expenditure in the year received.

Prior Year Reserves - In cases where the reserves are greater than required by policy, supplemental appropriation requests may be funded, with Governing Body appropriating amounts from reserves to fund items not included in the original adopted budget. The Governing Body may also appropriate reserves in case of emergency or unusual circumstances.

Budget Decreases - Annual budgets may be decreased below adopted appropriations by Governing Body action. Changes in service demand, economic conditions, and revenues realized below projections and Governing Body goals and direction may cause budget reductions. The NM Department of Finance and Administration may also direct decreases if funds do not have sufficient reserves. The City Manager will recommend decreases in expenditure authority to the Governing Body as required.

Budget Transfers

There are two types of budget transfers, **within a fund** and **between funds**. **Transfers within a fund** move budgeted funding between line items. These transfers require the approval of the City Manager. The City Manager has authority to approve transfers within cost centers not to exceed \$20,000 during a fiscal year. Transfers between funds and department, transfers exceeding \$20,000 within cost centers, recognizing revenues to appropriate expenditures, or reducing ending fund balance to increase expenditures must all be recommended by the City Manager and approved by the Governing Body.

The circumstances that require budget transfers are many. In some cases, the responsibility for implementing a program is changed from one department to another. Management continually strives to make the organization more efficient, and budget transfers assist in achieving efficiency.

New Mexico state law prohibits a municipality from making expenditures in excess of approved appropriations. If a fund is not overspent, it is in compliance with state law.

FINANCIAL PLANNING

This Comprehensive Financial Plan (“The Plan”) focuses on the City’s General Fund revenues and expenditures. Its purpose is to provide a five-year outlook on the financial condition of the City’s General Fund utilizing the latest available professional economic forecast information, analysis and sound forecasting methodologies, such as regression, time series, and trend analysis.

The Plan provides an estimate of how much revenue will be available over the five-year period and anticipated expenditures required in order to meet the City’s operational goals over the forecast period. The assumptions utilized in the revenue estimates include the local economic forecast; revenue trends associated with structural shifts in our local economy, and known major development projects. The Plan includes expenditure assumptions on the

increasing cost of operations (i.e. inflation factors) and known changes to services, policies, laws and regulations. The City's financial policies also play a role in shaping the Plan, such as providing unreserved fund balance targets.

The Plan is not an attempt to predict the future, but to provide policymakers and staff a framework and tool to evaluate the impact of budget and operational decisions not just on the current year, but on future years, based on the best available information at that point in time.

THE ECONOMY

Step by step the U.S. economy is picking up momentum. Various factors contribute to the recovery of our nation. Such factors are the slow growth in Gross Domestic Product (GDP) and the constant job growth that does not seem to be slowing down. The July 2016 Bureau of Business and Economic Research (BBER) forecast reported GDP growth measure of 2.6% at a seasonally adjusted annual rate for 2015. Employment, income, and housing are other indicators pointing to the slow growth of the economy.

Gross Domestic Product (GDP)

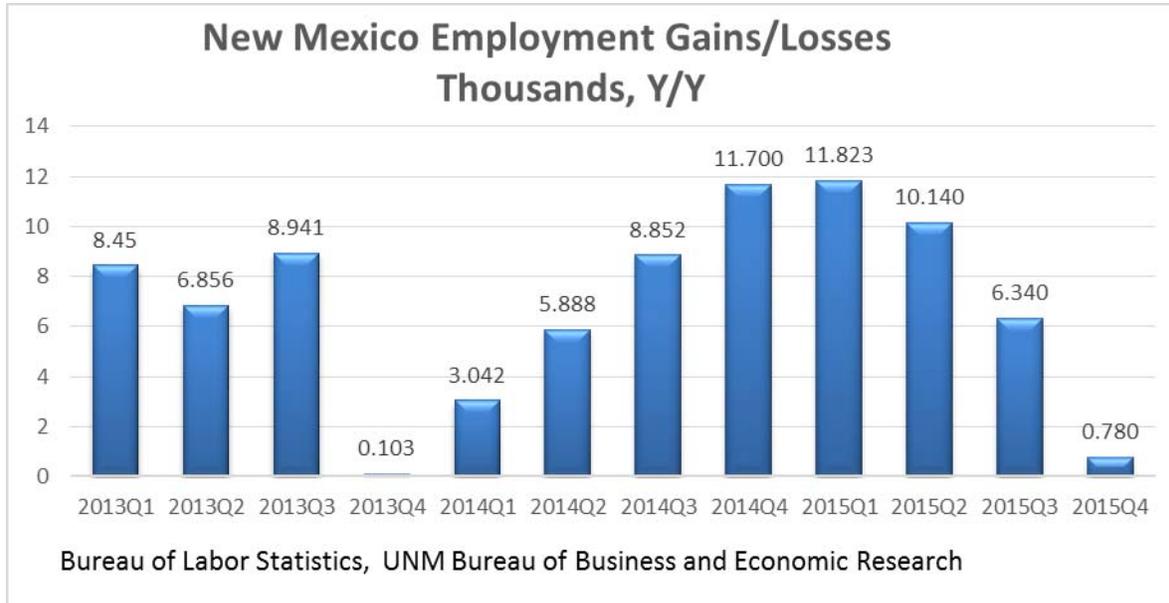
The US Bureau of Economic Analysis (BEA) released their first estimate of real GDP, for the second quarter of 2016. The data indicate that GDP growth continues to be sluggish in the US as growth only advanced 1.2% Seasonally Adjusted Annual Rate (SAAR) in the second quarter. Consumption growth accelerated, at 4.2% SAAR in the quarter, while residential fixed investment contracted by 6.1%. Nonresidential fixed investment fell behind in the quarter by 2.2% SAAR; which deducted a shade above one-quarter of a point from overall GDP growth. Exports advanced while imports fell in the quarter. The combined effect was to add 0.22 points to overall growth. The government sector was not doing well either with the federal government being stagnant and state & local government declining. Unfortunately private inventories also pulled down overall GDP by 1.2 points.

Composition of Real GDP Growth Over Previous Period SARR									
	2013	2014	2015	15Q2	15Q3	15Q4	16Q1	16Q2	Contrib 16Q2
Composition of Real GDP									
Gross Domestic Product	1.7	2.4	2.6	2.6	2.0	0.9	0.8	1.2	1.20
Total Consumption	1.5	2.9	3.2	2.9	2.7	2.3	1.6	4.2	2.83
Durables	6.2	6.7	6.9	7.6	6.2	4.0	-0.6	8.4	0.60
Nondurables	1.7	2.6	2.6	2.7	3.2	1.2	2.1	6.0	0.85
Services	0.6	2.3	2.8	2.2	2.0	2.3	1.9	3.0	1.38
Residential Fixed Investments	11.9	3.5	11.7	14.9	12.6	11.5	7.8	-6.1	-0.24
Nonresid Fixed Investment	3.5	6.0	2.1	1.6	3.9	-3.3	-3.4	-2.2	-0.28
Structures	1.4	10.3	-4.4	-2.7	-4.3	-15.2	0.1	-7.9	-0.22
Equipment & Software	4.6	5.4	3.5	-0.3	9.1	-2.6	-9.5	-3.5	-0.21
Intellectual Property Products	3.4	3.9	4.8	8.0	2.1	4.6	3.7	3.5	0.14
Change in Private Inventories									-1.16
Exports	3.5	4.3	0.1	2.9	-2.8	-2.7	-0.7	1.4	0.16
Imports	1.1	4.4	4.6	2.9	1.1	0.7	-0.6	-0.4	0.06
Federal Government	-5.8	-2.5	0.0	0.2	1.0	3.8	-1.5	-0.2	-0.02
State & Local Governments	-0.8	0.2	2.9	5.1	2.5	-0.6	3.5	-1.3	-0.14

US Bureau of Economic Analysis, Gross Domestic Product, 2016 Second Quarter (Advance with Historical Revisions) July, 2016.

