PNM RESOURCES INC
Form 10-Q
November 06, 2018
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UNITED STATES
SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION
Washington, D.C. 20549

FORM 10-Q

(Mark One)
[X] QUARTERLY REPORT PURSUANT TO SECTION 13 OR 15(d) OF THE SECURITIES EXCHANGE ACT OF 1934

For the quarterly period ended September 30, 2018

Commission File Number	Name of Registrants, State of Incorporation, Address Of Principal Executive Offices and Telephone Numbers	I.R.S. Employer Identification No.
001-32462	PNM Resources, Inc. (A New Mexico Corporation) 414 Silver Ave. SW Albuquerque, New Mexico 87102-3289 (505) 241-2700	85-0468296
001-06986	Public Service Company of New Mexico (A New Mexico Corporation) 414 Silver Ave. SW Albuquerque, New Mexico 87102-3289 (505) 241-2700	85-0019030
002-97230	Texas-New Mexico Power Company (A Texas Corporation) 577 N. Garden Ridge Blvd. Lewisville, Texas 75067 (972) 420-4189	75-0204070

Indicate by check mark whether each registrant (1) has filed all reports required to be filed by Section 13 or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 during the preceding 12 months (or for such shorter period that the registrant was required to file such reports), and (2) has been subject to such filing requirements for the past 90 days.

PNM Resources, Inc. ("PNMR")	YES ü	NO
Public Service Company of New Mexico ("PNM")	YES ü	NO
Texas-New Mexico Power Company ("TNMP")	YES	NO ü

(NOTE: As a voluntary filer, not subject to the filing requirements, TNMP filed all reports under Section 13 or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 during the preceding 12 months.)

Indicate by check mark whether each registrant has submitted electronically and posted on its corporate Website, if any, every Interactive Data File required to be submitted and posted pursuant to Rule 405 of Regulation S-T during the preceding 12 months (or for such shorter period that the registrant was required to submit and post such files).

PNMR YES ü NO
PNM YES ü NO
TNMP YES ü NO

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Indicate by check mark whether registrant is a large accelerated filer, an accelerated filer, a non-accelerated filer, smaller reporting company, or an emerging growth company. See the definitions of "large accelerated filer," "accelerated filer," "smaller reporting company," and "emerging growth company" in Rule 12b-2 of the Exchange Act.

	Large accelerated filer	Accelerated filer	Non-accelerated filer	Smaller reporting company	Emerging growth company
PNMR	ü				
PNM			ü		
TNMP			ü		

If an emerging growth company, indicate by check mark if the registrant has elected not to use the extended transition period for complying with any new or revised financial accounting standards provided pursuant to Section 13(a) of the Exchange Act. £

Indicate by check mark whether any of the registrants is a shell company (as defined in Rule 12b-2 of the Exchange Act). YES NO ü

As of October 30, 2018, 79,653,624 shares of common stock, no par value per share, of PNMR were outstanding.

The total number of shares of common stock of PNM outstanding as of October 30, 2018 was 39,117,799 all held by PNMR (and none held by non-affiliates).

The total number of shares of common stock of TNMP outstanding as of October 30, 2018 was 6,358 all held indirectly by PNMR (and none held by non-affiliates).

PNM AND TNMP MEET THE CONDITIONS SET FORTH IN GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS (H) (1) (a) AND (b) OF FORM 10-Q AND ARE THEREFORE FILING THIS FORM WITH THE REDUCED DISCLOSURE FORMAT PURSUANT TO GENERAL INSTRUCTION (H) (2).

This combined Form 10-Q is separately filed by PNMR, PNM, and TNMP. Information contained herein relating to any individual registrant is filed by such registrant on its own behalf. Each registrant makes no representation as to information relating to the other registrants. When this Form 10-Q is incorporated by reference into any filing with the SEC made by PNMR, PNM, or TNMP, as a registrant, the portions of this Form 10-Q that relate to each other registrant are not incorporated by reference therein.

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PNM RESOURCES, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES
PUBLIC SERVICE COMPANY OF NEW MEXICO AND SUBSIDIARIES
TEXAS-NEW MEXICO POWER COMPANY AND SUBSIDIARIES

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GLOSSARY

Definitions:

2014 IRP	PNM's 2014 IRP
2017 IRP	PNM's 2017 IRP
ABCWUA	Albuquerque Bernalillo County Water Utility Authority
AEP OnSite Partners	AEP OnSite Partners, LLC, a subsidiary of American Electric Power, Inc.
Afton	Afton Generating Station
AFUDC	Allowance for Funds Used During Construction
AMI	Advanced Metering Infrastructure
AMS	Advanced Meter System
AOCI	Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income
APS	Arizona Public Service Company, the operator and a co-owner of PVNGS and Four Corners
ARP	Alternative Revenue Program
ASU	Accounting Standards Update
August 2016 RD	Recommended Decision in PNM's NM 2015 Rate Case issued by the Hearing Examiner on August 4, 2016
BART	Best Available Retrofit Technology
BDT	Balanced Draft Technology
Board	Board of Directors of PNMR
BTMU	MUFG Bank Ltd., formerly The Bank of Tokyo-Mitsubishi UFJ, Ltd.
BTMU Term Loan Agreement	NM Capital's $125.0 Million Unsecured Term Loan
CAA	Clean Air Act
CCB	Coal Combustion Byproducts
CCN	Certificate of Convenience and Necessity
CO_2	Carbon Dioxide
CSA	Coal Supply Agreement
CTC	Competition Transition Charge
DC Circuit	United States Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia Circuit
DOE	United States Department of Energy
DOI	United States Department of Interior
EGU	Electric Generating Unit
EIM	California Independent System Operator Western Energy Imbalance Market
EIS	Environmental Impact Study
EPA	United States Environmental Protection Agency
ERCOT	Electric Reliability Council of Texas
ESA	Endangered Species Act
Exchange Act	Securities Exchange Act of 1934
Farmington	The City of Farmington, New Mexico
FASB	Financial Accounting Standards Board
FERC	Federal Energy Regulatory Commission
FIP	Federal Implementation Plan
Four Corners	Four Corners Power Plant
Four Corners CSA	Four Corners Power Plant Coal Supply Agreement
FPPAC	Fuel and Purchased Power Adjustment Clause
FTY	Future Test Year
GAAP	Generally Accepted Accounting Principles in the United States of America
GHG	Greenhouse Gas Emissions

GWh	Gigawatt hours
IRP	Integrated Resource Plan
IRS	Internal Revenue Service
ISFSI	Independent Spent Fuel Storage Installation
KW	Kilowatt
KWh	Kilowatt Hour

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La Luz	La Luz Generating Station
LIBOR	London Interbank Offered Rate
Lightning Dock Geothermal	Lightning Dock geothermal power facility, also known as the Dale Burgett Geothermal Plant
Lordsburg	Lordsburg Generating Station
Los Alamos	The Incorporated County of Los Alamos, New Mexico
Luna	Luna Energy Facility
MD&A	Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations
MMBTU	Million British Thermal Units
Moody's	Moody's Investor Services, Inc.
MW	Megawatt
MWh	Megawatt Hour
NAAQS	National Ambient Air Quality Standards
Navajo Acts	Navajo Nation Air Pollution Prevention and Control Act, Navajo Nation Safe Drinking Water Act, and Navajo Nation Pesticide Act
NDT	Nuclear Decommissioning Trusts for PVNGS
NEC	Navopache Electric Cooperative, Inc.
NEE	New Energy Economy
NEPA	National Environmental Policy Act
NERC	North American Electric Reliability Corporation
New Mexico Wind	New Mexico Wind Energy Center
NM 2015 Rate Case	Request for a General Increase in Electric Rates Filed by PNM on August 27, 2015
NM 2016 Rate Case	Request for a General Increase in Electric Rates Filed by PNM on December 7, 2016
NM Capital	NM Capital Utility Corporation, an unregulated wholly-owned subsidiary of PNMR
NM District Court	United States District Court for the District of New Mexico
NM Supreme Court	New Mexico Supreme Court
NMAG	New Mexico Attorney General
NMED	New Mexico Environment Department
NMIEC	New Mexico Industrial Energy Consumers Inc.
NMMMD	The Mining and Minerals Division of the New Mexico Energy, Minerals and Natural Resources Department
NMPRC	New Mexico Public Regulation Commission
NMRD	NM Renewable Development, LLC, owned 50% each by PNMR Development and AEP OnSite Partners, LLC
NO_2	Nitrogen Dioxide
NOx	Nitrogen Oxide
NOPR	Notice of Proposed Rulemaking
NPDES	National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System
NRC	United States Nuclear Regulatory Commission
NSPS	New Source Performance Standards
NSR	New Source Review
NTEC	Navajo Transitional Energy Company, LLC, an entity owned by the Navajo Nation
OCI	Other Comprehensive Income
OPEB	Other Post-Employment Benefits
OSM	United States Office of Surface Mining Reclamation and Enforcement
PCRBs	Pollution Control Revenue Bonds
PNM	Public Service Company of New Mexico and Subsidiaries

PNM 2017 New Mexico Credit Facility	PNM’s $40.0 Million Unsecured Revolving Credit Facility
PNM 2017 Senior Unsecured Note Agreement	PNM’s Agreement for the sale of Senior Unsecured Notes, aggregating $450.0 million
PNM 2017 Term Loan Agreement	PNM’s $200.0 Million Unsecured Term Loan

PNM 2018 SUNs	PNM's Senior Unsecured Notes to be issued under the PNM 2017 Senior Unsecured Note Agreement
PNM Revolving Credit Facility	PNM's $400.0 Million Unsecured Revolving Credit Facility
PNMR	PNM Resources, Inc. and Subsidiaries
PNMR 2015 Term Loan Agreement	PNMR's $150.0 Million Three-Year Unsecured Term Loan
PNMR 2016 One-Year Term Loan	PNMR's $100.0 Million One-Year Unsecured Term Loan
PNMR 2016 Two-Year Term Loan	PNMR's $100.0 Million Two-Year Unsecured Term Loan
PNMR 2018 SUNs	PNMR's $300.0 Million Aggregate Principal Amount of Senior Unsecured Notes due 2021
PNMR Development	PNMR Development and Management Company, an unregulated wholly-owned subsidiary of PNMR
PNMR Development Revolving Credit Facility	PNMR Development's $24.5 Million Unsecured Revolving Credit Facility
PNMR Revolving Credit Facility	PNMR's $300.0 Million Unsecured Revolving Credit Facility
PPA	Power Purchase Agreement
PSD	Prevention of Significant Deterioration
PUCT	Public Utility Commission of Texas
PV	Photovoltaic
PVNGS	Palo Verde Nuclear Generating Station
RCRA	Resource Conservation and Recovery Act
RCT	Reasonable Cost Threshold
REA	New Mexico's Renewable Energy Act of 2004
REC	Renewable Energy Certificates
Red Mesa Wind	Red Mesa Wind Energy Center
REP	Retail Electricity Provider
RFP	Request For Proposal
Rio Bravo	Rio Bravo Generating Station
ROE	Return on Equity
RPS	Renewable Energy Portfolio Standard
S&P	Standard and Poor's Ratings Services
SCR	Selective Catalytic Reduction
SEC	United States Securities and Exchange Commission
SIP	State Implementation Plan
SJCC	San Juan Coal Company
SJGS	San Juan Generating Station
SJGS CSA	San Juan Generating Station Coal Supply Agreement
SJGS RA	San Juan Project Restructuring Agreement
SJPPA	San Juan Project Participation Agreement
SNCR	Selective Non-Catalytic Reduction
SO_2	Sulfur Dioxide
SOx	Sulfur Oxide
SUNs	Senior Unsecured Notes
TECA	Texas Electric Choice Act
Tenth Circuit	United States Court of Appeals for the Tenth Circuit
TNMP	Texas-New Mexico Power Company and Subsidiaries
TNMP 2018 Rate Case	TNMP's General Rate Case Application Filed on May 30, 2018
TNMP 2018 Term Loan Agreement	TNMP's $20.0 Million Unsecured Two-Year Term Loan
TNMP Revolving Credit Facility	TNMP's $75.0 Million Secured Revolving Credit Facility

TNP	TNP Enterprises, Inc. and Subsidiaries
Tri-State	Tri-State Generation and Transmission Association, Inc.

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Tucson	Tucson Electric Power Company
UAMPS	Utah Associated Municipal Power Systems
US Supreme Court	United States Supreme Court
Valencia	Valencia Energy Facility
VaR	Value at Risk
VIE	Variable Interest Entity
WACC	Weighted Average Cost of Capital
WEG	WildEarth Guardians
Westmoreland	Westmoreland Coal Company
Westmoreland Loan	$125.0 million of funding provided by NM Capital to WSJ
WSJ	Westmoreland San Juan, LLC, an indirect wholly-owned subsidiary of Westmoreland

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PART I. FINANCIAL INFORMATION

ITEM 1. FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

PNM RESOURCES, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES
CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF EARNINGS
(Unaudited)

	Three Months Ended September 30,		Nine Months Ended September 30,	
	2018	2017	2018	2017
	(In thousands, except per share amounts)			
Electric Operating Revenues:				
Contracts with customers	$400,023	$392,607	$1,042,033	$1,016,384
Alternative revenue programs	(8,050)	(1,908)	(1,466)	11,591
Other electric operating revenue	30,693	29,201	52,290	84,423
Total electric operating revenues	422,666	419,900	1,092,857	1,112,398
Operating Expenses:				
Cost of energy	113,536	103,748	293,803	310,818
Administrative and general	49,969	44,130	141,607	132,509
Energy production costs	31,350	31,970	108,588	98,150
Regulatory disallowances and restructuring costs	(1,645)	—	149	—
Depreciation and amortization	61,580	58,821	180,365	172,829
Transmission and distribution costs	19,394	16,801	54,800	50,309
Taxes other than income taxes	20,492	19,808	60,094	57,820
Total operating expenses	294,676	275,278	839,406	822,435
Operating income	127,990	144,622	253,451	289,963
Other Income and Deductions:				
Interest income	3,400	3,582	11,862	12,348
Gains on investment securities	2,463	5,406	1,081	17,730
Other income	3,735	6,275	12,000	14,626
Other (deductions)	(2,624)	(6,709)	(9,867)	(17,372)
Net other income and deductions	6,974	8,554	15,076	27,332
Interest Charges	30,492	32,106	96,868	96,137
Earnings before Income Taxes	104,472	121,070	171,659	221,158
Income Taxes	12,899	42,743	18,838	75,154
Net Earnings	91,573	78,327	152,821	146,004
(Earnings) Attributable to Valencia Non-controlling Interest	(3,920)	(4,456)	(11,706)	(11,452)
Preferred Stock Dividend Requirements of Subsidiary	(132)	(132)	(396)	(396)
Net Earnings Attributable to PNMR	$87,521	$73,739	$140,719	$134,156
Net Earnings Attributable to PNMR per Common Share:				
Basic	$1.10	$0.92	$1.76	$1.68
Diluted	$1.09	$0.92	$1.76	$1.67
Dividends Declared per Common Share	$0.2650	$0.2425	$0.7950	$0.7275

The accompanying notes, as they relate to PNMR, are an integral part of these condensed consolidated financial statements.