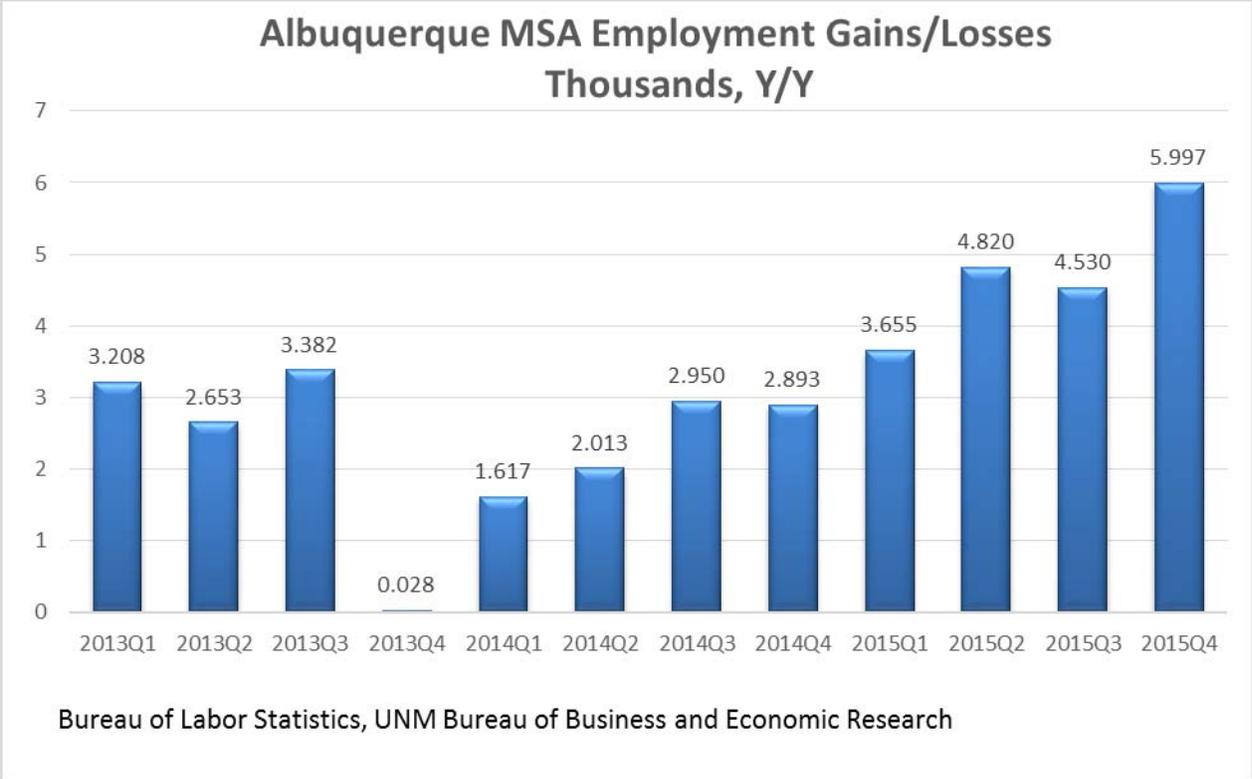
Employment

According to the data released in June, 2016 from the Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS), the state of New Mexico added 780 jobs for the fourth quarter of 2015. The job growth during 2015 slowed down, however employment grew by 7,271 jobs (0.9%). The graph below shows the fluctuation between the increase and decrease of jobs from the third quarter in 2012 to the fourth quarter in 2015.



Jobs were added the Albuquerque MSA (5,997 jobs, 1.6%) and a nearly equal number of jobs were lost in the non-metro New Mexico (-5,400 jobs, -1.7%). This figures include the Oil Patch in the southeastern corner of the state. The slow rate of growth in 2015 is almost entirely due to the quick decline of the oil and gas industry. Mining employment was up in the first quarter (977 jobs, 3.1%) but cuts deepened thereafter, from -1,975 jobs (-7.1%) in Q2, to -2,973 jobs (-10.6%) in Q3, to -5,449 jobs (-18.9%) in the final quarter of the year. Although downturn has had a severe impact on state finances and the local economies of the oil and gas production regions in New Mexico, ten states fared worse in 2015Q4. Other sectors related to oil and gas activity also declined. Wholesale trade, which includes petroleum and related products lost 386 jobs (1.8%). The construction industry also suffered a loss of 286 jobs, after 12 consecutive quarters of gradual employment gains. While job losses were largely concentrated in the mining sector, gains were equally concentrated in the health care and social assistances sector, which added 4,399 jobs (4.0%) in 2015Q4.

The New Mexico Department of Workforce Solutions (NMDWS) released data for the 2015Q4, in which 5,997 jobs (1.6%) were added in the Albuquerque MSA over the same quarter a year earlier. This is the greatest number of total jobs added in the MSA, and the fastest rate of growth, since 2016Q4. The private sector and the government sector added to job rolls in the quarter. In particular, 4,301 jobs (1.5%) were added in the private sector and 1,696 jobs (2.2%) were added in government sector. The strongest industry to add jobs in the private sector was the healthcare and social assistance sector as that sector added 2,086 jobs (4.1%). This marks the sixth consecutive quarter of at least 2.5% growth and the fourth consecutive quarter of expansion of at least 3.9%. Four private sector industries lost jobs year-over-year in the fourth quarter. The greatest losses occurred in wholesale trade (-82 jobs, -0.7%) for that sector's fourth consecutive quarter of losses.



Income

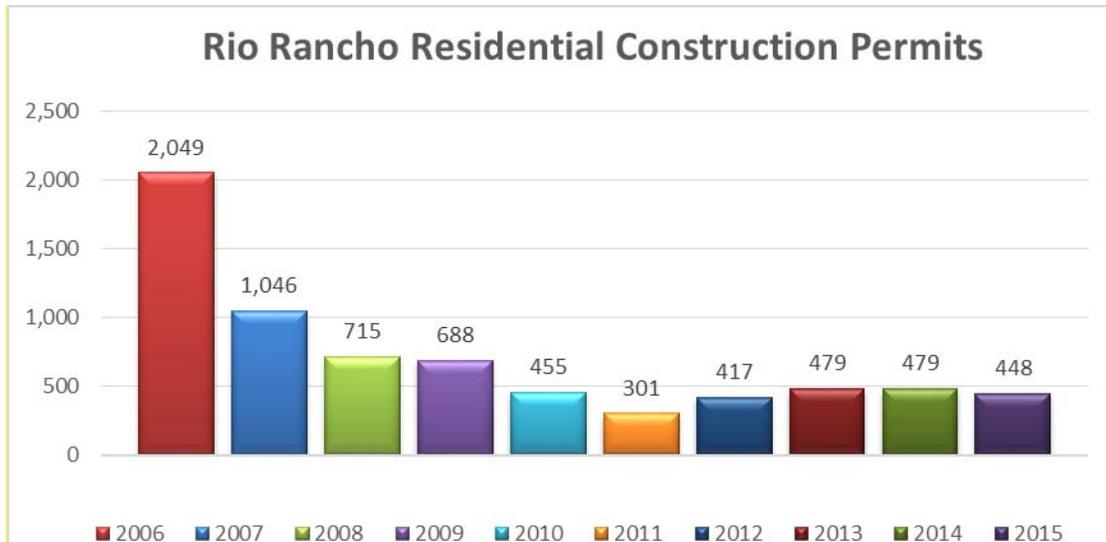
Weak job growth has resulted in a sharp deceleration of personal income growth. Personal income growth was 7.2% during the fourth quarter of 2014, however it fell to 5.1%, 4.3%, 3.1% and 2.0% over the four quarters of 2015. According to the Bureau of Economic Analysis (BEA) numbers for 2016 first quarter are slightly higher (2.9%) compared to the end of 2015. The slow growth of wages and salary disbursements is attributed to the mining sector, where declining average wages and deep cuts in employment resulted in a loss of \$465 million.

Housing

Housing sales statewide are up 5.8 percent during the first six months of 2016 compared to the same period last year according to the Realtors Association of New Mexico. The higher sales have spurred an increase in residential construction, at least for single family homes. Permits issued in 2015 for construction of single family homes in New Mexico were up 6.4% (3,664 units). Available data indicates that the number of single family residential building permits were up about 10% in the first half of 2016 (1997 units).

Multifamily residential construction has not kept pace. Permits were issued for the construction of only 431 multifamily units in 2015, compared to an average of 1,475 during the period 2012-2014. Available data indicate that only 200 units were permitted for construction during the first six months of 2016.

Rio Rancho residential construction permits have remained steady despite the fact that they are still below long-term historical averages. A total of 448 permits were acquired for calendar year 2015, which is slightly lower than calendar year 2014. The United States Census Bureau reports that the median sales price for homes is \$172,400 which is -6.81% from last year.



Overall Outlook

The UNM Bureau of Business and Economic Research has forecasted a GDP growth of 1.9% in 2016, and anticipates a 2.4 growth in 2017 and 2018. In New Mexico employment growth of 0.5 percent in 2016. Employment growth in 2017 will improve compared to 2016 (9,400 jobs, 1.2%) as job cuts in the mining sector fade. Looking ahead, job growth will likely peak in 2018 and slow gradually thereafter. FOR-UNM anticipates the economy to add 5,341 jobs (0.9%) in the second half of the years. Job gains are expected to be concentrated in the Albuquerque MSA in 2016. Healthcare and social assistance sectors will continue to drive employment in New Mexico. FOR-UNM anticipates that the sector will add 4,100 jobs (3.6%) in 2016, and will remain strong in 2017 (3.7%, 4,325 jobs).

IHS Global Insight's estimates a 0.6% in personal income growth for 2016Q1, and does not anticipate much improvement during the remainder of the year. Several factors weigh against the growth of personal incomes in 2016. Layoffs in mining and flat average wages will shave \$310 million from wage and salary disbursements to private sector workers while cuts to state and local government budgets will slow the growth. The residential construction will see a modest increase in single-family home construction in 2016 (3853 units, 5.2%), but stronger market in 2017 (4,363 units, 13.2%) and 2018 (5,070 units, 16.2%).

Rio Rancho Five Year Financial Planning

GENERAL FUND FIVE YEAR FINANCIAL PLAN											
FY 2017 BUDGET											
Final											
	FY16 Final	FY 2017* Final	Change	FY 2018 Projected	Change	FY 2019 Projected	Change	FY 2020 Projected	Change	FY 2021 Projected	Change
Sources											
Beginning Fund Balance	11,206,072	11,064,039	-1.3%	8,161,830	-26.2%	8,162,522	0.0%	8,422,640	3.2%	8,659,558	2.8%
Property Tax	14,757,264	15,290,742	3.6%	15,655,809	2.4%	16,074,347	2.7%	16,419,796	2.1%	16,788,011	2.2%
Gross Receipts Tax	29,032,818	28,692,906	-1.2%	30,272,077	5.5%	32,227,161	6.5%	33,969,475	5.4%	35,819,098	5.4%
Franchise Fees	3,446,906	3,462,641	0.5%	3,488,264	0.7%	3,566,977	2.3%	3,686,900	3.4%	3,784,533	2.6%
Licenses & Permits	337,255	313,865	-6.9%	325,808	3.8%	328,281	0.8%	330,478	0.7%	332,388	0.6%
Grants	258,735	170,836	-34.0%	151,500	-11.3%	151,500	0.0%	151,500	0.0%	151,500	0.0%
State Shared Taxes	361,855	361,000	-0.2%	363,888	0.8%	366,799	0.8%	369,733	0.8%	372,691	0.8%
General Government	2,430,497	2,107,503	-13.3%	2,166,108	2.8%	2,227,646	2.8%	2,292,259	2.9%	2,360,073	3.0%
Public Safety	2,560,384	2,314,245	-9.6%	2,345,539	1.4%	2,379,419	1.4%	2,409,539	1.3%	2,435,718	1.1%
Cultural Enrichment	993,336	981,803	-1.2%	1,001,896	2.0%	1,014,297	1.2%	1,025,323	1.1%	1,034,905	0.9%
Fines and Forfeitures	934,336	973,298	4.2%	985,160	1.2%	998,003	1.3%	1,009,420	1.1%	1,019,343	1.0%
Miscellaneous Revenue	2,208,218	1,928,641	-12.7%	1,828,527	-5.2%	1,866,287	2.1%	1,903,845	2.0%	1,946,306	2.2%
Total Recurring Revenues	57,321,604	56,597,480	-1.3%	58,584,576	3.5%	61,200,717	4.5%	63,568,269	3.9%	66,044,566	3.9%
Non-Recurring Revenues		-	0.0%	-	0.0%	-	0.0%	-	0.0%	-	0.0%
Total Revenues	57,321,604	56,597,480	-1.3%	58,584,576	3.5%	61,200,717	4.5%	63,568,269	3.9%	66,044,566	3.9%
Transfers from Special Funds	2	-	-100.0%	-	0.0%	-	0.0%	-	0.0%	-	0.0%
Total Sources	68,527,678	67,661,519	-1.3%	66,746,406	-1.4%	69,363,239	3.9%	71,990,909	3.8%	74,704,124	3.8%
Uses											
Personal Services	39,765,940	42,524,040	6.9%	42,649,070	0.3%	44,191,722	3.6%	45,471,715	2.9%	46,790,257	2.9%
Materials and Services	10,711,814	11,417,427	6.6%	11,546,336	1.1%	11,746,458	1.7%	11,895,763	1.3%	12,126,942	1.9%
Total Recurring Expenditures	50,477,754	53,941,467	6.9%	54,195,406	0.5%	55,938,180	3.2%	57,367,478	2.6%	58,917,199	2.7%
Non-Recurring Expenditures											
Capital Outlay	87,884	214,844		-		-		-		-	
Other Non-Rec. Expenditures	-	237,268		72,100		-		74,263		-	
Total Non-Rec. Expenditures	87,884	452,112	414.4%	72,100	0.0%	-	-100.0%	74,263	0.0%	-	0.0%
Total Expenditures	50,565,638	54,393,579	7.6%	54,267,506	-0.2%	55,938,180	3.1%	57,441,741	2.7%	58,917,199	2.6%
Transfers Out	6,245,190	5,106,110	-18.2%	4,316,378	-15.5%	5,002,418	15.9%	5,889,610	17.7%	6,962,982	18.2%
Ending Fund Balance Unreserved	6,853,250	3,629,032	-47.0%	3,640,230	0.3%	3,761,125	3%	3,872,746	3.0%	3,914,176	1.1%
Ending Fund Balance Reserved	4,213,803	4,532,798	7.6%	4,522,292	-0.2%	4,661,515	3.1%	4,786,812	2.7%	4,909,767	2.6%
Total Ending Fund Balance	11,067,053	8,161,830	-26.3%	8,162,522	0.0%	8,422,640	3.2%	8,659,558	2.8%	8,823,943	1.9%
Total Uses	67,877,881	67,661,519	-0.3%	66,746,406	-1.4%	69,363,239	3.9%	71,990,909	3.8%	74,704,124	3.8%
Reserves as % of Expenditures	21.9%	15.0%		15.0%		15.1%		15.1%		15.0%	

*FY17 has 27 Pay Periods

Revenue Assumptions

Gross Receipt Taxes are projected using a regression model for construction, retail, services, wholesale, and transportation, communications and utility trades (TCU). The other trades are forecasted using a time-series analysis approach. The projected growth for FY17 is negative 1.2 percent; there are not significant commercial construction projects and / or one-time revenues projected for the fiscal year 2017 when compared to fiscal year 16 that had significant non-recurring revenues. For the rest of the forecasting period GRT growth is expected to be around 5.5% with the exemption of FY19 that models are projecting 6.5% increase.

Property Tax, the second most important revenue source, is estimated based on the Department of Finance and Administration yield control formula. The formula factors in new residential and non-residential construction growth, and an inflation factor, which together act as a constraint on revenue growth pursuant to state law (Chapter 7, Article 37). The previous year tax effort (current taxes imposed) is multiplied by the total growth factor, and the

product is divided by the current year tax base to derive the operational mill rate. This mill rate is then imposed on the net taxable value of property as certified by the County Assessor's Office.