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PNM RESOURCES, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES
CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME
(Unaudited)

	Three Months Ended September 30,		Nine Months Ended September 30,	
	2018	2017	2018	2017
	(In thousands)			
Net Earnings	$91,573	$78,327	$152,821	$146,004
Other Comprehensive Income:				
Unrealized Gains on Available-for-Sale Securities:				
Unrealized holding gains arising during the period, net of income tax (expense) of $(356), $(2,871), $(730), and $(8,654)	1,044	4,528	2,142	13,648
Reclassification adjustment for (gains) included in net earnings, net of income tax expense of $91, $1,601, $885, and $4,302	(266)	(2,526)	(2,598)	(6,786)
Pension Liability Adjustment:				
Reclassification adjustment for amortization of experience (gains) losses recognized as net periodic benefit cost, net of income tax expense (benefit) of $(480), $(626), $(1,442), and $(1,878)	1,410	987	4,236	2,961
Fair Value Adjustment for Cash Flow Hedges:				
Change in fair market value, net of income tax (expense) benefit of $(3), $(4), $(618), and $108	8	6	1,813	(170)
Reclassification adjustment for (gains) losses included in net earnings, net of income tax expense (benefit) of $(28), $(62), $(27), and $(187)	81	99	75	297
Total Other Comprehensive Income	2,277	3,094	5,668	9,950
Comprehensive Income	93,850	81,421	158,489	155,954
Comprehensive (Income) Attributable to Valencia Non-controlling Interest	(3,920)	(4,456)	(11,706)	(11,452)
Preferred Stock Dividend Requirements of Subsidiary	(132)	(132)	(396)	(396)
Comprehensive Income Attributable to PNMR	$89,798	$76,833	$146,387	$144,106

The accompanying notes, as they relate to PNMR, are an integral part of these condensed consolidated financial statements.

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PNM RESOURCES, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES
CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS
(Unaudited)

	Nine Months Ended September 30, 2018 (In thousands)		2017	
Cash Flows From Operating Activities:				
Net earnings	$ 152,821		$ 146,004	
Adjustments to reconcile net earnings to net cash flows from operating activities:				
Depreciation and amortization	207,406		200,286	
Deferred income tax expense	18,706		75,224	
Net unrealized (gains) losses on commodity derivatives	(84	)	968	
(Gains) on investment securities	(1,081	)	(17,730	)
Stock based compensation expense	4,551		5,322	
Regulatory disallowances and restructuring costs	149		—	
Allowance for equity funds used during construction	(7,098	)	(6,217	)
Other, net	2,715		1,409	
Changes in certain assets and liabilities:				
Accounts receivable and unbilled revenues	(20,447	)	(21,077	)
Materials, supplies, and fuel stock	(8,731	)	(203	)
Other current assets	(13,657	)	21,761	
Other assets	2,608		(5,981	)
Accounts payable	(32,638	)	3,729	
Accrued interest and taxes	17,113		20,722	
Other current liabilities	4,220		(1,588	)
Other liabilities	(9,656	)	(6,292	)
Net cash flows from operating activities	316,897		416,337	

Cash Flows From Investing Activities:				
Additions to utility and non-utility plant	(365,484	)	(353,423	)
Proceeds from sales of investment securities	911,899		456,577	
Purchases of investment securities	(920,217	)	(461,126	)
Principal repayments on Westmoreland Loan	56,640		28,770	
Investments in NMRD	(9,000	)	—	
Other, net	(365	)	160	
Net cash flows from investing activities	(326,527	)	(329,042	)

The accompanying notes, as they relate to PNMR, are an integral part of these condensed consolidated financial statements.

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PNM RESOURCES, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES
CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS
(Unaudited)

	Nine Months Ended September 30,	
	2018	2017
	(In thousands)	
Cash Flows From Financing Activities:		
Revolving credit facilities borrowings (repayments), net	(42,800)	(20,600)
Long-term borrowings	829,652	317,000
Repayment of long-term debt	(650,162)	(263,323)
Proceeds from stock option exercise	937	1,739
Awards of common stock	(12,505)	(13,816)
Dividends paid	(63,721)	(58,344)
Valencia’s transactions with its owner	(12,677)	(12,963)
Amounts received under transmission interconnection arrangements	—	11,879
Refunds paid under transmission interconnection arrangements	(2,246)	(9,368)
Debt issuance costs and other, net	(5,858)	(1,872)
Net cash flows from financing activities	40,620	(49,668)
Change in Cash, Restricted Cash, and Equivalents	30,990	37,627
Cash, Restricted Cash, and Equivalents at Beginning of Period	3,974	5,522
Cash, Restricted Cash, and Equivalents at End of Period	$34,964	$43,149
Restricted Cash Included in Other Current Assets on Condensed Consolidated Balance Sheets:		
At beginning of period	$—	$1,000
At end of period	$—	$—
Supplemental Cash Flow Disclosures:		
Interest paid, net of amounts capitalized	$81,203	$75,356
Income taxes paid (refunded), net	$842	$625
Supplemental schedule of noncash investing activities:		
(Increase) decrease in accrued plant additions	$16,177	$(4,499)

The accompanying notes, as they relate to PNMR, are an integral part of these condensed consolidated financial statements.

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PNM RESOURCES, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES
CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEETS
(Unaudited)

	September 30, 2018	December 31, 2017
	(In thousands)	
ASSETS		
Current Assets:		
Cash and cash equivalents	$34,964	$ 3,974
Accounts receivable, net of allowance for uncollectible accounts of $1,433 and $1,081	108,648	90,473
Unbilled revenues	53,832	54,055
Other receivables	22,246	17,582
Current portion of Westmoreland Loan	—	3,576
Materials, supplies, and fuel stock	75,234	66,502
Regulatory assets	7,261	2,933
Commodity derivative instruments	1,083	1,088
Income taxes receivable	7,589	6,879
Other current assets	53,068	47,358
Total current assets	363,925	294,420
Other Property and Investments:		
Long-term portion of Westmoreland Loan	—	53,064
Investment securities	331,746	323,524
Equity investment in NMRD	26,029	16,510
Other investments	348	503
Non-utility property	3,404	3,404
Total other property and investments	361,527	397,005
Utility Plant:		
Plant in service and held for future use	7,527,250	7,238,285
Less accumulated depreciation and amortization	2,683,626	2,592,692
	4,843,624	4,645,593
Construction work in progress	227,367	245,933
Nuclear fuel, net of accumulated amortization of $49,376 and $43,524	92,838	88,701
Net utility plant	5,163,829	4,980,227
Deferred Charges and Other Assets:		
Regulatory assets	580,828	600,672
Goodwill	278,297	278,297
Commodity derivative instruments	2,741	3,556
Other deferred charges	97,848	91,926
Total deferred charges and other assets	959,714	974,451
	$6,848,995	$ 6,646,103

The accompanying notes, as they relate to PNMR, are an integral part of these condensed consolidated financial statements.

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PNM RESOURCES, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES
CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEETS
(Unaudited)

	September 30, 2018	December 31, 2017
	(In thousands, except share information)	
LIABILITIES AND STOCKHOLDERS’ EQUITY		
Current Liabilities:		
Short-term debt	$262,600	$305,400
Current installments of long-term debt	471,880	256,895
Accounts payable	72,568	121,383
Customer deposits	10,833	11,028
Accrued interest and taxes	80,181	62,357
Regulatory liabilities	9,300	2,309
Commodity derivative instruments	1,092	1,182
Dividends declared	21,240	21,240
Other current liabilities	50,781	53,850
Total current liabilities	980,475	835,644
Long-term Debt, net of Unamortized Premiums, Discounts, and Debt Issuance Costs	2,142,631	2,180,750
Deferred Credits and Other Liabilities:		
Accumulated deferred income taxes	586,295	547,210
Regulatory liabilities	925,116	933,578
Asset retirement obligations	155,203	146,679
Accrued pension liability and postretirement benefit cost	80,871	94,003
Commodity derivative instruments	2,741	3,556
Other deferred credits	127,612	131,706
Total deferred credits and other liabilities	1,877,838	1,856,732
Total liabilities	5,000,944	4,873,126
Commitments and Contingencies (Note 11)		
Cumulative Preferred Stock of Subsidiary		
without mandatory redemption requirements ($100 stated value; 10,000,000 shares authorized; issued and outstanding 115,293 shares)	11,529	11,529
Equity:		
PNMR common stockholders' equity:		
Common stock (no par value; 120,000,000 shares authorized; issued and outstanding 79,653,624 shares)	1,150,648	1,157,665
Accumulated other comprehensive income (loss), net of income taxes	(101,480)	(95,940)
Retained earnings	722,130	633,528
Total PNMR common stockholders’ equity	1,771,298	1,695,253
Non-controlling interest in Valencia	65,224	66,195
Total equity	1,836,522	1,761,448
	$6,848,995	$6,646,103

The accompanying notes, as they relate to PNMR, are an integral part of these condensed consolidated financial statements.

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PNM RESOURCES, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES
CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY
(Unaudited)

	Attributable to PNMR				Non-controlling Interest in Valencia	Total Equity
	Common Stock	AOCI	Retained Earnings	Total PNMR Common Stockholders' Equity		
	(In thousands)					
Balance at December 31, 2017, as originally reported	$1,157,665	$(95,940)	$633,528	$1,695,253	$66,195	$1,761,448
Cumulative effect adjustment (Note 7)	—	(11,208)	11,208	—	—	—
Balance at January 1, 2018, as adjusted	1,157,665	(107,148)	644,736	1,695,253	66,195	1,761,448
Net earnings before subsidiary preferred stock dividends	—	—	141,115	141,115	11,706	152,821
Total other comprehensive income	—	5,668	—	5,668	—	5,668
Subsidiary preferred stock dividends	—	—	(396)	(396)	—	(396)
Dividends declared on common stock	—	—	(63,325)	(63,325)	—	(63,325)
Proceeds from stock option exercise	937	—	—	937	—	937
Awards of common stock	(12,505)	—	—	(12,505)	—	(12,505)
Stock based compensation expense	4,551	—	—	4,551	—	4,551
Valencia's transactions with its owner	—	—	—	—	(12,677)	(12,677)
Balance at September 30, 2018	$1,150,648	$(101,480)	$722,130	$1,771,298	$65,224	$1,836,522

The accompanying notes, as they relate to PNMR, are an integral part of these condensed consolidated financial statements.

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PUBLIC SERVICE COMPANY OF NEW MEXICO AND SUBSIDIARIES
A WHOLLY-OWNED SUBSIDIARY OF PNM RESOURCES, INC.
CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF EARNINGS
(Unaudited)

	Three Months Ended September 30,		Nine Months Ended September 30,	
	2018	2017	2018	2017
	(In thousands)			
Electric Operating Revenues:				
Contracts with customers	$306,019	$300,604	$783,310	$769,069
Alternative revenue programs	(5,338)	(2,551)	(3,484)	1,417
Other electric operating revenue	30,693	29,201	52,290	84,423
Total electric operating revenues	331,374	327,254	832,116	854,909
Operating Expenses:				
Cost of energy	92,384	82,367	229,547	246,635
Administrative and general	44,923	39,888	129,571	120,598
Energy production costs	31,350	31,970	108,588	98,150
Regulatory disallowances and restructuring costs	(1,645)	—	149	—
Depreciation and amortization	38,474	36,764	113,314	109,228
Transmission and distribution costs	12,408	10,207	33,228	30,301
Taxes other than income taxes	10,964	10,668	34,033	32,837
Total operating expenses	228,858	211,864	648,430	637,749
Operating income	102,516	115,390	183,686	217,160
Other Income and Deductions:				
Interest income	3,472	1,782	9,340	6,457
Gains on investment securities	2,463	5,406	1,081	17,730
Other income	2,137	3,762	6,821	10,270
Other (deductions)	(2,085)	(4,964)	(7,314)	(14,490)
Net other income and deductions	5,987	5,986	9,928	19,967
Interest Charges	18,063	20,451	58,881	62,393
Earnings before Income Taxes	90,440	100,925	134,733	174,734
Income Taxes	9,012	35,642	11,009	58,865
Net Earnings	81,428	65,283	123,724	115,869
(Earnings) Attributable to Valencia Non-controlling Interest	(3,920)	(4,456)	(11,706)	(11,452)
Net Earnings Attributable to PNM	77,508	60,827	112,018	104,417
Preferred Stock Dividends Requirements	(132)	(132)	(396)	(396)
Net Earnings Available for PNM Common Stock	$77,376	$60,695	$111,622	$104,021

The accompanying notes, as they relate to PNM, are an integral part of these condensed consolidated financial statements.

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PUBLIC SERVICE COMPANY OF NEW MEXICO AND SUBSIDIARIES
A WHOLLY-OWNED SUBSIDIARY OF PNM RESOURCES, INC.
CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME
(Unaudited)

	Three Months Ended September 30,		Nine Months Ended September 30,	
	2018	2017	2018	2017
	(In thousands)			
Net Earnings	$81,428	$65,283	$123,724	$115,869
Other Comprehensive Income:				
Unrealized Gains on Available-for-Sale Securities:				
Unrealized holding gains arising during the period, net of income tax (expense) of $(356), $(2,871), $(730), and $(8,654)	1,044	4,528	2,142	13,648
Reclassification adjustment for (gains) included in net earnings, net of income tax expense of $91, $1,601, $885, and $4,302	(266)	(2,526)	(2,598)	(6,786)
Pension Liability Adjustment:				
Reclassification adjustment for amortization of experience (gains) losses recognized as net periodic benefit cost, net of income tax expense (benefit) of $(480), $(626), $(1,442), and $(1,878)	1,410	987	4,236	2,961
Total Other Comprehensive Income	2,188	2,989	3,780	9,823
Comprehensive Income	83,616	68,272	127,504	125,692
Comprehensive (Income) Attributable to Valencia Non-controlling Interest	(3,920)	(4,456)	(11,706)	(11,452)
Comprehensive Income Attributable to PNM	$79,696	$63,816	$115,798	$114,240

The accompanying notes, as they relate to PNM, are an integral part of these condensed consolidated financial statements.

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PUBLIC SERVICE COMPANY OF NEW MEXICO AND SUBSIDIARIES
A WHOLLY-OWNED SUBSIDIARY OF PNM RESOURCES, INC.
CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS
(Unaudited)

	Nine Months Ended September 30,	
	2018	2017
	(In thousands)	
Cash Flows From Operating Activities:		
Net earnings	$123,724	$115,869
Adjustments to reconcile net earnings to net cash flows from operating activities:		
Depreciation and amortization	137,224	134,541
Deferred income tax expense	11,894	59,866
Net unrealized (gains) losses on commodity derivatives	(84)	968
(Gains) on investment securities	(1,081)	(17,730)
Regulatory disallowances and restructuring costs	149	—
Allowance for equity funds used during construction	(5,473)	(5,908)
Other, net	2,495	1,705
Changes in certain assets and liabilities:		
Accounts receivable and unbilled revenues	(14,164)	(13,881)
Materials, supplies, and fuel stock	(7,308)	1,385
Other current assets	(15,493)	23,488
Other assets	11,829	6,925
Accounts payable	(23,990)	123
Accrued interest and taxes	13,560	16,221
Other current liabilities	(14,838)	(17,988)
Other liabilities	(12,228)	(8,792)
Net cash flows from operating activities	206,216	296,792
Cash Flows From Investing Activities:		
Utility plant additions	(177,550)	(206,499)
Proceeds from sales of investment securities	911,899	456,577
Purchases of investment securities	(920,217)	(461,126)
Other, net	141	150
Net cash flows from investing activities	(185,727)	(210,898)

The accompanying notes, as they relate to PNM, are an integral part of these condensed consolidated financial statements.