The five-year property tax revenue estimate utilizes actual data for housing permits issued in Fiscal Year 2015, and a conservative forecast of the number of housing permits anticipated to be issued for Fiscal Years 2016 through 2019. The number of housing permits is multiplied by the current median home price, and the product divided by one third to estimate new net taxable value. According to the University of New Mexico Bureau of Business and Economic Research (BBER), Gross Domestic Product (GDP) in 2016 continues to be sluggish. Consumption growth remains encouraging, while residential fixed investment contracted in the 2nd quarter after several quarters of strong and steady growth. Job growth has slowed in 2016 and the trajectory has become more volatile. Until very recently and except for isolated pockets, housing markets have disappointed over the course of the national economic recovery and New Mexico has certainly not been among the prosperous markets. Weak housing data continues to raise questions about whether the housing market is awaiting a trigger such as increasing home values or greater credit availability to ignite a recovery, or are weak fundamentals such as weak employment and wage growth underlying the market. The outlook is for modest growth in the near term and somewhat faster growth beginning in 2019.

The revenue estimate for new non-residential construction forecasts at recent historical rates of growth. Estimated rates of new non-residential growth remove the effects of large, one-time developments such as Hewlett Packard, Presbyterian Hospital, and the Sandoval Regional Medical Center. City permit data is cross referenced with the Sandoval County Assessor's Office on an annual basis to refine the estimate for the current year. Total current property tax revenues are projected to grow at rates ranging between 2.26 to 2.82 percent through fiscal year 2021.

Franchise Fee projections include telephone services, natural gas, water and wastewater, waste management, cable and electric services and are based on trend and rate changes of each of these services. As total franchise fees, projected revenue changes varies from 0.7 percent increase in FY17 to 3.4 percent in FY20. The most significant franchise fee revenue is the electric franchise fee, and the growth projection ranges from 1.2 percent in FY17 to 6.6 percent in FY20. These projections are based on the EIA 2015 National Energy Modeling System projection. The natural gas revenue projection is highly correlated to weather changes, which is very uncertain.

Other revenue projections are based on trend analysis and growth rates mirroring January 2016 BBER forecast.

Expenditure Assumptions

Personal Services expenditures account for 78 percent of the General Fund operating budget. In the Adopted Budget, Personal Services expenditures increase 6.9 percent or approximately \$2.8 million compared to the FY16 adjusted budget. The increase reflects the additional pay period; every 11 years an additional pay period happens due to the accumulation of one to two days per year not included in the pay periods resulting in 27 pay periods instead of 26. In addition, there is 1.5 percent across-the-board salary increase for all employees except for communication division 2 percent increase and additional funding to begin implementation of a career progression plan for law enforcement division. These increases are intended to address increases in the cost of living as well as follow the recommendation of the 2013 classification and compensation study to move employees up in their salary ranges. Lastly, no changes in retirement benefits are built-in. Vacancy savings is budgeted at \$1.5 million based on recent trends, and terminal leave is budgeted at \$578,500 with increases of 5.5 percent per year for FY18 through FY21 based on the actual average change of the last three years. Personal Services costs consider a change in personnel in FY 2019, which is a crew for road repairs. Finally, the projection includes a 2 percent annual health insurance increase beginning in FY18 thru FY21.

Materials and Services expenditures are forecasted to increase using consumer price growth rates from BBER 2.5 percent through FY21. Certain utility costs are forecasted differently than other material and services expenditures such as electricity costs, which will increase an average of 1.6 percent for the periods FY17-FY21 based on natural gas price forecasts; water/wastewater services costs are based on proposed rate increases of 7.8 in FY17 and no growth thereafter; and gasoline price projections are based on Energy Information Agency and average 0.7 negative increase.

Economic Development and Incentives

The City of Rio Rancho annexed 1,000 acres of state land in 2006 and has been building on a 160-acre parcel, known as the Central Business District. Companies interested in relocating or expanding in Rio Rancho could qualify for the following economic development incentives through the City of Rio Rancho and/or the State of New Mexico:

Local Incentives, Resources and Tools:

- One-stop, fast-track permitting/expedited construction inspections
- Industrial Revenue Bonds, affording:
 - Partial property tax abatement
 - Gross receipts tax exemption on equipment purchases
 - Industrial Development Bond Financing, including
- The Gross Receipts Investment Policy (GRIP) is a sales-tax share incentive program designed to attract large-scale incremental retail businesses development. The City may choose to refund a portion of the new incremental gross receipts taxes to a developer or end-user for public infrastructure investment associated with the development. The GRIP, too, can afford a partial refund of impact fees assessed on the development.
- A Tax Increment Development District (TIDD): Similar to a GRIP, however more suited for larger developments enables the developer to finance a portion of the public infrastructure investment through the increased gross receipt taxes and/or property taxes generation in the defined boundaries of development district.
- Local Economic Development Act (LEDA) support which could include the provision of City owned land, waiver of impact fees as well as the conveyance of financial resources to offset the cost of construction, real estate and development required public infrastructure investments.

State Incentives:

Competitive Business Climate:

Over the past five-(5), New Mexico has augmented its business friendliness and competitiveness to support expansion, retention and recruitment of economic based employers. Four key pillars in this push:

- **Headquarter Tax Treatment:** This provision provides Corporate Income Tax (CIT) relief for a company that operates national, regional or sub-regional facilities in administrative and managerial functions such as accounting/financial management, IT, planning, procurement, supply chain and more.
- **Manufacturing Tax Treatment:** The Single Sales Apportionment Factor enables a manufacturer to reduce its Corporate Income Tax (CIT) Liability (note: the maximum CIT rate is 5.9% in NM). Data Centers can apply for treatment as manufacturers to be eligible for this and other applicable credits.
- **LEDA – aka the State’s Recruitment Closing Fund:** New Mexico is armed with its largest recruitment incentive fund yet. These monies can be used to off-set eligible capital expenditures (i.e. land, building, infrastructure) associated with qualified job creating relocation to or expansion in New Mexico.
- **JTIP – Job Training Incentive Program:** JTIP has been heralded as one of the strongest job training incentive programs in the Country by *Business Facilities Magazine*. It provides for 50% reimbursement of employees’ salaries, as part of a qualified job creating relocation to or expansion in New Mexico expansion, for up to six-(6) months.

These are in addition to other credits and tools such as:

- Angel Investment Credit
- Consumables Gross Receipts Tax Deduction for Manufacturers
- Film Industry Incentives
- High Wage Jobs Tax Credit
- Investment Tax Credit for Manufactures
- Renewable Energy Production and Solar Market Development Tax Credits

- Research and Development Tax Credit
- Software Development Tax Credit

Recent Economic Activity

Following are some significant developments affecting the Rio Rancho economy:

- Presbyterian Rust Medical Center opened its new tower in late 2015, a \$86 million project will allow for an additional 120 beds and grow its workforce by 100 to over 750 and approximately 1000 in the county across all PHS clinics and facilities.
- New businesses augment the quality of life of Rio Rancho residents by bringing more retail services closer to our homes and on our commuting patterns. Such business are among Unser Blvd. Anchored by Cabezon Commons, Petroglyphs Medical Plaza and Unser Pavilion developments, new businesses After Hour Pediatrics, Chick-fil-a, Dion's, Einstein Brothers Bagels, Hangar Prosthetics, New Mexico Orthopedics and several others.
- Phase III of Plaza at Enchanted Hills, a retail power center, is opening in late 2016 with the addition of Burke's Outlet, PetSmart, Ross and Verizon. Phase II opened in August 2015 with TJ Maxx, Bed, Bath & Beyond, Michael's, Kirkland's, Famous Footwear, Maurice's, Rue 21. Additional retailers yet to come in the next phase. These new retailers will fortify and diversify the city's Gross Receipts Tax revenue streams.
- Job creation in the Customer Contact Center industry is on the rise in Rio Rancho. This industry has played a key role in our community for nearly two decades. These expansions, and re-investments, are a testament to our workforce and business environment:
 - PCM, Inc., an Integrated Information Technology Solutions Provider, will open a 200-plus person Sales Center, offering a competitive wage profile in Q4-2016,
 - Safelite AutoGlass will open a 900-person Claims Processing Center in the former Sprint Building, leasing the entire 95,000 SF facility with plans to make major upgrades to the facility and start operations in Q1-2017,
 - Alliance Data Systems, formerly Victoria Secret has grown its workforce to 600, from 300, through 2015,
 - Bank of America is expanding its Rio Rancho call center by adding 300 workers to support the growing ATM Video Teller Assist initiative. The hiring ramp-up is on-going, having started in 2015. In 2015, the company also added an additional 40 workers for existing customer support operations at the site.
 - Convergys Corporation, formerly Stream Global, added 250 jobs in 2016 and is adding another 100 in 2017,
 - S&P Data launched its operations in October 2014 with plans to employ 425 over five-(5) years, with current employment levels at 200-plus
- Over the past 10+ years, Rio Rancho has seen \$800 million in high-quality residential Loma Colorado, Cabezon and Mariposa Communities adding 3200 new homes, with more to come in future phases and adjoining commercial/retail services.

Per Capita Income

The following table shows per capita personal income levels for Rio Rancho, Sandoval County, the State of New Mexico and the United States.

PER CAPITA INCOME								
Year	Rio Rancho	Change	Sandoval County	Change	State of New Mexico	Change	United States	Change
2010	26,372		25,979		22,966		27,334	
2011	26,916	2.1%	26,757	3.0%	23,537	2.5%	27,915	2.1%
2012	27,261	1.3%	26,848	0.3%	23,249	-1.2%	28,051	0.5%
2013	27,311	0.2%	26,924	0.3%	22,966	-1.2%	28,155	0.4%
2014	27,400	0.3%	26,916	0.0%	23,948	4.3%	28,555	1.4%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2000 US Census and 2010-2014 American Community Survey

Table prepared by: The City of Rio Rancho Financial Services Department

Median Household Income and Median Family Income

The following table shows median household income changes between 2000 and 2012 for Rio Rancho, the State of New Mexico and the United States. In addition it shows the changes in Median Family Income and Poverty Level All people.

ECONOMIC CHARACTERISTICS				
	Median Household Income	Median Family Income	Poverty Level all Individuals	Poverty Status Families
Rio Rancho				
2000	47,169	52,233	5.1%	3.7%
2010	59,063	67,956	7.9%	6.1%
2014	59,243	72,788	11.3%	8.3%
Change 14/10	0.3%	7.1%	3.5%	2.7%
New Mexico				
2000	34,133	39,425	18.4%	14.5%
2010	43,820	52,565	18.4%	13.9%
2014	44,968	50,346	20.9%	16.1%
Change 14/10	2.6%	-4.2%	2.0%	1.7%
United States				
2000	41,994	50,046	12.4%	9.2%
2010	51,914	62,982	13.8%	10.1%
2014	53,482	56,149	15.6%	11.5%
Change 14/10	3.0%	-10.8%	1.6%	1.2%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2000 US Census and 2010, 2014 American Community Survey

Table prepared by: The City of Rio Rancho Financial Services Department

The following table shows average wages for Albuquerque MSA, Sandoval County, the State of New Mexico and the United States.

AVERAGE WAGES				
Year	Albuquerque MSA*	Sandoval County	State of New Mexico	United States
2009	41,065	39,728	39,173	45,637
2010	41,569	41,520	40,051	46,992
2011	42,435	43,904	40,915	48,322
2012	43,062	43,738	41,603	49,612
2013	43,004	42,750	42,116	51,838
2014	44,044	42,644	43,116	53,412

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis. Data released May, 2015.

*Bernalillo, Sandoval, Tarrant and Valencia counties.

Table prepared by: The City of Rio Rancho Financial Services Department

The following table shows the Median Household Income in dollars for Rio Rancho, Sandoval County, the State of Mexico and the United States.

INCOME AND BENEFITS								
Total Household Income Group	City of Rio Rancho		Sandoval County		New Mexico		United States	
	2010	2014	2010	2014	2010	2014	2010	2014
Under \$24,999	16.3%	16.9%	19.7%	19.8%	28.7%	28.9%	23.5%	23.2%
\$25,000 - \$49,999	25.1%	25.1%	23.8%	23.9%	27.1%	25.5%	24.6%	23.7%
\$50,000 - \$99,999	38.2%	34.5%	35.4%	32.9%	28.8%	28.3%	30.9%	30.0%
\$100,000 - \$199,999	18.0%	20.4%	17.8%	19.4%	13.2%	14.4%	16.7%	18.0%
\$200,000 and Over	2.5%	3.2%	3.4%	4.0%	2.4%	2.9%	4.2%	5.0%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2010 and 2014 American Community Survey

Table prepared by: The City of Rio Rancho Financial Services Department

Historical Employment by Sector

The following table describes by industry sector the estimated nonagricultural wage and salary employment for New Mexico during the past six years. The Bureau of Economic Analysis defines “earnings” as including wages and salaries, proprietor’s income and other labor income (such as bonuses).

NON AGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT							
New Mexico	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	
Total Nonfarm	803,400	802,100	804,200	810,900	819,100	825,600	
Total Private	603,800	607,500	612,200	620,300	629,000	635,800	
Goods-producing	91,200	93,300	95,000	97,300	98,800	96,800	
Service-providing	712,200	708,800	709,300	713,600	720,300	728,900	
Mining and Logging	18,500	21,500	24,200	26,100	28,000	25,600	
Construction	43,600	42,200	41,100	42,200	42,800	43,500	
Manufacturing	29,100	29,600	29,700	29,100	28,000	27,600	
Trade, transportation, and utilities	133,000	133,600	135,600	136,800	138,300	139,300	
Wholesale Trade	21,500	21,000	21,400	21,600	21,600	21,400	
Retail trade	89,800	90,100	90,900	91,800	92,500	93,700	
Transportation and warehousing	21,800	22,500	23,300	23,500	24,100	24,200	
Information	14,400	13,500	13,500	13,100	12,500	12,700	
Financial activities	33,000	32,500	32,800	33,200	33,200	33,200	
Professional and business services	100,400	100,100	98,100	99,000	99,100	99,500	
Education and health services	119,700	121,500	122,600	124,300	127,600	132,700	
Leisure and hospitality	83,600	84,600	86,200	88,400	91,000	93,000	
Other services	28,500	28,500	28,400	28,300	28,600	28,600	
Government	199,600	194,500	192,000	190,600	190,200	189,800	
Federal	33,700	32,600	31,600	30,300	29,400	29,100	
State government	59,300	57,100	55,900	56,300	57,200	57,300	
Local government	106,700	104,900	104,500	104,000	103,600	103,400	

Source: New Mexico Department of WorkForce Solutions: Current Employment Statistics: 27-Year Employment History

Labor Force and Unemployment

The following table, derived from information supplied by the U.S. Census Bureau, presents information on employment within Sandoval County, the State of New Mexico, and the United States, for the periods indicated.

The annual unemployment figures indicate average rates for the entire year and do not reflect monthly or seasonal trends.

CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE AND UNEMPLOYMENT								
Year	Rio Rancho		Sandoval County		New Mexico		United States (000)	
	Labor Force	Percent Unemployed	Labor Force	Percent Unemployed	Labor Force	Percent Unemployed	Labor Force	Percent Unemployed
2000	25,964	3.2	41,599	3.9	834,632	4.4	137,668	3.7
2011	41,855	6.9	61,872	7.5	965,758	8.2	155,320	8.7
2012	42,892	7.1	62,861	8.1	970,728	9.1	156,533	9.3
2013	43,289	7.8	63,205	9.0	970,934	9.7	157,113	9.7
2014	48,561	7.6	68,153	9.2	967,286	9.6	160,521	9.2

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2000, 2011, 2012, 2013 and 2014 American Community Survey
Table prepared by: The City of Rio Rancho Financial Services Department

Major Employers

The following table shows the major employers in the City of Rio Rancho.

MAJOR EMPLOYERS		
Rank	Employer	Type of Business
1	Rio Rancho Public Schools	Education
2	Intel Corp.	Semiconductors
3	Presbyterian Health Services	Health
4	Hewlett-Packard Company	Technology
5	City of Rio Rancho	Government
6	Stream Global	Communications
7	Alliance Data	Call Center
8	UNM Sandoval Regional Medical Center	Medical
9	Bank of America Banking Services	Call Center
10	S & P Data	Technology

Source: https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Rio_Rancho,_New_Mexico
31-Aug-16

Occupation

The following table shows, by percentages, in which occupations people in Rio Rancho, Sandoval County, New Mexico and the United States are employed.