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PUBLIC SERVICE COMPANY OF NEW MEXICO AND SUBSIDIARIES
A WHOLLY-OWNED SUBSIDIARY OF PNM RESOURCES, INC.
CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS
(Unaudited)

	Nine Months Ended September 30,	
	2018	2017
	(In thousands)	
Cash Flows From Financing Activities:		
Revolving credit facilities borrowings (repayments), net	(39,800)	(61,000)
Long-term borrowings	450,000	257,000
Repayment of long-term debt	(450,025)	(232,000)
Dividends paid	(396)	(396)
Valencia’s transactions with its owner	(12,677)	(12,963)
Amounts received under transmission interconnection arrangements	68,200	11,879
Refunds paid under transmission interconnection arrangements	(2,246)	(9,368)
Debt issuance costs and other, net	(3,167)	(1,000)
Net cash flows from financing activities	9,889	(47,848)
Change in Cash, Restricted Cash, and Equivalents	30,378	38,046
Cash, Restricted Cash, and Equivalents at Beginning of Period	1,108	1,324
Cash, Restricted Cash, and Equivalents at End of Period	$31,486	$39,370
Restricted Cash Included in Other Current Assets on Condensed Consolidated Balance Sheets:		
At beginning of period	$—	$1,000
At end of period	$—	$—
Supplemental Cash Flow Disclosures:		
Interest paid, net of amounts capitalized	$50,160	$48,627
Income taxes paid (refunded), net	$—	$—
Supplemental schedule of noncash investing activities:		
(Increase) decrease in accrued plant additions	$(27)	$(9,399)

The accompanying notes, as they relate to PNM, are an integral part of these condensed consolidated financial statements.

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PUBLIC SERVICE COMPANY OF NEW MEXICO AND SUBSIDIARIES
A WHOLLY-OWNED SUBSIDIARY OF PNM RESOURCES, INC.
CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEETS
(Unaudited)

	September 30, 2018	December 31, 2017
	(In thousands)	
ASSETS		
Current Assets:		
Cash and cash equivalents	$31,486	$ 1,108
Accounts receivable, net of allowance for uncollectible accounts of $1,433 and $1,081	79,526	67,227
Unbilled revenues	43,239	43,869
Other receivables	21,158	14,541
Affiliate receivables	8,855	9,486
Materials, supplies, and fuel stock	68,167	60,859
Regulatory assets	7,063	2,139
Commodity derivative instruments	1,083	1,088
Income taxes receivable	4,294	3,410
Other current assets	46,467	39,904
Total current assets	311,338	243,631
Other Property and Investments:		
Investment securities	331,746	323,524
Other investments	142	283
Non-utility property	96	96
Total other property and investments	331,984	323,903
Utility Plant:		
Plant in service and held for future use	5,681,620	5,501,070
Less accumulated depreciation and amortization	2,087,595	2,029,534
	3,594,025	3,471,536
Construction work in progress	141,174	204,079
Nuclear fuel, net of accumulated amortization of $49,376 and $43,524	92,838	88,701
Net utility plant	3,828,037	3,764,316
Deferred Charges and Other Assets:		
Regulatory assets	440,346	459,239
Goodwill	51,632	51,632
Commodity derivative instruments	2,741	3,556
Other deferred charges	76,683	75,286
Total deferred charges and other assets	571,402	589,713
	$5,042,761	$ 4,921,563

The accompanying notes, as they relate to PNM, are an integral part of these condensed consolidated financial statements.

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PUBLIC SERVICE COMPANY OF NEW MEXICO AND SUBSIDIARIES
A WHOLLY-OWNED SUBSIDIARY OF PNM RESOURCES, INC.
CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEETS
(Unaudited)

	September 30, 2018	December 31, 2017
	(In thousands, except share information)	
LIABILITIES AND STOCKHOLDER'S EQUITY		
Current Liabilities:		
Short-term debt	$—	$ 39,800
Current installments of long-term debt	199,993	23
Accounts payable	53,131	77,094
Affiliate payables	3,148	22,875
Customer deposits	10,833	11,028
Accrued interest and taxes	48,389	33,945
Regulatory liabilities	5,796	784
Commodity derivative instruments	1,092	1,182
Dividends declared	132	132
Other current liabilities	30,582	31,633
Total current liabilities	353,096	218,496
Long-term Debt, net of Unamortized Premiums, Discounts, and Debt Issuance Costs	1,456,109	1,657,887
Deferred Credits and Other Liabilities:		
Accumulated deferred income taxes	480,479	449,012
Regulatory liabilities	736,123	754,441
Asset retirement obligations	154,171	145,707
Accrued pension liability and postretirement benefit cost	74,368	86,124
Commodity derivative instruments	2,741	3,556
Other deferred credits	171,345	106,442
Total deferred credits and liabilities	1,619,227	1,545,282
Total liabilities	3,428,432	3,421,665
Commitments and Contingencies (Note 11)		
Cumulative Preferred Stock		
without mandatory redemption requirements ($100 stated value; 10,000,000 shares authorized; issued and outstanding 115,293 shares)	11,529	11,529
Equity:		
PNM common stockholder's equity:		
Common stock (no par value; 40,000,000 shares authorized; issued and outstanding 39,117,799 shares)	1,264,918	1,264,918
Accumulated other comprehensive income (loss), net of income taxes	(104,521)	(97,093)
Retained earnings	377,179	254,349
Total PNM common stockholder's equity	1,537,576	1,422,174
Non-controlling interest in Valencia	65,224	66,195
Total equity	1,602,800	1,488,369
	$ 5,042,761	$ 4,921,563

The accompanying notes, as they relate to PNM, are an integral part of these condensed consolidated financial statements.

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PUBLIC SERVICE COMPANY OF NEW MEXICO AND SUBSIDIARIES
A WHOLLY-OWNED SUBSIDIARY OF PNM RESOURCES, INC.
CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY
(Unaudited)

	Attributable to PNM					
	Common Stock	AOCI	Retained Earnings	Total PNM Common Stockholder's Equity	Non-controlling Interest in Valencia	Total Equity
	(In thousands)					
Balance at December 31, 2017, as originally reported	$1,264,918	$(97,093)	$254,349	$1,422,174	$66,195	$1,488,369
Cumulative effect adjustment (Note 7)	—	(11,208)	11,208	—	—	—
Balance at January 1, 2018, as adjusted	1,264,918	(108,301)	265,557	1,422,174	66,195	1,488,369
Net earnings	—	—	112,018	112,018	11,706	123,724
Total other comprehensive income	—	3,780	—	3,780	—	3,780
Dividends declared on preferred stock	—	—	(396)	(396)	—	(396)
Valencia's transactions with its owner	—	—	—	—	(12,677)	(12,677)
Balance at September 30, 2018	$1,264,918	$(104,521)	$377,179	$1,537,576	$65,224	$1,602,800

The accompanying notes, as they relate to PNM, are an integral part of these condensed consolidated financial statements.

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TEXAS-NEW MEXICO POWER COMPANY AND SUBSIDIARIES
A WHOLLY-OWNED SUBSIDIARY OF PNM RESOURCES, INC.
CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF EARNINGS
(Unaudited)

	Three Months Ended September 30,		Nine Months Ended September 30,	
	2018	2017	2018	2017
	(In thousands)			
Electric Operating Revenues:				
Contracts with customers	$94,004	$92,003	$258,723	$247,315
Alternative revenue programs	(2,712)	643	2,018	10,174
Total Electric Operating Revenues	91,292	92,646	260,741	257,489
Operating Expenses:				
Cost of energy	21,152	21,381	64,256	64,183
Administrative and general	9,781	10,765	29,342	30,402
Depreciation and amortization	17,176	16,424	49,676	47,392
Transmission and distribution costs	6,986	6,594	21,572	20,008
Taxes other than income taxes	8,373	8,008	22,710	21,778
Total operating expenses	63,468	63,172	187,556	183,763
Operating income	27,824	29,474	73,185	73,726
Other Income and Deductions:				
Other income	1,300	2,258	4,276	3,621
Other (deductions)	(149)	(1,030)	(1,209)	(1,229)
Net other income and deductions	1,151	1,228	3,067	2,392
Interest Charges	8,241	7,704	23,771	22,619
Earnings before Income Taxes	20,734	22,998	52,481	53,499
Income Taxes	4,634	8,271	11,602	18,964
Net Earnings	$16,100	$14,727	$40,879	$34,535

The accompanying notes, as they relate to TNMP, are an integral part of these condensed consolidated financial statements.

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TEXAS-NEW MEXICO POWER COMPANY AND SUBSIDIARIES
A WHOLLY-OWNED SUBSIDIARY OF PNM RESOURCES, INC.
CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS
(Unaudited)

	Nine Months Ended September 30,	
	2018	2017
	(In thousands)	
Cash Flows From Operating Activities:		
Net earnings	$40,879	$34,535
Adjustments to reconcile net earnings to net cash flows from operating activities:		
Depreciation and amortization	51,076	48,754
Deferred income tax expense (benefit)	(3,259)	8,578
Allowance for equity funds used during construction	(1,624)	(309)
Other, net	184	(296)
Changes in certain assets and liabilities:		
Accounts receivable and unbilled revenues	(6,283)	(7,196)
Materials and supplies	(1,423)	(1,588)
Other current assets	759	(1,674)
Other assets	(9,169)	(13,799)
Accounts payable	(4,277)	669
Accrued interest and taxes	18,389	13,550
Other current liabilities	6,092	945
Other liabilities	2,613	1,633
Net cash flows from operating activities	93,957	83,802
Cash Flows From Investing Activities:		
Utility plant additions	(170,785)	(106,914)
Net cash flows from investing activities	(170,785)	(106,914)
Cash Flow From Financing Activities:		
Revolving credit facilities borrowings (repayments), net	17,500	—
Short-term borrowings (repayments) – affiliate, net	4,100	(4,600)
Long-term borrowings	80,000	60,000
Dividends paid	(25,804)	(29,663)
Debt issuance costs and other, net	(668)	(874)
Net cash flows from financing activities	75,128	24,863
Change in Cash and Cash Equivalents	(1,700)	1,751
Cash and Cash Equivalents at Beginning of Period	1,700	671
Cash and Cash Equivalents at End of Period	$—	$2,422
Supplemental Cash Flow Disclosures:		
Interest paid, net of amounts capitalized	$16,338	$16,721
Income taxes paid (refunded), net	$842	$750
Supplemental schedule of noncash investing activities:		
(Increase) decrease in accrued plant additions	$12,822	$(251)

The accompanying notes, as they relate to TNMP, are an integral part of these condensed consolidated financial statements.

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TEXAS-NEW MEXICO POWER COMPANY AND SUBSIDIARIES
A WHOLLY-OWNED SUBSIDIARY OF PNM RESOURCES, INC.
CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEETS
(Unaudited)

	September 30, 2018	December 31, 2017
	(In thousands)	
ASSETS		
Current Assets:		
Cash and cash equivalents	$—	$ 1,700
Accounts receivable	29,122	23,246
Unbilled revenues	10,593	10,186
Other receivables	2,315	2,860
Affiliate receivables	—	336
Materials and supplies	7,067	5,643
Regulatory assets	198	794
Other current assets	1,490	1,131
Total current assets	50,785	45,896
Other Property and Investments:		
Other investments	206	220
Non-utility property	2,240	2,240
Total other property and investments	2,446	2,460
Utility Plant:		
Plant in service and plant held for future use	1,602,210	1,504,778
Less accumulated depreciation and amortization	477,213	460,858
	1,124,997	1,043,920
Construction work in progress	77,456	34,350
Net utility plant	1,202,453	1,078,270
Deferred Charges and Other Assets:		
Regulatory assets	140,482	141,433
Goodwill	226,665	226,665
Other deferred charges	6,011	6,046
Total deferred charges and other assets	373,158	374,144
	$1,628,842	$ 1,500,770

The accompanying notes, as they relate to TNMP, are an integral part of these condensed consolidated financial statements.

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TEXAS-NEW MEXICO POWER COMPANY AND SUBSIDIARIES
A WHOLLY-OWNED SUBSIDIARY OF PNM RESOURCES, INC.
CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEETS
(Unaudited)

	September 30, 2018	December 31, 2017
	(In thousands, except share information)	
LIABILITIES AND STOCKHOLDER'S EQUITY		
Current Liabilities:		
Short-term debt	$17,500	$—
Short-term debt – affiliate	4,100	—
Current installments of long-term debt	171,889	—
Accounts payable	12,714	29,812
Affiliate payables	3,792	667
Accrued interest and taxes	48,008	29,619
Regulatory liabilities	3,504	1,525
Other current liabilities	3,102	2,450
Total current liabilities	264,609	64,073
Long-term Debt, net of Unamortized Premiums, Discounts, and Debt Issuance Costs	388,404	480,620
Deferred Credits and Other Liabilities:		
Accumulated deferred income taxes	123,318	126,415
Regulatory liabilities	188,993	179,137
Asset retirement obligations	843	793
Accrued pension liability and postretirement benefit cost	6,503	7,879
Other deferred credits	6,692	7,448
Total deferred credits and other liabilities	326,349	321,672
Total liabilities	979,362	866,365
Commitments and Contingencies (Note 11)		
Common Stockholder's Equity:		
Common stock ($10 par value; 12,000,000 shares authorized; issued and outstanding 6,358 shares)	64	64
Paid-in-capital	504,166	504,166
Retained earnings	145,250	130,175
Total common stockholder's equity	649,480	634,405
	$1,628,842	$ 1,500,770

The accompanying notes, as they relate to TNMP, are an integral part of these condensed consolidated financial statements.

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TEXAS-NEW MEXICO POWER COMPANY AND SUBSIDIARIES
A WHOLLY-OWNED SUBSIDIARY OF PNM RESOURCES, INC.
CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN COMMON STOCKHOLDER'S EQUITY
(Unaudited)

	Common Stock	Paid-in Capital	Retained Earnings	Total Common Stockholder's Equity
	(In thousands)			
Balance at December 31, 2017	$64	$504,166	$130,175	$ 634,405
Net earnings	—	—	40,879	40,879
Dividends declared on common stock	—	—	(25,804)	(25,804)
Balance at September 30, 2018	$64	$504,166	$145,250	$ 649,480

The accompanying notes, as they relate to TNMP, are an integral part of these condensed consolidated financial statements.

PNM RESOURCES, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES
PUBLIC SERVICE COMPANY OF NEW MEXICO AND SUBSIDIARIES
TEXAS-NEW MEXICO POWER COMPANY AND SUBSIDIARIES
NOTES TO CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
(Unaudited)

(1) Significant Accounting Policies and Responsibility for Financial Statements

Financial Statement Preparation

In the opinion of management, the accompanying unaudited interim Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements reflect all normal and recurring accruals and adjustments that are necessary to present fairly the consolidated financial position at September 30, 2018 and December 31, 2017, the consolidated results of operations and comprehensive income for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2018 and 2017, and cash flows for the nine months ended September 30, 2018 and 2017. The preparation of financial statements in conformity with GAAP requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities, disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements, and the reported amounts of revenues and expenses during the reporting period. Actual results could ultimately differ from those estimated. Weather causes the Company’s results of operations to be seasonal in nature and the results of operations presented in the accompanying Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements are not necessarily representative of operations for an entire year.

The Notes to Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements include disclosures for PNMR, PNM, and TNMP. This report uses the term “Company” when discussing matters of common applicability to PNMR, PNM, and TNMP. Discussions regarding only PNMR, PNM, or TNMP are so indicated. Certain amounts in the 2017 Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements and Notes thereto have been reclassified to conform to the 2018 financial statement presentation.

These Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements are unaudited. Certain information and note disclosures normally included in the annual audited Consolidated Financial Statements have been condensed or omitted, as permitted under the applicable rules and regulations. Readers of these financial statements should refer to PNMR’s, PNM’s, and TNMP’s audited Consolidated Financial Statements and Notes thereto that are included in their respective 2017 Annual Reports on Form 10-K.

GAAP defines subsequent events as events or transactions that occur after the balance sheet date but before financial statements are issued or are available to be issued. Based on their nature, magnitude, and timing, certain subsequent events may be required to be reflected at the balance sheet date and/or required to be disclosed in the financial statements. The Company has evaluated subsequent events as required by GAAP.