Civilian Employed Population 16 Years and Over	OCCUPATION							
	Rio Rancho		Sandoval		New Mexico		United States	
	2010	2014	2010	2014	2010	2014	2010	2014
Management, Business, Science, and Arts Occupations	37.4%	40.8%	37.8%	40.0%	34.4%	35.6%	35.3%	36.4%
Service Occupations	14.5%	16.5%	15.0%	17.5%	19.0%	20.6%	17.1%	18.2%
Sales and Office Occupations	30.1%	26.3%	28.3%	25.0%	24.3%	23.3%	25.4%	24.4%
Natural Sources, Construction and Maintenance Occupations	9.9%	9.5%	10.1%	10.0%	12.7%	11.4%	9.8%	9.0%
Production, Transportation, and Material Moving Occupations	8.1%	6.9%	8.7%	7.5%	9.6%	9.2%	12.4%	12.1%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2010 and 2014 American Community Survey
Table prepared by: The City of Rio Rancho Financial Services Department

The table below shows, by percentage, in which class individuals in Rio Rancho, Sandoval County, New Mexico and the United States are employed.

CLASS OF WORKERS								
Civilian Employed Population 16 Years and Over	Rio Rancho		Sandoval		New Mexico		United States	
	2010	2014	2010	2014	2010	2014	2010	2014
Private Wage and Salary Workers	77.8%	66.0%	73.6%	61.4%	69.9%	59.7%	78.5%	67.5%
Government Workers	17.2%	19.5%	20.0%	22.3%	22.3%	22.8%	14.8%	14.6%
Self-employed in Own not Incorporated Business Workers	4.9%	4.9%	6.3%	6.1%	7.5%	7.0%	6.50%	6.3%
Unpaid Family Workers	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.3%	0.2%	0.20%	0.1%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2010 and 2014 American Community Survey S2405

Table prepared by: The City of Rio Rancho Financial Services Department

The table below shows, by percentage, in which industries people in Rio Rancho, Sandoval County, New Mexico and the United States, are employed.

INDUSTRY								
Civilian Employed Population 16 Years and Over	Rio Rancho		Sandoval		New Mexico		United States	
	2010	2014	2010	2014	2010	2014	2010	2014
Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing and Hunting, and Mining	0.5%	1.0%	1.2%	1.7%	4.1%	4.4%	1.9%	2.0%
Construction	7.0%	6.1%	7.6%	6.8%	8.5%	6.9%	7.1%	6.2%
Manufacturing	12.0%	9.6%	10.8%	8.7%	5.3%	4.9%	11.0%	10.4%
Wholesale Trade	2.6%	2.0%	2.3%	2.0%	2.2%	2.1%	3.1%	2.7%
Retail Trade	13.7%	13.2%	12.5%	11.9%	11.6%	11.3%	11.5%	11.6%
Transportation and Warehousing, and Utilities	4.2%	4.7%	4.3%	4.4%	4.6%	4.5%	5.1%	4.9%
Information	2.7%	2.2%	2.3%	2.0%	1.9%	1.6%	2.4%	2.1%
Finance and Insurance, and Real Estate and Rental and Leasing	7.0%	5.9%	6.4%	5.5%	5.1%	4.5%	7.0%	6.6%
Professional, Scientific, and Management, and Administrative and Waste Management Services	11.5%	10.2%	11.9%	10.3%	10.8%	10.9%	10.4%	10.9%
Educational Services, and Health Care and Social Assistance	18.1%	23.6%	19.6%	24.3%	23.4%	25.2%	22.1%	23.2%
Art, Entertainment, and Recreation, and Accommodation, and Food Services	8.5%	9.6%	9.3%	10.3%	10.3%	10.9%	8.9%	9.5%
Other Services, Except Public Administration	4.2%	4.0%	4.0%	4.0%	4.7%	4.8%	4.9%	5.0%
Public Administration	7.8%	8.0%	7.8%	8.1%	7.5%	8.1%	4.8%	4.9%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2010 and 2014 American Community Survey

Table prepared by: The City of Rio Rancho Financial Services Department

Building Permits

Initial development of the City was due in large part to the availability of affordable land. However, from 2005 to 2008 the average price of residential construction increased to the mid to upper income housing levels. Below is a historical chart for residential and non-residential building permits, their associated assessed valuation and the average price per unit:

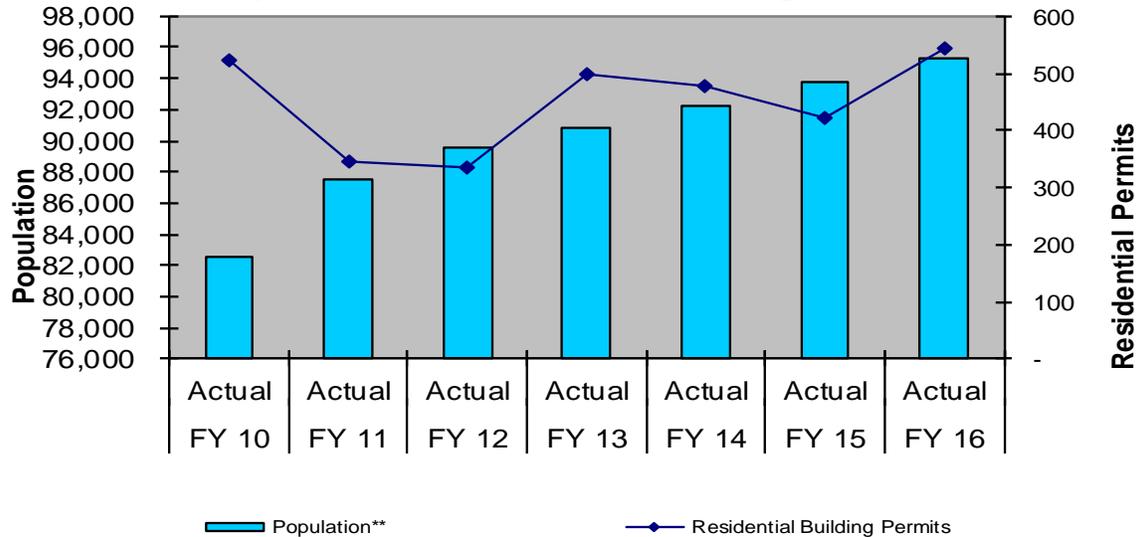
Fiscal Year	BUILDING PERMITS					
	Residential (1)			Non-Residential (2)		
	New Units	Value	Average price per Unit	New Units	Value	
2016	542	\$ 115,678,421	\$ 213,429	12	\$ 10,016,854	
2015	421	\$ 89,012,014	\$ 211,430	15	\$ 23,919,839	
2014	477	\$ 96,674,872	\$ 202,673	14	\$ 104,801,159	
2013	498	\$ 96,119,528	\$ 193,011	11	\$ 8,055,020	
2012	335	\$ 61,148,887	\$ 182,534	9	\$ 5,290,489	
2011	347	\$ 63,748,772	\$ 183,714	11	\$ 12,458,351	
2010	521	\$ 91,861,755	\$ 176,318	0	\$ -	
2009	662	\$ 109,338,818	\$ 165,164	7	\$ 8,880,604	

Source: City of Rio Rancho - Planning and Zoning

(1) Includes: R-1 Single Family

(2) Includes: C-1 Retail Commercial and M-1/C-2 Manufacturing Industrial Starts

City of Rio Rancho Population & Residential Building Permits



**Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Population Estimates Program. Population data is based on prior year July 1 release, such as FY 10 is July 1, 2009, FY 11-12 is 2010 Census, FY13-FY14 are from American Community Survey 3-Year Estimates.

Population

As the City of Rio Rancho has experienced fast growth, so has the state of New Mexico. According to the 2000 Census, New Mexico's 1.8 million population ranked as the 12th fastest growing state in the nation, with a 13.2 percent increase from 2000 to 2010. The 2010 Census proved that the State of New Mexico is indeed growing in population. Projections estimate that New Mexico will add an estimated one million people by the year 2025 for a total population of 2.6 million. This anticipated rate of population change, at 55 percent, would rank New Mexico as the 2nd largest amongst the 50 states and District of Columbia.