Principles of Consolidation

The Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements of each of PNMR, PNM, and TNMP include their accounts and those of subsidiaries in which that entity owns a majority voting interest. PNM also consolidates Valencia (Note 6). PNM owns undivided interests in several jointly-owned power plants and records its pro-rata share of the assets, liabilities, and expenses for those plants. The agreements for the jointly-owned plants provide that if an owner were to default on its payment obligations, the non-defaulting owners would be responsible for their proportionate share of the obligations of the defaulting owner. In exchange, the non-defaulting owners would be entitled to their proportionate share of the generating capacity of the defaulting owner. There have been no such payment defaults under any of the agreements for the jointly-owned plants.

PNMR shared services’ expenses, which represent costs that are primarily driven by corporate level activities, are charged to the business segments. These services are billed at cost and are reflected as general and administrative expenses in the business segments. Other significant intercompany transactions between PNMR, PNM, and TNMP include interest and income tax sharing payments, equity transactions, and interconnection billings (Note 15). All intercompany transactions and balances have been eliminated.

Dividends on Common Stock

Dividends on PNMR’s common stock are declared by the Board. The timing of the declaration of dividends is dependent on the timing of meetings and other actions of the Board. This has historically resulted in dividends attributable to the second quarter of each year being declared through actions of the Board during the third quarter of the year. The Board declared dividends on common stock attributable to the second quarter of $0.2650 per share in July 2018 and $0.2425 in July 2017, which are reflected

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(Unaudited)

as being in the second quarter within “Dividends Declared per Common Share” on the PNMR Condensed Consolidated Statements of Earnings. The Board declared dividends on common stock for the third quarter of $0.2650 per share in September 2018 and $0.2425 per share in September 2017, which are reflected as being in the third quarter within “Dividends Declared per Common Share” on the PNMR Condensed Consolidated Statements of Earnings.

TNMP declared and paid cash dividends on common stock to PNMR of $25.8 million and $29.7 million in the nine months ended September 30, 2018 and 2017.

Investment in NM Renewable Development, LLC

As discussed in Note 1 of the 2017 Annual Reports on Form 10-K, PNMR Development and AEP OnSite Partners created NMRD in September 2017 to pursue the acquisition, development, and ownership of renewable energy projects, primarily in the state of New Mexico. NMRD’s current renewable energy capacity in operation is 34.3 MW. PNMR Development and AEP OnSite Partners each have a 50% ownership interest in NMRD. The investment in NMRD is accounted for using the equity method of accounting because PNMR’s ownership interest results in significant influence, but not control, over NMRD and its operations.

In the nine months ended September 30, 2018, PNMR Development made cash contributions of $9.0 million to NMRD to be used primarily for its construction activities. For the three and nine months ended September 30, 2018, NMRD had revenues of $1.0 million and $2.5 million and net earnings of $0.5 million and $1.0 million. At September 30, 2018, NMRD had $2.3 million of current assets, $50.4 million of property, plant, and equipment and other assets, $0.7 million of current liabilities, and $52.0 million of owners’ equity.

Cash and Restricted Cash

Additional information concerning the Company’s policy for recording cash and cash equivalents is discussed in Note 1 of the 2017 Annual Reports on Form 10-K. In November 2016, the FASB issued Accounting Standards Update 2016-18 – Statement of Cash Flows (Topic 230), which requires amounts generally described as restricted cash and restricted cash equivalents (collectively, “restricted cash”) to be included with cash and cash equivalents when reconciling the beginning of period and end of period amounts shown on the statements of cash flows and adds disclosures necessary to reconcile such amounts to cash and cash equivalents on the balance sheets. ASU 2016-18 does not require that restricted cash be reflected as cash in the statement of financial position and does not provide a definition of what should be considered restricted cash.

During 2015, PNM received a deposit of $8.2 million from a third party that was restricted for PNM’s construction of transmission interconnection facilities for that party. During 2016, PNM utilized $7.2 million of such third-party deposits to offset construction costs for the interconnection facilities. The remaining $1.0 million was held as restricted cash until the second quarter of 2017, at which time a refund was made to the third party. The balances of this deposit arrangement were included in other current assets on the balance sheets of PNMR and PNM. Under the terms of the BTMU Term Loan Agreement (Note 9), all cash of NM Capital was restricted to be used for payments required under that agreement or for taxes and fees. On May 22, 2018, Westmoreland repaid the Westmoreland Loan in full. NM Capital used a portion of the proceeds to repay all its obligations under the BTMU Term Loan Agreement.

These payments effectively terminated the loan agreements (Note 6). Cash held by NM Capital was included in cash and cash equivalents on the balance sheets of PNMR and was less than $0.1 million at December 31, 2017.

The Company adopted ASU 2016-18 as of January 1, 2018, its required effective date. Upon adoption, ASU 2016-18 requires the use of a retrospective transition method for the statement of cash flows in each period presented. Accordingly, PNM made retrospective adjustments to its Condensed Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows to increase beginning cash, restricted cash, and equivalents at January 1, 2017 by $1.0 million and to reduce operating cash in-flows – other current assets by $1.0 million during the nine months ending September 30, 2017. In addition, the beginning and ending balances of cash, restricted cash, and equivalents are presented on the Condensed Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows. No other changes were made to the Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements in connection with the adoption of ASU 2016-18.

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New Accounting Pronouncements

Information concerning recently issued accounting pronouncements that have not been adopted by the Company is presented below. The Company does not expect difficulty in adopting these standards by their required effective dates.

Accounting Standards Update 2016-02 – Leases (Topic 842)

In February 2016, the FASB issued ASU 2016-02 to provide guidance on the recognition, measurement, presentation, and disclosure of leases. ASU 2016-02 will require that a liability be recorded on the balance sheet for all leases, based on the present value of future lease obligations. A corresponding right-of-use asset will also be recorded. Amortization of the lease obligation and the right-of-use asset for certain leases, primarily those classified as operating leases, will be on a straight-line basis, which is not expected to have a significant impact on the statements of earnings, whereas other leases will be required to be accounted for as financing arrangements similar to the accounting treatment for capital leases under current GAAP. ASU 2016-02 also revises certain disclosure requirements. ASU 2016-02 originally required that leases be recognized and measured as of the earliest period presented using a modified retrospective approach with all periods presented being restated and presented under the new guidance. The ASU allows entities to apply certain practical expedients to arrangements that exist upon adoption or that expired during the periods presented.

As further discussed in Note 7 of the Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements in the 2017 Annual Reports on Form 10-K, the Company has operating leases of office buildings, vehicles, and equipment. PNM also has operating lease interests in PVNGS Units 1 and 2 that will expire in January 2023 and 2024. In addition, the Company also routinely enters into land easements and right-of-way agreements.

The Company, along with others in the utility industry, is continuing to monitor the activities of the FASB and other non-authoritative groups regarding industry specific issues for further clarification. The Company has formed a project team, is conducting outreach activities across its lines of business, and is in the process of implementing software to help administer and account for its leasing activities. The Company has made significant progress in identifying arrangements that may be classified as leases under ASU 2016-02 in addition to those currently classified as operating leases. It is likely the arrangements currently classified as leases will continue to be recognized as leases under ASU 2016-02. It is possible that other contractual arrangements not previously meeting the lease definition may contain elements that qualify as leases and that previously identified operating leases may be classified as financing leases under ASU 2016-02. The Company anticipates its leases of vehicles and certain office equipment commencing after January 1, 2019 will be classified as financing leases. The Company is in the process of analyzing each of the identified contractual arrangements to determine if it contains lease elements under the new standard and quantifying the potential impacts of identified lease arrangements. The Company anticipates this process will continue throughout 2018. The Company will adopt this standard effective as of January 1, 2019, its required effective date. The Company anticipates it will elect the "package" of practical expedients provided by ASU 2016-02 upon adoption. As a result, the Company will not reassess, as of the date of adoption, whether contracts should be accounted for as leases under ASU 2016-02, the classification of contracts accounted for as leases (as operating or financing), or whether any initial direct costs associated with contracts accounted for as leases should be recognized as a component of right-of-use assets.

In January 2018, the FASB issued ASU 2018-01, which clarifies that land easements are to be evaluated under ASU 2016-02, but provides an additional optional practical expedient to not evaluate existing or expired land easements that were not accounted for as leases under the current guidance. The Company has numerous land easements and right-of-way agreements that would fall under this clarification. The only such agreement that has been accounted for as a lease under current guidance is the right-of-way agreement with the Navajo Nation, which is discussed in Note 7 of the Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements in the 2017 Annual Reports on Form 10-K. The Company anticipates it will elect to use the practical expedient for its existing and expired land easements upon adoption of ASU 2016-02.

In July 2018, the FASB issued ASU 2018-11, which provides entities an optional transitional relief method to apply ASU 2016-02 as of the date of initial application of the standard rather than as of the earliest period presented. The Company anticipates it will elect to use this optional transitional relief method.

Accounting Standards Update 2016-13 – Financial Instruments – Credit Losses (Topic 326): Measurement of Credit Losses on Financial Instruments

In June 2016, the FASB issued ASU 2016-13, which changes the way entities recognize impairment of many financial assets, including accounts receivable and investments in certain debt securities, by requiring immediate recognition of estimated credit losses expected to occur over the remaining lives of the assets. The Company anticipates adopting ASU 2016-13 as of

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January 1, 2020, its required effective date, although early adoption is permitted beginning on January 1, 2019. The Company is in the process of analyzing the impacts of this new standard, but does not anticipate it will have a significant impact on its financial statements.

Accounting Standards Update 2017-04 – Intangibles – Goodwill and Other (Topic 350): Simplifying the Test for Goodwill Impairment

In January 2017, the FASB issued ASU 2017-04 to simplify the annual goodwill impairment assessment process. Currently, the first step of a quantitative impairment test requires an entity to compare the fair value of each reporting unit containing goodwill with its carrying value (including goodwill). If as a result of this analysis, the entity concludes there is an indication of impairment in a reporting unit having goodwill, the entity is required to perform the second step of the impairment analysis, determining the amount of goodwill impairment to be recorded. The amount is calculated by comparing the implied fair value of the goodwill to its carrying amount. This exercise requires the entity to allocate the fair value determined in step one to the individual assets and liabilities of the reporting unit. Any remaining fair value would be the implied fair value of goodwill on the testing date. To the extent the recorded amount of goodwill of a reporting unit exceeds the implied fair value determined in step two, an impairment loss would be reflected in results of operations. ASU 2017-04 eliminates the second step of the impairment analysis. Accordingly, if the first step of a quantitative goodwill impairment analysis performed after adoption of ASU 2017-04 indicates that the fair value of a reporting unit is less than its carrying value, the goodwill of that reporting unit would be impaired to the extent of that difference. The Company anticipates it will adopt ASU 2017-04 for impairment testing after January 1, 2020, its required effective date, although early adoption is permitted. However, if there is an indication of potential impairment of goodwill as a result of an impairment assessment prior to 2020, the Company will evaluate the impact of ASU 2017-04 and could elect to early adopt this standard.

Accounting Standards Update 2017-12 – Derivatives and Hedging (Topic 815): Targeted Improvements to Accounting for Hedging Activities

In August 2017, the FASB issued ASU 2017-12 to better align hedge accounting with an organization's risk management activities and to simplify the application of hedge accounting guidance. ASU 2017-12 is effective for the Company on January 1, 2019, although early adoption is permitted. At adoption, ASU 2017-12 is to be applied prospectively and allows entities to record a cumulative-effect adjustment at the transition date as well as allowing entities to elect certain practical expedients upon adoption. As discussed in Note 6 of the Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements in the 2017 Annual Reports on Form 10-K and in Note 9, the Company periodically enters into, and designates as cash flow hedges, interest rate swaps to hedge its exposure to changes in interest rates. In addition, as discussed in Note 8 of the Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements in the 2017 Annual Reports on Form 10-K and in Note 7, the Company enters into various derivative instruments to economically hedge the risk of changes in commodity prices, which are not currently designated as cash flow hedges. The Company is evaluating the requirements of ASU 2017-12, but does not anticipate the changes will have a significant impact on the Company's accounting treatment for derivative instruments or on its financial statements.

Accounting Standards Update 2018-13 – Fair Value Measurements (Topic 820) Disclosure Framework: Changes to the Disclosure Requirements for Fair Value Measurements

In August 2018, the FASB issued ASU 2018-13 to improve fair value disclosures. ASU 2018-13 eliminates certain disclosure requirements related to transfers between Levels 1 and 2 of the fair value hierarchy and the requirement to disclose the valuation process for Level 3 fair value measurements. ASU 2018-13 also amends certain disclosure requirements for investments measured at net asset value and requires new disclosures for Level 3 investments, including a new requirement to disclose changes in unrealized gains or losses recorded in OCI related to Level 3 fair value measurements. ASU 2018-13 is effective for the Company beginning on January 1, 2020, and permits entities to adopt all or certain elements of the new guidance prior to its effective date. ASU 2018-13 requires retrospective application, except for the new disclosures related to Level 3 investments which are to be applied prospectively. As discussed in Note 8 of the Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements in the 2017 Annual Reports on Form 10-K and in Note 7, PNM and TNMP have investment securities in trusts for decommissioning, reclamation, pension benefits, and other post-employment benefits, which are measured at fair value. Certain investments in these trusts are measured at net asset value per share. These trusts also hold Level 3 investments. The Company is evaluating the requirements of ASU 2018-13, but does not anticipate it will have a significant impact on the Company’s fair value disclosures.

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Accounting Standards Update 2018-14 – Compensation - Retirement Benefits - Defined Benefit Plans (Topic 715) Disclosure Framework: Changes to the Disclosure Requirements for Defined Benefit Plans

In August 2018, the FASB issued ASU 2018-14 to improve benefit plan sponsors' disclosures for defined benefit pension and other post-employment benefit plans. ASU 2018-14 removes the requirement to disclose the amounts in other comprehensive income expected to be recognized as benefit cost over the next fiscal year and the requirement to disclose the impact of a one-percentage-point change in the assumed health care cost trend rate; clarifies the disclosure requirements for plans with assets that are less than their projected benefit, or accumulated benefit obligation; and requires significant gains and losses affecting benefit obligations during the period be disclosed. ASU 2018-14 is effective for the Company on January 1, 2021, although early adoption is permitted, and requires retrospective application. As discussed in Note 12 of the Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements in the 2017 Annual Reports on Form 10-K and in Note 10, PNM and TNMP maintain qualified defined benefit, other postretirement benefit plans providing medical and dental benefits, and executive retirement programs. The Company is evaluating the requirements of ASU 2018-14, but does not anticipate these changes will have a significant impact on the Company's defined benefit and other postretirement benefit plan disclosures.

Accounting Standards Update 2018-15 – Intangibles - Goodwill and Other - Internal Use Software (Topic 350): Customer's Accounting for Implementation Costs Incurred in a Cloud Computing Arrangement That is a Service Contract

In August 2018, the FASB issued ASU 2018-15 to align the requirements for capitalizing implementation costs incurred in a hosting arrangement that is a service contract with the requirements for implementation costs incurred to develop or obtain internal-use software. Under ASU 2018-15, entities are required to capitalize implementation costs for hosting arrangements if those costs meet the capitalization requirements for internal-use software arrangements. ASU 2018-15 requires entities to present cash flows, capitalized costs, and amortization expense in the same financial statement line items as other costs incurred for such hosting arrangements. ASU 2018-15 is effective for the Company on January 1, 2020, although early adoption is permitted, and allows entities to apply the new requirements retrospectively or prospectively. The Company is in the process of analyzing the impacts of this new standard.