POPULATION CHANGES				
US Census				
Area	April 1, 2010	April 1, 2000	Change	% Change
United States	308,745,538	281,421,906	27,323,632	9.7%
New Mexico	2,059,179	1,819,046	240,133	13.2%
Sandoval County	131,561	89,908	41,653	46.3%
Rio Rancho	87,521	51,765	35,756	69.1%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Population Division. Released Date: March 2011

Table prepared by: The City of Rio Rancho Financial Services Department

The City's relatively short history of rapid growth and development began with its inception in the 1960's as a bulk land subdivision. Prior to its incorporation as a municipality, the 1980 census records Rio Rancho as having 9,985 persons residing within the vicinity. For incorporation purposes, a special census was conducted in 1981 revealing that Rio Rancho's population was 10,131. By 1990, the population had more than tripled to 32,505. As of the 2000 Census, the U.S. Bureau of Census reflects that the City population increased to 51,765. The 2010 Census revealed an increase of 69 percent to 87,521 for the City of Rio Rancho.

POPULATION CHANGES								
Year	Rio Rancho	Change	Sandoval County	Change	New Mexico	Change	United States**	Change
1980	9,985		34,400		1,303,143		226,542,199	
1990	32,674	227.2%	63,319	84.1%	1,249,069	-4.1%	248,709,873	9.8%
2000	51,765	58.4%	89,908	42.0%	1,819,046	45.6%	281,421,906	13.2%
2010	87,521	69.1%	131,561	46.3%	2,059,179	13.2%	308,745,538	9.7%
2014*	90,627	3.5%	135,191	2.8%	2,080,085	1.0%	314,107,084	1.7%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Population Division.

*Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Community Facts, 2014 Population Estimates

Table prepared by: The City of Rio Rancho Financial Services Department

Most of the City's growth resulted from net migration, resulting from people moving to Rio Rancho from other areas. A comparison of the demographic changes in Sandoval County and Rio Rancho between 1990 and 2000 illustrates how the influx of new residents accounts for Rio Rancho's population growth during this decade. This trend continued between 2000 to 2010.

This population growth has made Rio Rancho the largest city in Sandoval County, and the third largest in the state. With respect to Rio Rancho's share of the total New Mexico population, Rio Rancho ranked as the 14th largest community in state in 1980. As a result of an almost five-fold growth in population in less than twenty years, Rio Rancho has become the fastest growing city with an overall growth rate of 69 percent during the last ten years.

TOTAL POPULATION				
New Mexico Metropolitan Statistical Areas, 2000 to 2010				
Area	Census 2010* Population	Census 2000 Population	Population Change 2000-2010	Percentage Change 2000-2010
New Mexico	2,065,932	1,819,046	246,886	13.6%
Metro Portion ^{1/}	1,375,392	1,147,424	227,968	19.9%
Albuquerque MSA ^{2/}	890,103	729,649	160,454	22.0%
Farmington MSA ^{3/}	130,145	113,801	16,344	14.4%
Las Cruces MSA ^{4/}	210,538	174,682	35,856	20.5%
Santa Fe MSA ^{5/}	144,606	129,292	15,314	11.8%
Nonmetro Portion ^{1/}	690,540	671,622	18,918	2.8%

*The values were produced by applying estimates of change in the population between April 1 and July 1 of 2010 to the 2010

^{1/} Metropolitan and nonmetropolitan portions are based on current metropolitan statistical area (MSA) definitions.

^{2/} Bernalillo, Sandoval, Tarrant and Valencia counties. ^{3/} San Juan County. ^{4/} Dona Ana County

^{5/} Santa Fe County.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Population Division. Revised September 2011.

Table prepared by: The City of Rio Rancho Financial Services Department

Currently, the City is estimated to grow at an average rate of 1.6 percent for the next five years. Financial Services Staff utilized the annual estimates of the resident population: April 1, 2010 to July 2014 data from the US Census Bureau, Population Division in order to calculate the average annual growth; which was then used to estimate the population for FY 2015. This growth should be considered in the context of the growth of the metropolitan area, which is expected to exceed 1.5 million people by 2050.

Gender and Age Distribution

The character and composition of the residents have changed dramatically over the last two decades. Beginning as a retirement community, a large number of seniors dominated the demographic composition. However, as the City has evolved into an affordable housing community with an expanding economic base, a large number of young families are calling Rio Rancho home. Whereas 17.5 percent of the Rio Rancho population was over retirement age in 1980, by 1990 this percentage had dropped to 10.9 percent. By 1990 there were three times more residents under the age of 17 than residents over the age of 65.

Over 46.9 percent of the City’s population is between the ages of 20 and 54 years old, which is younger than the national average, and over 30 percent of the population are school age or younger.

All states and the District of Columbia are projected to show a decline in the proportion of youth (under 20 years old) in their populations. As the Baby Boom generation (those born between 1946 and 1964) reach retirement age, the growth of the elderly population (65 and over) is expected to accelerate rapidly. The size of the elderly population is projected to increase in all states and the District of Columbia over the 30 year period. The proportion of New Mexico’s population classified as elderly is expected to increase from 10.9 percent in 1995 to 16.9 percent in 2025.

The following table sets forth a comparative age distribution profile for Rio Rancho, Sandoval County, the State of New Mexico and the United States.

GENDER AND AGE DISTRIBUTION								
Characteristic	Rio Rancho		Sandoval		New Mexico		United States	
	2000	2014	2000	2014	2000	2014	2000	2014
Male	48.5%	48.7%	48.8%	48.9%	49.2%	49.4%	49.1%	49.2%
Female	51.5%	51.3%	51.2%	51.1%	50.8%	50.6%	50.9%	50.8%
Median Age	35.1	36.6	35.1	38.7	34.6	36.8	35.3	37.4
Under 9 years	15.7%	14.6%	15.8%	13.5%	15.0%	13.5%	14.1%	12.9%
10 to 19 years	15.9%	15.3%	16.3%	14.6%	16.1%	13.8%	14.5%	13.4%
20 to 34 years	18.3%	18.2%	17.7%	17.5%	19.6%	20.4%	20.9%	20.5%
35 to 54 years	31.5%	28.4%	31.5%	27.4%	29.0%	25.1%	29.4%	27.1%
55 to 64 years	7.0%	11.5%	8.1%	13.4%	8.7%	12.8%	8.6%	12.3%
65 to 84 years	10.3%	10.6%	9.5%	12.1%	10.4%	12.4%	10.9%	11.8%
85 years and over	1.5%	1.6%	1.1%	1.5%	1.3%	1.6%	1.5%	1.9%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2000 US Census and 2014 American Community Survey

Table prepared by: The City of Rio Rancho Financial Services Department

Race and Ethnicity

At the national level, 73.8 percent of the American population is classified as non-Hispanic white, while Hispanic or Latino persons constitute 16.9 percent of the population, African Americans 12.6 percent, Native American less than 1 percent, and Asian Americans 5 percent. However, New Mexico, along with Hawaii and California, does not have an ethnic or racial majority. More than half of the population is composed of non-Hispanic whites, two out of every five residents are Hispanic, nearly one out of every ten is Native American, while African Americans constitute 2.0 percent of the state population. By comparison, Rio Rancho’s population is 81.6 percent white, while Hispanics of any race constitute over 38.9 percent of the City, with small percentages of Native Americans, African Americans, and Asian Americans.

RACE AND ETHNICITY BY PERCENTAGE OF POPULATION								
Characteristic	Rio Rancho		Sandoval		New Mexico		United States	
	2000	2014	2000	2014	2000	2014	2000	2014
One Race	95.9%	95.7%	96.5%	96.4%	96.4%	96.9%	97.6%	97.1%
White	78.4%	81.6%	65.1%	71.6%	66.8%	73.2%	75.1%	73.8%
Black or African American	2.7%	3.7%	1.7%	2.6%	1.9%	2.0%	12.3%	12.6%
American and Alaska Native	2.4%	2.3%	16.3%	12.5%	9.5%	9.2%	0.9%	0.8%
Asian	1.5%	1.7%	1.0%	1.4%	1.1%	1.4%	3.6%	5.0%
Native Pacific Islands	0.2%	0.1%	0.1%	0.0%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.2%
Some Other Race	10.9%	6.4%	12.4%	8.3%	17.0%	11.1%	5.5%	4.7%
Two or More Races	4.1%	4.3%	3.5%	3.6%	3.6%	3.1%	2.4%	2.9%
Hispanic or Latino (of Any Race)	27.7%	38.9%	29.4%	36.4%	42.1%	47.0%	12.5%	16.9%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2000 US Census and 2014 American Community Survey

Table prepared by: The City of Rio Rancho Financial Services Department

Social Characteristics

The following table sets forth a comparative education profile and other social characteristics for Rio Rancho, Sandoval County, the State of New Mexico and the United States.

SOCIAL CHARACTERISTICS								
Characteristic	Rio Rancho		Sandoval		New Mexico		United States	
	2000	2014	2000	2014	2000	2014	2000	2014
Education Attainment by Population								
Percent High School Graduate or Higher	90.3%	93.7%	84.6%	90.9%	77.7%	84.0%	79.4%	86.3%
High School Graduate or Higher								
25 to 34 years	95.2%	94.9%	89.4%	89.1%	81.5%	84.9%	83.9%	88.3%
35 to 44 years	94.5%	94.3%	89.2%	92.1%	82.2%	84.8%	85.0%	87.7%
45 to 64 years	93.2%	94.4%	88.7%	92.6%	82.4%	86.1%	83.2%	88.0%
65 years and over	78.1%	90.2%	71.1%	87.8%	64.8%	78.5%	65.5%	80.0%
Bachelor's Degree or Higher								
25 to 34 years	24.6%	25.3%	19.6%	19.9%	20.1%	21.7%	27.5%	32.4%
35 to 44 years	23.9%	33.8%	23.2%	31.0%	22.1%	25.8%	25.9%	32.8%
45 to 64 years	26.3%	28.0%	30.0%	30.0%	28.8%	28.0%	26.4%	29.1%
65 years and over	23.7%	27.5%	23.0%	31.2%	18.7%	26.9%	15.4%	23.2%
Total Households	18,995	32,574	31,411	47,965	677,971	764,684	105,480,101	116,211,092
Average Household Size	2.70	2.77	2.84	2.80	2.63	2.66	2.59	2.63
Place of Birth								
Native	49,243	85,309	86,028	127,488	1,669,440	1,874,204	250,314,017	273,050,199
Foreign Born	2,479	5,318	3,880	7,703	149,606	205,881	31,107,889	41,056,885
Percentage	4.8%	5.9%	4.3%	5.7%	8.2%	9.9%	11.1%	13.1%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2000 US Census and 2014 American Community Survey

Table prepared by: The City of Rio Rancho Financial Services Department

Housing Characteristics

The following table sets forth a comparative housing profile for Rio Rancho, Sandoval County, the State of New Mexico and the United States.

HOUSING CHARACTERISTICS								
Characteristic	Rio Rancho		Sandoval		New Mexico		United States	
	2000	2014	2000	2014	2000	2014	2000	2014
Total Housing Units	20,176	34,800	34,866	53,289	780,579	907,233	115,904,641	132,741,033
Occupied	93.9%	93.6%	90.0%	90.0%	86.8%	84.3%	91.0%	87.5%
Owner Occupied	75.2%	78.6%	69.6%	81.0%	50.1%	68.2%	52.3%	64.4%
Median Value	\$112,900	\$172,400	\$115,400	\$175,800	\$108,100	\$159,300	\$119,600	\$175,700
Housing with a Mortgage	86.0%	79.3%	73.9%	70.6%	63.6%	58.5%	70.0%	65.6%
Median Monthly Payment	\$955	\$1,353	\$979	\$1,366	\$929	\$1,242	\$1,088	\$1,522
Rent								
Median Monthly Payment	\$807	\$1,043	\$726	\$997	\$503	\$774	\$602	\$920

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2000 US Census and 2014 American Community Survey

Table prepared by: The City of Rio Rancho Financial Services Department

City per Capita Comparisons

The General Fund budget contains most of the operating funds for City government, and the size of the General Fund in relation to the city can provide a *general* indication of the level of services that a City can provide. Compared to other New Mexico cities, the City of Rio Rancho has a relatively small General Fund budget. Historically, the small per capita expenditure ratio is primarily due to Rio Rancho's relatively limited retail tax base which did not generate large amounts of gross receipts tax (GRT) revenues due to the proximity of Albuquerque, which is the regional retail center. Studies over the last several years suggested that Rio Rancho was losing as much as 40 percent of its GRT to Albuquerque. Various initiatives and policies have been undertaken to address this issue.

REVENUE & EXPENDITURES PER CAPITA				
Top Five Populated New Mexico Cities				
FY16 Adopted Budgets				
City	Estimated Population	General Fund Revenues *	General Fund Expenditures *	Per Capita Expenditures
Albuquerque	553,576	\$550,350	\$504,478	\$911
Las Cruces	100,360	90,998	85,484	\$852
Rio Rancho	90,627	55,744	52,130	575
Santa Fe	69,245	78,743	78,733	\$1,137
Farmington	45,383	60,967	55,538	\$1,224

* (000's)

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Community Facts, 2014 Population Estimate (as July 1,2014)

Table prepared by: The City of Rio Rancho Financial Services Department

The following table shows Gross Receipt Taxes per capita.

GRT PER CAPITA				
Top Five Populated New Mexico Cities				
FY 16 Adopted Budgets				
City	Estimated Population	General Fund GRT *	General Fund Total Revenue *	GRT Per Capita
Albuquerque	553,576	\$319,993	\$550,350	\$578
Las Cruces	100,360	67,131	90,998	669
*Rio Rancho	90,627	27,958	55,744	308
Santa Fe	69,245	53,130	78,743	767
Farmington	45,383	40,372	60,967	890

* (000's)

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Community Facts, 2014 Population Estimate (as July 1,2014)

Table prepared by: The City of Rio Rancho Financial Services Department

City Employees per 1,000 of Population

Another method to compare capacity to provide services is the number of employees per population. The City of Rio Rancho has had to limit the number of employees due to the limited tax base.

NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES PER 1,000 POPULATION			
Top Five Populated New Mexico Cities			
FY 16 Adopted Budgets			
City	Estimated Population	General Fund FTE	FTE per 1,000
Rio Rancho	90,627	598.6	6.60
Albuquerque	553,576	4,039.0	7.30
Las Cruces	100,360	868.5	8.65
Santa Fe	69,245	853.0	12.32
Farmington	45,383	587.5	12.95

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Community Facts, 2014 Population Estimate (as July 1,2014)

Table prepared by: The City of Rio Rancho Financial Services Department

MISCELLANEOUS INFORMATION	
Function/Program	
<u>Police</u>	
Main Stations	1
Substations	-
Patrol Units	174
<u>Fire</u>	
Main Stations	6
Substations	1
Firetrucks	14
<u>EMS</u>	
Ambulances	11
<u>Animal Control</u>	
Patrol Units	7
<u>Other Public Works</u>	
Streets (centerline miles)	462
Streetlights	2,972
Traffic signals (Signalized Intersections)	54
<u>Parks & Recreation</u>	
New/Renovated Park Facilities	1
Developed Parkland (acres)	285
New neighborhood and open space trails (miles)	25
<u>Water</u>	
Water mains (miles)	569
Fire hydrants	4,282
New Connections	435
Water Main Breaks	31
Storage Capacity (thousands of Gallons)	41,350
Average daily consumption (thousands of gallons)	9,710
Booster Stations	11
Wells (in production)	15
Storage tanks	18
Arsenic Treatment Facilities	10
<u>Wastewater</u>	
Sanitary sewers (miles)	382
Average Daily Treatment (thousands of Gallons)	4,595
Water Treatment Plants	4
Lift Stations	27
<u>Rio Rancho School District</u>	
Newest School District in New Mexico	
Enrollment (February 2016)	17,265
Comprehensive High School	2
Specialized High Schools	1
Middle Schools	4
Elementary Schools	10
Pre-School	1
Graduation Rate District Wide	86.2%

Sources: City of Rio Rancho, CAFR for the FY ended June 30, 2015
Rio Rancho Public Schools web page