(2) Segment Information

The following segment presentation is based on the methodology that management uses for making operating decisions and assessing performance of its various business activities. A reconciliation of the segment presentation to the GAAP financial statements is provided.

PNM
PNM includes the retail electric utility operations of PNM that are subject to traditional rate regulation by the NMPRC. PNM provides integrated electricity services that include the generation, transmission, and distribution of electricity for retail electric customers in New Mexico. PNM also includes the generation and sale of electricity into the wholesale market, as well as providing transmission services to third parties. The sale of electricity includes the asset optimization of PNM's jurisdictional capacity, as well as the capacity excluded from retail rates. FERC has jurisdiction over wholesale power and transmission rates.

TNMP

TNMP is an electric utility providing services in Texas under the TECA. TNMP's operations are subject to traditional rate regulation by the PUCT. TNMP provides transmission and distribution services at regulated rates to various REPs that, in turn, provide retail electric service to consumers within TNMP's service area. TNMP also provides transmission services at regulated rates to other utilities that interconnect with TNMP's facilities.

Corporate and Other

The Corporate and Other segment includes PNMR holding company activities, primarily related to corporate level debt and PNMR Services Company. The activities of PNMR Development, NM Capital, and the equity method investment in NMRD are also included in Corporate and Other. Eliminations of intercompany income and expense transactions are reflected in the Corporate and Other segment.

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The following tables present summarized financial information for PNMR by segment. PNM and TNMP each operate in only one segment. Therefore, tabular segment information is not presented for PNM and TNMP.

PNMR SEGMENT INFORMATION

	PNM	TNMP	Corporate and Other	PNMR Consolidated
	(In thousands)			
Three Months Ended September 30, 2018				
Electric operating revenues	$331,374	$91,292	$—	$422,666
Cost of energy	92,384	21,152	—	113,536
Utility margin	238,990	70,140	—	309,130
Other operating expenses	98,000	25,140	(3,580)	119,560
Depreciation and amortization	38,474	17,176	5,930	61,580
Operating income (loss)	102,516	27,824	(2,350)	127,990
Interest income	3,472	—	(72)	3,400
Other income (deductions)	2,515	1,151	(92)	3,574
Interest charges	(18,063)	(8,241)	(4,188)	(30,492)
Segment earnings (loss) before income taxes	90,440	20,734	(6,702)	104,472
Income taxes (benefit)	9,012	4,634	(747)	12,899
Segment earnings (loss)	81,428	16,100	(5,955)	91,573
Valencia non-controlling interest	(3,920)	—	—	(3,920)
Subsidiary preferred stock dividends	(132)	—	—	(132)
Segment earnings (loss) attributable to PNMR	$77,376	$16,100	$(5,955)	$87,521
Nine Months Ended September 30, 2018				
Electric operating revenues	$832,116	$260,741	$—	$1,092,857
Cost of energy	229,547	64,256	—	293,803
Utility margin	602,569	196,485	—	799,054
Other operating expenses	305,569	73,624	(13,955)	365,238
Depreciation and amortization	113,314	49,676	17,375	180,365
Operating income (loss)	183,686	73,185	(3,420)	253,451
Interest income	9,340	—	2,522	11,862
Other income (deductions)	588	3,067	(441)	3,214
Interest charges	(58,881)	(23,771)	(14,216)	(96,868)
Segment earnings (loss) before income taxes	134,733	52,481	(15,555)	171,659
Income taxes (benefit)	11,009	11,602	(3,773)	18,838
Segment earnings (loss)	123,724	40,879	(11,782)	152,821
Valencia non-controlling interest	(11,706)	—	—	(11,706)
Subsidiary preferred stock dividends	(396)	—	—	(396)
Segment earnings (loss) attributable to PNMR	$111,622	$40,879	$(11,782)	$140,719

At September 30, 2018:

Total Assets	$5,042,761	$1,628,842	$177,392	$6,848,995
Goodwill	$51,632	$226,665	$—	$278,297

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	PNM	TNMP	Corporate and Other	PNMR Consolidated
	(In thousands)			
Three Months Ended September 30, 2017				
Electric operating revenues	$327,254	$92,646	$—	$419,900
Cost of energy	82,367	21,381	—	103,748
Utility margin	244,887	71,265	—	316,152
Other operating expenses	92,733	25,367	(5,391)	112,709
Depreciation and amortization	36,764	16,424	5,633	58,821
Operating income (loss)	115,390	29,474	(242)	144,622
Interest income	1,782	—	1,800	3,582
Other income (deductions)	4,204	1,228	(460)	4,972
Interest charges	(20,451)	(7,704)	(3,951)	(32,106)
Segment earnings (loss) before income taxes	100,925	22,998	(2,853)	121,070
Income taxes (benefit)	35,642	8,271	(1,170)	42,743
Segment earnings (loss)	65,283	14,727	(1,683)	78,327
Valencia non-controlling interest	(4,456)	—	—	(4,456)
Subsidiary preferred stock dividends	(132)	—	—	(132)
Segment earnings (loss) attributable to PNMR	$60,695	$14,727	$(1,683)	$73,739
Nine Months Ended September 30, 2017				
Electric operating revenues	$854,909	$257,489	$—	$1,112,398
Cost of energy	246,635	64,183	—	310,818
Utility margin	608,274	193,306	—	801,580
Other operating expenses	281,886	72,188	(15,286)	338,788
Depreciation and amortization	109,228	47,392	16,209	172,829
Operating income (loss)	217,160	73,726	(923)	289,963
Interest income	6,457	—	5,891	12,348
Other income (deductions)	13,510	2,392	(918)	14,984
Interest charges	(62,393)	(22,619)	(11,125)	(96,137)
Segment earnings (loss) before income taxes	174,734	53,499	(7,075)	221,158
Income taxes (benefit)	58,865	18,964	(2,675)	75,154
Segment earnings (loss)	115,869	34,535	(4,400)	146,004
Valencia non-controlling interest	(11,452)	—	—	(11,452)
Subsidiary preferred stock dividends	(396)	—	—	(396)
Segment earnings (loss) attributable to PNMR	$104,021	$34,535	$(4,400)	$134,156
At September 30, 2017:				
Total Assets	$5,023,816	$1,465,219	$208,219	$6,697,254
Goodwill	$51,632	$226,665	$—	$278,297

The Company defines utility margin as electric operating revenues less cost of energy. Cost of energy consists primarily of fuel and purchase power costs for PNM and costs charged by third-party transmission providers for TNMP. The Company believes that utility margin provides a more meaningful basis for evaluating operations than electric operating revenues since substantially all such costs are offset in revenues as fuel and purchase power costs are passed through to customers under PNM’s FPPAC and third-party transmission costs are passed on to customers through TNMP’s transmission cost recovery factor. Utility margin is not a financial measure required to be presented under GAAP and is considered a non-GAAP measure.

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(3) Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income (Loss)

Information regarding accumulated other comprehensive income (loss) for the nine months ended September 30, 2018 and 2017 is as follows:

	Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income (Loss)				
	PNM			PNMR	
	Unrealized Gains on Available-for-Sale Securities	Pension Liability Adjustment	Total	Fair Value Adjustment for Cash Flow Hedges	Total
	(In thousands)				
Balance at December 31, 2017, as originally reported	$13,169	$(110,262)	$(97,093)	$1,153	$(95,940)
Cumulative effect adjustment (Note 7)	(11,208)	—	(11,208)	—	(11,208)
Balance at January 1, 2018, as adjusted	1,961	(110,262)	(108,301)	1,153	(107,148)
Amounts reclassified from AOCI (pre-tax)	(3,483)	5,678	2,195	102	2,297
Income tax impact of amounts reclassified	885	(1,442)	(557)	(27)	(584)
Other OCI changes (pre-tax)	2,872	—	2,872	2,431	5,303
Income tax impact of other OCI changes	(730)	—	(730)	(618)	(1,348)
Net after-tax change	(456)	4,236	3,780	1,888	5,668
Balance at September 30, 2018	$1,505	$(106,026)	$(104,521)	$3,041	$(101,480)
Balance at December 31, 2016	$4,320	$(96,748)	$(92,428)	$(23)	$(92,451)
Amounts reclassified from AOCI (pre-tax)	(11,088)	4,839	(6,249)	484	(5,765)
Income tax impact of amounts reclassified	4,302	(1,878)	2,424	(187)	2,237
Other OCI changes (pre-tax)	22,302	—	22,302	(278)	22,024
Income tax impact of other OCI changes	(8,654)	—	(8,654)	108	(8,546)
Net after-tax change	6,862	2,961	9,823	127	9,950
Balance at September 30, 2017	$11,182	$(93,787)	$(82,605)	$104	$(82,501)

The Condensed Consolidated Statements of Earnings include pre-tax amounts reclassified from AOCI related to Unrealized Gains on Available-for-Sale Securities in gains (losses) on investment securities, related to Pension Liability Adjustment in other (deductions), and related to Fair Value Adjustment for Cash Flow Hedges in interest charges. The income tax impacts of all amounts reclassified from AOCI are included in income taxes in the Condensed Consolidated Statements of Earnings.

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(4) Earnings Per Share

In accordance with GAAP, dual presentation of basic and diluted earnings per share is presented in the Condensed Consolidated Statements of Earnings of PNMR. Information regarding the computation of earnings per share is as follows:

	Three Months Ended		Nine Months Ended	
	September 30,		September 30,	
	2018	2017	2018	2017
	(In thousands, except per share amounts)			
Net Earnings Attributable to PNMR	$87,521	$73,739	$140,719	$134,156
Average Number of Common Shares:				
Outstanding during period	79,654	79,654	79,654	79,654
Vested awards of restricted stock	215	284	210	215
Average Shares – Basic	79,869	79,938	79,864	79,869
Dilutive Effect of Common Stock Equivalents:				
Stock options and restricted stock	111	216	126	263
Average Shares – Diluted	79,980	80,154	79,990	80,132
Net Earnings Per Share of Common Stock:				
Basic	$1.10	$0.92	$1.76	$1.68
Diluted	$1.09	$0.92	$1.76	$1.67

(5) Electric Operating Revenues

PNMR is an investor-owned holding company with two regulated utilities providing electricity and electric services in New Mexico and Texas. PNMR's electric utilities are PNM and TNMP.

Revenue Recognition

Electric operating revenues are recorded in the period of energy delivery, which includes estimated amounts for service rendered but unbilled at the end of each accounting period. The determination of the energy sales billed to individual customers is based on the reading of their meters, which occurs on a systematic basis throughout the month. At the end of each month, amounts of energy delivered to customers since the date of the last meter reading and the corresponding unbilled revenue are estimated. Unbilled electric revenue is estimated based on daily generation volumes, estimated customer usage by class, line losses, historical trends and experience, and applicable customer rates. Amounts billed are generally due within the next month. The Company does not incur incremental costs to obtain contracts for its energy services.

PNM's wholesale electricity sales are recorded as electric operating revenues and wholesale electricity purchases are recorded as costs of energy sold. In accordance with GAAP, derivative contracts that are subject to unplanned netting are recorded net in earnings. A "book-out" is the planned or unplanned netting of off-setting purchase and sale transactions. A book-out is a transmission mechanism to reduce congestion on the transmission system or administrative burden. For accounting purposes, a book-out is the recording of net revenues upon the settlement of a derivative contract.

Unrealized gains and losses on derivative contracts that are not designated for hedge accounting are classified as economic hedges. Economic hedges are defined as derivative instruments, including long-term power and fuel supply agreements, used to hedge generation assets and purchased power costs. Changes in the fair value of economic hedges are reflected in results of operations, with changes related to economic hedges on sales included in operating revenues and changes related to economic hedges on purchases included in cost of energy sold (Note 7).

In May 2014, the FASB issued ASU 2014-09 – Revenue from Contracts with Customers (Topic 606). The core principle of the guidance is that an entity should recognize revenue to depict the transfer of promised goods or services to customers in an amount that reflects the consideration to which the entity expects to be entitled in exchange for those goods or services. ASU 2014-09 also revises the disclosure requirements regarding revenue and requires that revenue from contracts with customers be reported separately from other revenues. ASU 2014-09 provides that it could be applied retrospectively to each prior period presented or on a modified retrospective basis with a cumulative effect adjustment to retained earnings on the date of adoption.

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The Company adopted ASU 2014-09 effective as of January 1, 2018, its required effective date, using the modified retrospective method of adoption. The adoption of ASU 2014-09 did not result in changes to the nature, amount, and timing of the Company's existing revenue recognition processes or information technology infrastructure. Therefore, the adoption of ASU 2014-09 had no effect on the amount of revenue recorded in 2018 compared to the amount that would have been recorded under prior GAAP, no effect on total electric operating revenues or any other caption within the Company's financial statements, and no cumulative effect adjustment was recorded. Revenues for 2018 are presented in accordance with the standard on the Condensed Consolidated Statements of Earnings and 2017 revenues are presented on a comparative basis. Additional disclosures to further disaggregate 2018 revenues are presented below.

Under ASU 2014-09, PNM and TNMP recognize revenue as they satisfy performance obligations, which typically occurs as the customer or end-user consumes the electric service provided. Electric services are typically for a bundle of services that are distinct and transferred to the end-user in one performance obligation measured by KWh or KW. Electric operating revenues are recorded in the period of energy delivery, including estimated unbilled amounts. As permitted under GAAP, the Company has elected to exclude all sales and similar taxes from revenue.

Revenue from contracts with customers is recorded based upon the total authorized tariff price at the time electric service is rendered, including amounts billed under arrangements qualifying as an Alternative Revenue Program ("ARP"). ARP arrangements are agreements between PNM or TNMP and its regulator that allows PNM or TNMP to adjust future rates in response to past activities or completed events, if certain criteria are met. GAAP requires that ARP revenues be reported separately from contracts with customers. ARP revenues in a given period include the recognition of "originating" ARP revenues (i.e. when the regulator-specific conditions are met) in the period, offset by the reversal of ARP revenues billed to customers in that period.

Sources of Revenue

Additional information about the nature of revenues is provided below. Additional information about matters affecting PNM's and TNMP's regulated revenues is provided in Note 12.

Revenue from Contracts with Customers

PNM

NMPRC Regulated Retail Electric Service – PNM provides electric generation, transmission, and distribution service to its rate-regulated customers in New Mexico. PNM's retail electric service territory covers a large area of north central New Mexico, including the cities of Albuquerque, Rio Rancho, and Santa Fe, and certain areas of southern New Mexico. Customer rates for retail electric service are set by the NMPRC and revenue is recognized as energy is delivered to the customer. PNM invoices customers on a monthly basis for electric service and generally collects billed amounts within one month.

Transmission Service to Third Parties – PNM owns transmission lines that are interconnected with other utilities in New Mexico, Texas, Arizona, Colorado, and Utah. Transmission customers receive service for the transmission of energy owned by the customer utilizing PNM's transmission facilities. Customers generally receive transmission services, which are regulated by FERC, from PNM through PNM's Open Access Transmission Tariff ("OATT") or a specific contract. Customers are billed based on capacity and energy components on a monthly basis.

Other – On January 1, 2018, PNM acquired a 65 MW interest in SJGS Unit 4, which is held as merchant plant as ordered by the NMPRC (Note 11). PNM sells power from 36 MW of this capacity to a third party at a fixed price that is recorded as revenue from contracts with customers. PNM is obligated to deliver power under this arrangement only when SJGS Unit 4 is operating. Other market sales from this 65 MW interest are recorded in other electric operating revenues.

TNMP

PUCT Regulated Retail Electric Service – TNMP provides transmission and distribution services in Texas under the provisions of TECA and the Texas Public Utility Regulatory Act. TNMP is subject to traditional cost-of-service regulation with respect to rates and service under the jurisdiction of the PUCT and certain municipalities. TNMP's transmission and distribution activities are solely within ERCOT and not subject to traditional rate regulation by FERC. TNMP provides transmission and distribution services at regulated rates to various REPs that, in turn, provide retail electric service to consumers within TNMP's

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service area. Revenue is recognized as energy is delivered to the consumer. TNMP invoices REPs on a monthly basis and is generally paid within a month.

Transmission Cost of Service ("TCOS") – TNMP is a transmission service provider that is allowed to recover its TCOS through a network transmission rate that is approved by the PUCT. TCOS customers are other utilities that receive service for the transmission of energy owned by the customer utilizing TNMP's transmission facilities.

Alternative Revenue Programs

ARP revenues, which are discussed above, include recovery or refund provisions under PNM's renewable energy rider and true-ups to PNM's formula transmission rates; TNMP's AMS surcharge, transmission cost recovery factor, and rate impacts of the 2017 change in the corporate income tax rate; and the energy efficiency incentive bonus at both PNM and TNMP. GAAP provides for the recognition of regulatory assets and liabilities for the difference between ARP revenues and amounts billed under those programs. Regulatory assets and liabilities are amortized into earnings as amounts are billed. Accordingly, the Company has deferred certain costs and recorded certain liabilities pursuant to the rate actions of the NMPRC, PUCT, and FERC.

Other Electric Operating Revenues

Other electric operating revenues consist primarily of PNM's sales for resale meeting the definition of a derivative under GAAP. Derivatives are not considered contracts with customers under ASU 2014-09. PNM engages in activities meeting the definition of derivatives to optimize its existing jurisdictional assets and long-term power agreements through spot market, hour-ahead, day-ahead, week-ahead, month-ahead, and other sales of excess generation not required to fulfill retail load and contractual commitments. Through December 31, 2017, PNM's 134 MW share of Unit 3 at PVNGS was excluded from retail rates and was being sold in the wholesale market. In December 2015, the NMPRC approved PNM's request to include PVNGS Unit 3 as a jurisdictional resource to service New Mexico retail customers beginning in 2018.

Disaggregation of Revenues

A disaggregation of revenues from contracts with customers by the type of customer is presented in the table below. The table also reflects ARP revenues and other revenues.

	PNM	TNMP	PNMR Consolidated
Three Months Ended September 30, 2018	(In thousands)		
Electric Operating Revenues:			
Contracts with customers:			
Retail electric revenue			
Residential	$138,091	$40,227	$ 178,318
Commercial	121,755	28,850	150,605
Industrial	17,919	4,402	22,321
Public authority	6,872	1,390	8,262

Economy energy service	6,158	—	6,158
Transmission	13,538	16,743	30,281
Miscellaneous	1,686	2,392	4,078
Total revenues from contracts with customers	306,019	94,004	400,023
Alternative revenue programs	(5,338)	(2,712)	(8,050)
Other electric operating revenues	30,693	—	30,693
Total Electric Operating Revenues	$331,374	$91,292	$ 422,666

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	PNM	TNMP	PNMR Consolidated
Nine Months Ended September 30, 2018	(In thousands)		
Electric Operating Revenues:			
Contracts with customers:			
Retail electric revenue			
Residential	$334,767	$100,808	$435,575
Commercial	315,256	84,084	399,340
Industrial	45,976	12,891	58,867
Public authority	16,726	4,205	20,931
Economy energy service	19,825	—	19,825
Transmission	40,128	49,995	90,123
Miscellaneous	10,632	6,740	17,372
Total revenues from contracts with customers	783,310	258,723	1,042,033
Alternative revenue programs	(3,484)	2,018	(1,466)
Other electric operating revenues	52,290	—	52,290
Total Electric Operating Revenues	$832,116	$260,741	$1,092,857

Contract balances

Performance obligations related to contracts with customers are typically satisfied when the energy is delivered and the customer or end-user utilizes the energy. Accounts receivable from customers represent amounts billed to the customer or end-user, including amounts under ARP programs. For PNM, accounts receivable reflected on the Condensed Consolidated Balance Sheets, net of allowance for uncollectible accounts, includes $76.9 million at September 30, 2018 and $61.8 million at December 31, 2017 resulting from contracts with customers. All of TNMP's accounts receivable results from contracts with customers.

Contract assets are an entity's right to consideration in exchange for goods or services that the entity has transferred to a customer when that right is conditioned on something other than the passage of time (for example, the entity's future performance). The Company has no contract assets as of September 30, 2018. Contract liabilities arise when consideration is received in advance from a customer before satisfying the performance obligations. Therefore, revenue is deferred and not recognized until the obligation is satisfied. Under its OATT, PNM accepts upfront consideration for capacity reservations requested by transmission customers, which requires PNM to defer the customer's transmission capacity rights for a specific period of time. PNM recognizes the revenue of these capacity reservations over the period it defers the customer's capacity rights. Other utilities pay PNM and TNMP in advance for the joint-use of their utility poles. These revenues are recognized over the period of time specified in the joint-use contract, typically for one calendar year. Deferred revenues on these arrangements are recorded as contract liabilities. The Company has no other arrangements with remaining performance obligations to which a portion of the transaction price would be required to be allocated.

Changes during the period in the balances of contract liabilities, which are included in other current liabilities on the Condensed Consolidated Balance Sheets, are as follows:

	PNM	TNMP	PNMR Consolidated
	(In thousands)		
Balance at December 31, 2017	$ 349	$ —	$ 349
Consideration received in advance of service to be provided	4,174	1,512	5,686
Deferred revenue earned	(3,304)	(1,134)	(4,438)
Balance at September 30, 2018	$ 1,219	$ 378	$ 1,597

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(6) Variable Interest Entities

GAAP determines how an enterprise evaluates and accounts for its involvement with variable interest entities, focusing primarily on whether the enterprise has the power to direct the activities that most significantly impact the economic performance of a variable interest entity (“VIE”). GAAP also requires continual reassessment of the primary beneficiary of a VIE. Additional information concerning PNM’s VIEs is contained in Note 9 of the Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements in the 2017 Annual Reports on Form 10-K.

Valencia

PNM has a PPA to purchase all of the electric capacity and energy from Valencia, a 158 MW natural gas-fired power plant near Belen, New Mexico, through May 2028. A third party built, owns, and operates the facility while PNM is the sole purchaser of the electricity generated. PNM is obligated to pay fixed operation and maintenance and capacity charges in addition to variable operation and maintenance charges under this PPA. For the three and nine months ended September 30, 2018, PNM paid $4.9 million and $14.7 million for fixed charges and $0.5 million and $1.4 million for variable charges. For the three and nine months ended September 30, 2017, PNM paid $4.9 million and $14.7 million for fixed charges and $0.9 million and $1.2 million for variable charges. PNM does not have any other financial obligations related to Valencia. The assets of Valencia can only be used to satisfy its obligations and creditors of Valencia do not have any recourse against PNM’s assets. During the term of the PPA, PNM has the option, under certain conditions, to purchase and own up to 50% of the plant or the VIE. The PPA specifies that the purchase price would be the greater of 50% of book value reduced by related indebtedness or 50% of fair market value.

PNM sources fuel for the plant, controls when the facility operates through its dispatch, and receives the entire output of the plant, which factors directly and significantly impact the economic performance of Valencia. Therefore, PNM has concluded that the third-party entity that owns Valencia is a VIE and that PNM is the primary beneficiary of the entity under GAAP since PNM has the power to direct the activities that most significantly impact the economic performance of Valencia and will absorb the majority of the variability in the cash flows of the plant. As the primary beneficiary, PNM consolidates Valencia in its financial statements. Accordingly, the assets, liabilities, operating expenses, and cash flows of Valencia are included in the Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements of PNM although PNM has no legal ownership interest or voting control of the VIE. The assets and liabilities of Valencia set forth below are immaterial to PNM and, therefore, not shown separately on the Condensed Consolidated Balance Sheets. The owner’s equity and net income of Valencia are considered attributable to non-controlling interest.

Summarized financial information for Valencia is as follows:

	Results of Operations			
	Three Months Ended September 30,		Nine Months Ended September 30,	
	2018	2017	2018	2017
	(In thousands)			
Operating revenues	$5,368	$5,859	$16,047	$15,880

Operating expenses	(1,448)	(1,403)	(4,341)	(4,428)
Earnings attributable to non-controlling interest	$3,920	$4,456	$11,706	$11,452

Financial Position

	September 30, 2018	December 31, 2017
	(In thousands)	
Current assets	$3,449	$ 2,688
Net property, plant, and equipment	62,698	64,109
Total assets	66,147	66,797
Current liabilities	923	602
Owners' equity – non-controlling interest	$65,224	$ 66,195

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Westmoreland San Juan LLC ("WSJ") and SJCC

As discussed in the subheading Coal Supply in Note 11, PNM purchases coal for SJGS from SJCC under a coal supply agreement ("SJGS CSA"). That section includes information on the acquisition of SJCC by WSJ, a subsidiary of Westmoreland Coal Company ("Westmoreland"), on January 31, 2016, as well as the $125.0 million loan (the "Westmoreland Loan") from NM Capital, a subsidiary of PNMR, to WSJ, which loan provided substantially all of the funds required for the SJCC purchase, and the issuance of $30.3 million in letters of credit to facilitate the issuance of reclamation bonds required in order for SJCC to mine coal to be supplied to SJGS. The Westmoreland Loan and the letters of credit support result in PNMR being considered to have a variable interest in WSJ, including its subsidiary, SJCC, since PNMR and NM Capital could be subject to possible loss in the event of a default by WSJ under the Westmoreland Loan and/or performance was required under the letter of credit support. Principal payments under the Westmoreland Loan began on August 1, 2016 and were required quarterly thereafter. Interest was also paid quarterly beginning on May 3, 2016.

The Westmoreland Loan required that all cash flows of WSJ, in excess of normal operating expenses, capital additions, and operating reserves, be utilized for principal and interest payments under the loan until it was fully repaid. As discussed in Note 11, the full principal outstanding under the Westmoreland Loan of $50.1 million was repaid on May 22, 2018. NM Capital used a portion of the proceeds to repay all remaining amounts owed under the BTMU Term Loan Agreement. These payments effectively terminated the loan agreements and PNMR's guarantee of NM Capital's obligations under the BTMU Term Loan Agreement. The Westmoreland Loan was secured by the assets of and the equity interests in SJCC. PNMR considers the possibility of loss under the letters of credit support to be remote since the purpose of posting the bonds is to provide assurance that SJCC performs the required reclamation of the mine site in accordance with applicable regulations and all reclamation costs are reimbursable under the SJGS CSA. Also, much of the mine reclamation activities will not be performed until after the expiration of the SJGS CSA. In addition, each of the SJGS participants has established and funds a trust to meet its future reclamation obligations.

On May 21, 2018, Westmoreland filed a Current Report on Form 8-K with the SEC indicating it had obtained a new credit agreement with certain of its existing creditors that provided Westmoreland with additional financing. In the May 21, 2018 Form 8-K, Westmoreland indicated that "A portion of the proceeds of the Financing have been used to refinance in full the Company's and its subsidiaries' existing asset-based revolving credit facilities and Westmoreland San Juan, LLC's existing term loan facility." As mentioned above, the Westmoreland Loan was repaid in full in May 2018. On October 9, 2018, Westmoreland filed a Current Report on Form 8-K with the SEC announcing it had filed voluntary petitions for relief under Chapter 11 of the U.S. Bankruptcy Code. In the October 9, 2018 Form 8-K, Westmoreland indicated that is has agreed to terms with its secured creditors that will allow it to fund its normal course operations and that will allow it to continue to serve its customers during the course of the bankruptcy case (Note 11).

Both WSJ and SJCC are considered to be VIEs. PNMR's analysis of these arrangements concluded that Westmoreland, as the parent of WSJ, has the ability to direct the SJCC mining operations, which is the factor that most significantly impacts the economic performance of WSJ and SJCC. NM Capital's rights under the Westmoreland Loan were the typical protective rights of a lender, but did not give NM Capital any oversight over mining operations. Other than PNM being able to ensure that coal is supplied in adequate quantities and of sufficient quality to provide the fuel necessary to operate SJGS in a normal manner, the mining operations are solely under the control of Westmoreland and its subsidiaries, including developing mining plans, hiring of personnel, and incurring operating and maintenance expenses. Neither PNMR nor PNM has any ability to direct or influence the mining operation. PNM's involvement through the SJGS CSA is a protective right rather than a participating right and Westmoreland has the power to direct the activities that most significantly impact the economic performance of SJCC. The SJGS CSA requires SJCC to deliver coal required to fuel SJGS in exchange for payment of a set price per ton, which is escalated over time for inflation. If SJCC is able to mine more efficiently than anticipated, its economic performance will be improved. Conversely, if SJCC cannot mine as efficiently as anticipated, its economic performance will be negatively impacted. Accordingly, PNMR believes Westmoreland is the primary beneficiary of WSJ and, therefore, WSJ and SJCC are not consolidated by either PNMR or PNM. The amounts outstanding under the letter of credit support constitute PNMR's maximum exposure to loss from the VIEs at September 30, 2018.

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(7) Fair Value of Derivative and Other Financial Instruments

Additional information concerning energy related derivative contracts and other financial instruments is contained in Note 8 of the Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements in the 2017 Annual Reports on Form 10-K.

Fair value is defined under GAAP as the price that would be received for an asset or paid to transfer a liability (an exit price) in the principal or most advantageous market for the asset or liability in an orderly transaction between market participants on the measurement date. Fair value is based on current market quotes as available and is supplemented by modeling techniques and assumptions made by the Company to the extent quoted market prices or volatilities are not available. External pricing input availability varies based on commodity location, market liquidity, and term of the agreement. Valuations of derivative assets and liabilities take into account nonperformance risk, including the effect of counterparties' and the Company's credit risk. The Company regularly assesses the validity and availability of pricing data for its derivative transactions. Although the Company uses its best judgment in estimating the fair value of these instruments, there are inherent limitations in any estimation technique.

Energy Related Derivative Contracts

Overview

The primary objective for the use of commodity derivative instruments, including energy contracts, options, swaps, and futures, is to manage price risk associated with forecasted purchases of energy and fuel used to generate electricity, as well as managing anticipated generation capacity in excess of forecasted demand from existing customers. PNM's energy related derivative contracts manage commodity risk. PNM is required to meet the demand and energy needs of its customers. PNM is exposed to market risk for the needs of its customers not covered under a FPPAC.

PNM was exposed to market risk for its share of PVNGS Unit 3 through December 31, 2017, at which time PVNGS Unit 3 became a jurisdictional resource to serve New Mexico retail customers. Beginning January 1, 2018, PNM is exposed to market risk for its 65 MW interest in SJGS Unit 4, which is held as merchant plant as ordered by the NMPRC (Note 11). PNM entered into agreements to sell power from 36 MW of that capacity to a third party at a fixed price for the period January 1, 2018 through June 30, 2022, subject to certain conditions. Under these agreements, PNM is obligated to deliver 36 MW of power only when SJGS Unit 4 is operating. These agreements are not considered derivatives because there is no notional amount due to the unit-contingent nature of the transactions.

PNM's operations are managed primarily through a net asset-backed strategy, whereby PNM's aggregate net open forward contract position is covered by its forecasted excess generation capabilities or market purchases. PNM could be exposed to market risk if its generation capabilities were to be disrupted or if its load requirements were to be greater than anticipated. If all or a portion of load requirements were required to be covered as a result of such unexpected situations, commitments would have to be met through market purchases. TNMP does not enter into energy related derivative contracts.
Commodity Risk

Marketing and procurement of energy often involve market risks associated with managing energy commodities and establishing positions in the energy markets, primarily on a short-term basis. PNM routinely enters into various derivative instruments such as forward contracts, option agreements, and price basis swap agreements to economically hedge price and volume risk on power commitments and fuel requirements and to minimize the effect of market fluctuations. PNM monitors the market risk of its commodity contracts in accordance with approved risk and credit policies.

Accounting for Derivatives

Under derivative accounting and related rules for energy contracts, PNM accounts for its various instruments for the purchase and sale of energy, which meet the definition of a derivative, based on PNM's intent. During the nine months ended September 30, 2018 and the year ended December 31, 2017, PNM was not hedging its exposure to the variability in future cash flows from commodity derivatives through designated cash flows hedges. The derivative contracts recorded at fair value that do not qualify or are not designated for cash flow hedge accounting are classified as economic hedges. Economic hedges are defined as derivative instruments, including long-term power agreements, used to economically hedge generation assets, purchased power

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and fuel costs, and customer load requirements. Changes in the fair value of economic hedges are reflected in results of operations and are classified between operating revenues and cost of energy according to the intent of the hedge. PNM has no trading transactions.

Commodity Derivatives

PNM's commodity derivative instruments that are recorded at fair value, all of which are accounted for as economic hedges, are summarized as follows:

	Economic Hedges	
	September 30, 2018	December 31, 2017
	(In thousands)	
Current assets	$ 1,083	$ 1,088
Deferred charges	2,741	3,556
	3,824	4,644
Current liabilities	(1,092)	(1,182)
Long-term liabilities	(2,741)	(3,556)
	(3,833)	(4,738)
Net	$ (9)	$ (94)

Certain of PNM's commodity derivative instruments in the above table are subject to master netting agreements whereby assets and liabilities could be offset in the settlement process. PNM does not offset fair value and cash collateral for derivative instruments under master netting arrangements and the above table reflects the gross amounts of fair value assets and liabilities for commodity derivatives. Included in the above table are equal amounts of assets and liabilities aggregating $3.8 million at September 30, 2018 and $4.6 million at December 31, 2017, which result from PNM's hazard sharing arrangements with Tri-State. The hazard sharing arrangements are net-settled upon delivery. Other amounts that could be offset under master netting agreements were immaterial.

At September 30, 2018 and December 31, 2017, PNM had no amounts recognized for the legal right to reclaim cash collateral. However, at September 30, 2018 and December 31, 2017, amounts posted as cash collateral under margin arrangements were $0.5 million and $0.8 million. At September 30, 2018 and December 31, 2017, obligations to return cash collateral were $1.0 million and $0.9 million. Cash collateral amounts are included in other current assets and other current liabilities on the Condensed Consolidated Balance Sheets.

PNM has a NMPRC-approved hedging plan to manage fuel and purchased power costs related to customers covered by its FPPAC. There were no amounts hedged under this plan as of September 30, 2018 or December 31, 2017.

The following table presents the effect of mark-to-market commodity derivative instruments on PNM's earnings, excluding income tax effects. Commodity derivatives had no impact on OCI for the periods presented.

	Economic Hedges	
	Three Months Ended September 30,	Nine Months Ended September 30,

	2018	2017	2018	2017
	(In thousands)			
Electric operating revenues	$(93)	$(2,237)	$(95)	$5,697
Cost of energy	93	(14)	97	(5,289)
Total gain	$—	$(2,251)	$2	$408

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Commodity contract volume positions are presented in MMBTU for gas related contracts and in MWh for power related contracts. The table below presents PNM's net buy (sell) volume positions:

	Economic Hedges	
	MMBTU	MWh
September 30, 2018	100,000	4,800
December 31, 2017	100,000	—

PNM has contingent requirements to provide collateral under commodity contracts having an objectively determinable collateral provision that are in net liability positions and are not fully collateralized with cash. In connection with managing its commodity risks, PNM enters into master agreements with certain counterparties. If PNM is in a net liability position under an agreement, some agreements provide that the counterparties can request collateral if PNM's credit rating is downgraded; other agreements provide that the counterparty may request collateral to provide it with "adequate assurance" that PNM will perform; and others have no provision for collateral. At September 30, 2018 and December 31, 2017, PNM had no such contracts in a liability position.

Non-Derivative Financial Instruments

The carrying amounts reflected on the Condensed Consolidated Balance Sheets approximate fair value for cash, receivables, and payables due to the short period of maturity. Investment securities are carried at fair value. Investment securities consist of PNM assets held in the NDT for its share of decommissioning costs of PVNGS and trusts for PNM's share of final reclamation costs related to the coal mines serving SJGS and Four Corners (Note 11). At September 30, 2018 and December 31, 2017, the fair value of investment securities included $298.4 million and $293.7 million for the NDT and $33.3 million and $29.8 million for the mine reclamation trusts.

In January 2016, the FASB issued Accounting Standards Update 2016-01 – Financial Instruments (Subtopic 825-10), which makes targeted improvements to GAAP regarding financial instruments. ASU 2016-01 eliminates the requirement to classify investments in equity securities with readily determinable fair values into trading or available-for-sale categories and requires those equity securities to be measured at fair value with changes in fair value recognized in net income rather than in OCI. Under ASU 2016-01, the accounting for available-for-sale debt securities remains essentially unchanged. The accounting required by ASU 2016-01 is to be applied prospectively with a cumulative effect adjustment recorded as of the beginning of the year of adoption. ASU 2016-01 also revises certain presentation and disclosure requirements. Accordingly, the following information for 2018 is presented under ASU 2016-01 and the information for 2017 is presented under prior GAAP.

Prior to 2018, PNM classified all debt and equity investments held in the NDT and coal mine reclamation trusts as available-for-sale securities. Unrealized losses on these securities were recorded immediately through earnings and unrealized gains were recorded in AOCI until the securities were sold.

On January 1, 2018, PNM recorded an after-tax cumulative effect adjustment of $11.2 million to reclassify unrealized holding gains on equity securities held in the NDT and coal mine reclamation trusts from AOCI to retained earnings on the Condensed Consolidated Balance Sheets. After January 1, 2018, all gains and losses resulting from sales and changes in the fair value of equity securities are recognized in earnings.

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Gains and losses recognized on the Condensed Consolidated Statements of Earnings related to investment securities in the NDT and reclamation trusts are presented in the following table.

	Three Months Ended September 30, 2018	Nine Months Ended September 30, 2018
	(In thousands)	
Equity securities:		
Net gains from equity securities sold	$113	$ 5,443
Net gains from equity securities still held	2,943	2,636
Total net gains on equity securities	3,056	8,079
Available-for-sale debt securities:		
Net (losses) on debt securities	(593)	(6,998)
Net gains on investment securities	$2,463	$ 1,081

The proceeds and gross realized gains and losses on the disposition of securities held in the NDT and coal mine reclamation trusts are shown in the following table. Realized gains and losses are determined by specific identification of costs of securities sold. Gross realized losses shown below exclude the (increase)/decrease in realized impairment losses of $(0.8) million and $(4.6) million for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2018 and $0.1 million and $1.1 million for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2017.

	Three Months Ended September 30,		Nine Months Ended September 30,	
	2018	2017	2018	2017
	(In thousands)			
Proceeds from sales	$117,801	$98,532	$911,899	$456,577
Gross realized gains	$3,460	$8,128	$17,030	$24,745
Gross realized (losses)	$(3,149)	$(2,829)	$(14,018)	$(8,150)

Held-to-maturity securities are those investments in debt securities that the Company has the ability and intent to hold until maturity. At December 31, 2017, PNMR's held-to-maturity debt securities consisted of the Westmoreland Loan. In May 2018, the full amount owed under the Westmoreland Loan was repaid (Note 11).

The Company has no available-for-sale debt securities for which carrying value exceeds fair value. There are no impairments considered to be "other than temporary" that are included in AOCI and not recognized in earnings.

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At September 30, 2018, the available-for-sale debt securities held by PNM, had the following final maturities:

	Fair Value (In thousands)
Within 1 year	$ 9,986
After 1 year through 5 years	59,944
After 5 years through 10 years	67,585
After 10 years through 15 years	10,375
After 15 years through 20 years	11,151
After 20 years	46,887
	$ 205,928

Fair Value Disclosures

The Company determines the fair values of its derivative and other financial instruments based on the hierarchy established in GAAP, which requires an entity to maximize the use of observable inputs and minimize the use of unobservable inputs when measuring fair value. GAAP describes three levels of inputs that may be used to measure fair value. Level 1 inputs are quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities that the reporting entity has the ability to access at the measurement date. Level 2 inputs are inputs other than quoted prices included within Level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly or indirectly. Level 3 inputs are unobservable inputs for the asset or liability. The Company records any transfers between fair value hierarchy levels as of the end of each calendar quarter. There were no transfers between levels during the nine months ended September 30, 2018 or the year ended December 31, 2017.

For investment securities, Level 2 and Level 3 fair values are provided by fund managers utilizing a pricing service. For Level 2 fair values, the pricing provider predominantly uses the market approach using bid side market value based upon a hierarchy of information for specific securities or securities with similar characteristics. Fair values of Level 2 investments in mutual funds are equal to net asset value as of year-end. Level 3 investments are comprised of corporate term loans. For commodity derivatives, Level 2 fair values are determined based on market observable inputs, which are validated using multiple broker quotes, including forward price, volatility, and interest rate curves to establish expectations of future prices. Credit valuation adjustments are made for estimated credit losses based on the overall exposure to each counterparty. For the Company's long-term debt, Level 2 fair values are provided by an external pricing service. The pricing service primarily utilizes quoted prices for similar debt in active markets when determining fair value. The valuation of Level 3 investments requires significant judgment by the pricing provider due to the absence of quoted market values, changes in market conditions, and the long-term nature of the assets. The significant unobservable inputs include the trading multiples of public companies that are considered comparable to the company being valued, company specific issues, estimates of liquidation value, current operating performance and future expectations of performance, changes in market outlook and the financing environment, capitalization rates, discount rates, and cash flows. For the Westmoreland Loan, fair values were determined using an internal valuation model of discounted cash flows that took into consideration discount rates observable for similar types of assets and liabilities. Management of the Company independently verifies the information provided by pricing services.

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Items recorded at fair value by PNM on the Condensed Consolidated Balance Sheets are presented below by level of the fair value hierarchy along with gross unrealized gains on investments in available-for-sale securities. Under ASU 2016-01, PNM does not classify its investments in equity instruments as available-for-sale securities beginning January 1, 2018.

		GAAP Fair Value Hierarchy			
	Total	Quoted Prices in Active Markets for Identical Assets (Level 1)	Significant Other Observable Inputs (Level 2)	Significant Unobservable Inputs (Level 3)	Unrealized Gains
	(In thousands)				
September 30, 2018					
Cash and cash equivalents	$3,527	$3,527	$—	$ —	
Equity securities:					
Corporate stocks, common	40,017	40,017	—	—	
Corporate stocks, preferred	7,239	1,587	5,652	—	
Mutual funds and other	75,035	75,035	—	—	
Available-for-sale debt securities:					
U.S. Government	25,689	15,400	10,289	—	$ 23
International Government	8,460	—	8,460	—	90
Municipals	51,280	—	51,280	—	78
Corporate and other	120,499	—	117,445	3,054	1,827
	$331,746	$135,566	$193,126	$ 3,054	$ 2,018
Commodity derivative assets	$3,824	$—	$3,824	$ —	
Commodity derivative liabilities	(3,833)	—	(3,833)	—	
Net	$(9)	$—	$(9)	$ —	
December 31, 2017					
Available-for-sale securities					
Cash and cash equivalents	$52,636	$52,636	$—	$ —	
Equity securities:					
Domestic value	40,032	40,032	—	—	$ 4,011
Domestic growth	35,456	35,456	—	—	3,995
International and other	45,867	42,332	3,535	—	6,810
Fixed income securities:					
U.S. Government	34,317	33,645	672	—	273
Municipals	48,076	—	48,076	—	1,225
Corporate and other	67,140	—	67,140	—	1,714

	$323,524	$204,101	$119,423	$ —	$ 18,028
Commodity derivative assets	$4,644	$—	$4,644	$ —	
Commodity derivative liabilities	(4,738)	—	(4,738)	—	
Net	$(94)	$—	$(94)	$ —	

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A reconciliation of the changes in Level 3 fair value measurements is as follows:

	Corporate Debt
	(In thousands)
Balance at December 31, 2017	$ —
Actual return on assets sold during the period	(6)
Actual return on assets still held at period end	16
Purchases	5,234
Sales	(2,190)
Balance at September 30, 2018	$ 3,054

The carrying amounts and fair values of investments in the Westmoreland Loan, other investments, and long-term debt, which are not recorded at fair value on the Condensed Consolidated Balance Sheets are presented below:

			GAAP Fair Value Hierarchy		
	Carrying Amount	Fair Value	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
September 30, 2018	(In thousands)				
PNMR					
Long-term debt	$2,614,511	$2,642,154	$—	$2,642,154	$—
Other investments	$348	$348	$348	$—	$—
PNM					
Long-term debt	$1,656,102	$1,665,064	$—	$1,665,064	$—
Other investments	$142	$142	$142	$—	$—
TNMP					
Long-term debt	$560,293	$580,017	$—	$580,017	$—
Other investments	$206	$206	$206	$—	$—
December 31, 2017					
PNMR					
Long-term debt	$2,437,645	$2,554,836	$—	$2,554,836	$—
Westmoreland Loan	$56,640	$66,588	$—	$—	$66,588
Other investments	$503	$503	$503	$—	$—
PNM					
Long-term debt	$1,657,910	$1,727,135	$—	$1,727,135	$—
Other investments	$283	$283	$283	$—	$—
TNMP					
Long-term debt	$480,620	$527,563	$—	$527,563	$—
Other investments	$220	$220	$220	$—	$—

(8) Stock-Based Compensation

PNMR has various stock-based compensation programs, including stock options, restricted stock, and performance shares granted under the Performance Equity Plan ("PEP"). Although certain PNM and TNMP employees participate in the PNMR plans, PNM and TNMP do not have separate employee stock-based compensation plans. The Company has not awarded stock options since 2010. Certain restricted stock awards are subject to achieving performance or market targets. Other awards of restricted stock are only subject to time vesting requirements. Additional information concerning stock-based compensation under the PEP is contained in Note 13 of the Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements in the 2017 Annual Reports on Form 10-K.

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Restricted stock under the PEP refers to awards of stock subject to vesting, performance, or market conditions rather than to shares with contractual post-vesting restrictions. Generally, awards to employees vest ratably over three years from the grant date of the award. However, awards with performance or market conditions vest upon satisfaction of those conditions. In addition, plan provisions provide that upon retirement, participants become 100% vested in certain stock awards. Awards of restricted stock to non-employee members of the Board are expensed over a one year vesting period.

The stock-based compensation expense related to restricted stock awards without performance or market conditions to participants that are retirement eligible on the grant date is recognized immediately at the grant date and is not amortized. Compensation expense for other such awards is amortized to compensation expense over the shorter of the requisite vesting period or the period until the participant becomes retirement eligible. Compensation expense for performance-based shares is recognized over the performance period as required service is provided and is adjusted periodically to reflect the level of achievement expected to be attained. Compensation expense related to market-based shares is recognized ratably over the measurement period, regardless of the actual level of achievement, provided the employees meet their service requirements. At September 30, 2018 and December 31, 2017, PNMR had unrecognized expense related to stock awards of $4.4 million and $3.8 million, which are expected to be recognized over an average of 1.64 and 1.53 years.

PNMR receives a tax deduction for certain stock option exercises during the period the options are exercised, generally for the excess of the price at which the options are sold over the exercise prices of the options, and a tax deduction for the value of restricted stock at the vesting date. GAAP requires that all excess tax benefits and deficiencies be recorded to tax expense and, when used to reduce income taxes payable, classified as cash flows from operating activities.

The grant date fair value for restricted stock and stock awards with Company internal performance targets is determined based on the market price of PNMR common stock on the date of the agreements reduced by the present value of future dividends, which will not be received prior to vesting, applied to the total number of shares that are anticipated to vest, although the number of performance shares that ultimately vest cannot be determined until after the performance periods end. The grant date fair value of stock awards with market targets is determined using Monte Carlo simulation models, which provide grant date fair values that include an expectation of the number of shares to vest at the end of the measurement period.

The following table summarizes the weighted-average assumptions used to determine the awards grant date fair value:

	Nine Months Ended September 30,	
Restricted Shares and Performance Based Shares	2018	2017
Expected quarterly dividends per share	$0.2650	$0.2425
Risk-free interest rate	2.38 %	1.50 %
Market-Based Shares		
Dividend yield	2.96 %	2.67 %
Expected volatility	19.12 %	20.80 %

Risk-free interest rate	2.36 %	1.54 %

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The following table summarizes activity in restricted stock awards, including performance-based and market-based shares, and stock options, for the nine months ended September 30, 2018:

	Restricted Stock		Stock Options	
	Shares	Weighted-Average Grant Date Fair Value	Shares	Weighted-Average Exercise Price
Outstanding at December 31, 2017	189,045	$ 31.11	193,441	$ 9.98
Granted	221,062	$ 29.65	—	$ —
Exercised	(235,868)	$ 28.44	(109,441)	$ 8.56
Forfeited	(6,054)	$ 31.37	—	$ —
Expired	—	$ —	—	$ —
Outstanding at September 30, 2018	168,185	$ 32.93	84,000	$ 11.82

PNMR’s stock-based compensation program provides for performance and market targets through 2020. Included as granted and as exercised in the above table are 97,697 previously awarded shares that were earned for the 2015 through 2017 performance measurement period and ratified by the Board in February 2018 (based upon achieving market targets at “target” levels, weighted at 60%, and performance targets at below “target” levels, weighted at 40%). Excluded from the above table are maximums of 132,729, 130,302, and 146,941 shares for the three-year performance periods ending in 2018, 2019, and 2020 that would be awarded if all performance and market criteria are achieved at maximum levels and all executives remain eligible.

Effective as of January 1, 2015, the Company entered into a retention award agreement with its Executive Vice President and Chief Financial Officer under which he would receive awards of restricted stock if PNMR met specific performance targets at the end of 2016 and 2017 and he remained an employee of the Company. If PNMR achieved the specified performance target for the period from January 1, 2015 through December 31, 2016, he was to receive $100,000 of PNMR common stock based on the market value per share on the grant date in early 2017. The specified market target was achieved at the end of 2016 and the Board ratified him receiving $100,000 of PNMR common stock in February 2017 based on a market per share value of $36.30 on the grant date of March 3, 2017, or 2,754 shares. Similarly, if PNMR achieved the specified performance target for the period from January 1, 2015 through December 31, 2017, he was to receive $275,000 of PNMR common stock based on the market value per share on the grant date in early 2018. The specified performance target was achieved at the end of 2017 and the Board ratified him receiving $275,000 of PNMR common stock in February 2018 based on the market value per share of $35.85 on the grant date of March 2, 2018, or 7,670 shares, which are included in the above table. The retention award was made under the PEP and was approved by the Board on December 9, 2014.

In March 2015, the Company entered into a retention award agreement with its Chairman, President, and Chief Executive Officer under which she would receive 53,859 shares of PNMR’s common stock if PNMR meets certain performance targets at the end of 2019 and she remains an employee of the Company. Under the agreement, she was to receive 17,953 of the total shares if PNMR achieved specific performance targets at the end of 2017. The specified performance target was achieved at the end of 2017 and the Board ratified her receiving the 17,953 shares in February

2018, which are included in the above table. The retention award was made under the PEP and was approved by the Board on February 26, 2015. The above table does not include the restricted stock shares that remain unvested under this retention award agreement.
At September 30, 2018, the aggregate intrinsic value of stock options outstanding, all of which are exercisable, was $2.3 million with a weighted-average remaining contract life of 1.3 years. At September 30, 2018, no outstanding stock options had an exercise price greater than the closing price of PNMR common stock on that date.

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The following table provides additional information concerning restricted stock activity, including performance-based and market-based shares, and stock options:

	Nine Months Ended September 30,	
Restricted Stock	2018	2017
Weighted-average grant date fair value	$29.65	$23.06
Total fair value of restricted shares that vested (in thousands)	$8,493	$5,666
Stock Options		
Weighted-average grant date fair value of options granted	$—	$—
Total fair value of options that vested (in thousands)	$—	$—
Total intrinsic value of options exercised (in thousands)	$3,016	$2,234

(9) Financing

The Company's financing strategy includes both short-term and long-term borrowings. The Company utilizes short-term revolving credit facilities, as well as cash flows from operations, to provide funds for both construction and operating expenditures. Depending on market and other conditions, the Company will periodically sell long-term debt or enter into term loan arrangements and use the proceeds to reduce borrowings under the revolving credit facilities or refinance other debt. Prior to July 2018, each of the Company's revolving credit facilities and term loans contained a single financial covenant, which required the maintenance of a debt-to-capitalization ratio of less than or equal to 65%. In July 2018, the PNMR Revolving Credit Facility, the PNMR 2016 One-Year Term Loan (as extended), the PNMR 2016 Two-Year Term Loan, and the PNMR Development Revolving Credit Facility were each amended such that PNMR is now required to maintain a debt-to-capitalization ratio of less than or equal to 70%. The debt-to-capitalization ratio requirement remains at less than or equal to 65% for PNM and TNMP agreements. The Company's revolving credit facilities and term loans generally also contain customary covenants, events of default, cross-default provisions, and change-of-control provisions. PNM must obtain NMPRC approval for any financing transaction having a maturity of more than 18 months. In addition, PNM files its annual short-term financing plan with the NMPRC. Additional information concerning financing activities is contained in Note 6 of the Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements in the 2017 Annual Reports on Form 10-K.

Financing Activities

As discussed in Note 11, NM Capital, a wholly-owned subsidiary of PNMR, entered into a $125.0 million term loan agreement (the "BTMU Term Loan Agreement") with BTMU, as lender and administrative agent, as of February 1, 2016. The BTMU Term Loan Agreement had a maturity date of February 1, 2021 and bore interest at a rate based on LIBOR plus a customary spread. PNMR, as parent company of NM Capital, guaranteed NM Capital's obligations to BTMU. NM Capital utilized the proceeds of the BTMU Term Loan Agreement to provide funding of $125.0 million (the "Westmoreland Loan") to a ring-fenced, bankruptcy-remote, special-purpose entity subsidiary of Westmoreland to finance Westmoreland's purchase of SJCC. See Note 6. The BTMU Term Loan Agreement required that NM Capital utilize all amounts, less taxes and fees, it received under the Westmoreland Loan to repay the BTMU Term Loan

Agreement. On May 22, 2018, the full principal outstanding under the Westmoreland Loan of $50.1 million was repaid. NM Capital used a portion of the proceeds to repay all remaining principal of $43.0 million owed under the BTMU Term Loan Agreement. These payments effectively terminated the loan agreements. In addition, PNMR's guarantee of NM Capital's obligations was also effectively terminated.

On October 21, 2016, PNMR entered into letter of credit arrangements with JPMorgan Chase Bank, N.A. (the "JPM LOC Facility") under which letters of credit aggregating $30.3 million were issued to facilitate the posting of reclamation bonds, which SJCC is required to post in connection with permits relating to the operation of the San Juan mine (Note 11).

On July 28, 2017, PNM entered into an agreement (the "PNM 2017 Senior Unsecured Note Agreement") with institutional investors for the sale of $450.0 million aggregate principal amount of SUNs (the "PNM 2018 SUNs") offered in private placement transactions. On May 14, 2018, PNM issued $350.0 million of the PNM 2018 SUNs under that agreement and used the proceeds

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to repay an equal amount of PNM's 7.95% SUNs that matured on May 15, 2018. On July 31, 2018, PNM issued the remaining $100.0 million of the PNM 2018 SUNs and used the proceeds to repay an equal amount of PNM's 7.50% SUNs on August 1, 2018. The PNM 2017 Senior Unsecured Note Agreement includes customary covenants, including a covenant that requires PNM to maintain a debt-to-capitalization ratio of less than or equal to 65%, customary events of default, including a cross-default provision, and covenants regarding parity of financial covenants, liens and guarantees with respect to PNM's material credit facilities. In the event of a change of control, PNM will be required to offer to prepay the PNM 2018 SUNs at par. PNM will have the right to redeem any or all of the PNM 2018 SUNs prior to their respective maturities, subject to payment of a customary make-whole premium.
Information concerning the maturities and interest rates on the PNM 2018 SUNs is as follows:

Funding Date	Maturity Date	Principal Amount (In millions)	Interest Rate
May 14, 2018	May 15, 2023	$ 55.0	3.15 %
May 14, 2018	May 15, 2025	104.0	3.45 %
May 14, 2018	May 15, 2028	88.0	3.68 %
May 14, 2018	May 15, 2033	38.0	3.93 %
May 14, 2018	May 15, 2038	45.0	4.22 %
May 14, 2018	May 15, 2048	20.0	4.50 %
		350.0	
July 31, 2018	August 1, 2028	15.0	3.78 %
July 31, 2018	August 1, 2048	85.0	4.60 %
		100.0	
		$ 450.0	

On March 9, 2018, PNMR issued $300.0 million aggregate principal amount of 3.250% SUNs (the "PNMR 2018 SUNs"), which mature on March 9, 2021. The proceeds from the offering were used to repay the $150.0 million PNMR 2015 Term Loan Agreement and to reduce borrowings under the PNMR Revolving Credit Facility.

On April 9, 2018, PNMR Development deposited $68.2 million with PNM related to potential transmission network interconnections, which is shown as a cash inflow from financing activities on PNM's Condensed Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows. PNM used the deposit to repay intercompany borrowings. PNM is required to pay interest to PNMR Development to the extent work under the interconnections has not been performed. During the three and nine months ended September 30, 2018, PNM recognized $0.8 million and $1.5 million of interest expense under the agreement. At September 30, 2018, PNM's remaining obligation under the interconnection agreement with PNMR Development of $68.2 million, excluding unpaid interest, is reflected in other deferred credits on PNM's Condensed Consolidated Balance Sheets. As required by GAAP, all intercompany transactions related to this deposit have been eliminated on PNMR's Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements.

On June 28, 2018, TNMP entered into an agreement, under which TNMP issued $60.0 million aggregate principal amount of 3.85% first mortgage bonds, due 2028. On July 25, 2018, TNMP entered into a $20.0 million term loan agreement (the “TNMP 2018 Term Loan Agreement”) that bears interest at a variable rate and has a maturity of July 25, 2020. TNMP used the proceeds from these issuances to repay short-term borrowings and for TNMP’s general corporate purposes.

At September 30, 2018, variable interest rates were 3.03% on the $100.0 million PNMR 2016 Two-Year Term Loan, which matures in December 2018, 2.98% on the $200.0 million PNM 2017 Term Loan Agreement, which matures in January 2019, and 2.94% on the $20.0 million TNMP 2018 Term Loan Agreement, which matures in July 2020.

Short-term Debt and Liquidity

Currently, the PNMR Revolving Credit Facility has a financing capacity of $300.0 million and the PNM Revolving Credit Facility has a financing capacity of $400.0 million. Both facilities currently expire on October 22, 2022, but contain options to be extended through October 2024. However, one lender whose current commitment is $10.0 million under the PNMR Revolving Credit Facility and $40.0 million under the PNM Revolving Credit Facility, did not agree to extend its commitments beyond

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October 31, 2020. Unless one or more of the other current lenders or a new lender assumes the commitments of the non-extending lender, the financing capacities will be reduced to $290.0 million for the PNMR Revolving Credit Facility and $360.0 million for the PNM Revolving Credit Facility beginning on November 1, 2020. PNM also has the $40.0 million PNM 2017 New Mexico Credit Facility that expires on December 12, 2022. The TNMP Revolving Credit Facility is a $75.0 million revolving credit facility secured by $75.0 million aggregate principal amount of TNMP first mortgage bonds and matures on September 23, 2022. In July 2018, the PNMR Revolving Credit Facility was amended to provide for two one-year extension options, subject to approval by a majority of the lenders. In October 2018, and after receiving NMPRC approval, the PNM Revolving Credit Facility was amended to add two one-year extension options, subject to approval by a majority of the lenders.

On February 26, 2018, PNMR Development entered into a revolving credit facility with Wells Fargo Bank, National Association, as lender, which allows PNMR Development to borrow up to $24.5 million on a revolving credit basis and also provides for the issuance of letters of credit. The facility expires on February 25, 2019, bears interest at a variable rate, and contains terms similar to the PNMR Revolving Credit Facility. PNMR has guaranteed the obligations of PNMR Development under the facility. PNMR Development uses the facility to finance its participation in NMRD and other activities.

Short-term debt outstanding consisted of:

Short-term Debt	September 30, 2018	December 31, 2017
	(In thousands)	
PNM:		
PNM Revolving Credit Facility	$—	$39,800
PNM 2017 New Mexico Credit Facility	—	—
	—	39,800
TNMP Revolving Credit Facility	17,500	—
PNMR:		
PNMR Revolving Credit Facility	120,600	165,600
PNMR 2016 One-Year Term Loan (as extended)	100,000	100,000
PNMR Development Revolving Credit Facility	24,500	—
	$262,600	$305,400

At September 30, 2018, the weighted average interest rate was 3.34% for the PNMR Revolving Credit Facility, 2.99% for the TNMP Revolving Credit Facility, 3.07% for the PNMR Development Revolving Credit Facility, and 3.02% for the PNMR 2016 One-Year Term Loan (as extended).

In addition to the above borrowings, PNMR, PNM, and TNMP had letters of credit outstanding of $4.7 million, $2.5 million, and $0.1 million at September 30, 2018 that reduce the available capacity under their respective revolving credit facilities. The above table excludes intercompany debt. As of September 30, 2018 and December 31, 2017, TNMP had $4.1 million and zero of intercompany borrowings from PNMR.

In 2017, PNMR entered into three separate four-year hedging agreements whereby it effectively established fixed interest rates of 1.926%, 1.823%, and 1.629%, plus customary spreads over LIBOR, subject to change if there is a change in PNMR's credit rating, for three separate tranches, each of $50.0 million, of its variable rate debt. These hedge agreements are accounted for as cash flow hedges. These hedge agreements had fair value gains totaling $4.0 million at September 30, 2018 that is included in other deferred charges and $1.4 million at December 31, 2017 that is included in other current assets on the Condensed Consolidated Balance Sheets. The fair values were determined using Level 2 inputs under GAAP, including using forward LIBOR curves under the mid-market convention to discount cash flows over the remaining term of the agreement.

At October 30, 2018, PNMR, PNM, TNMP, and PNMR Development had availability of $168.8 million, $397.5 million, $47.4 million, and none under their respective revolving credit facilities, including reductions of availability due to outstanding letters of credit, and PNM had $40.0 million of availability under the PNM New Mexico Credit Facility. Total availability at October 30, 2018, on a consolidated basis, was $653.7 million for PNMR. As of October 30, 2018, PNM and TNMP had borrowings

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from PNMR under their intercompany loan agreements of zero and $5.4 million. At October 30, 2018, PNMR, PNM, and TNMP had invested cash of $0.9 million, $55.3 million, and none.

The Company's debt arrangements have various maturities and expiration dates. These maturities include the $200.0 million PNM 2017 Term Loan Agreement, which matures on January 18, 2019. TNMP has $172.3 million of first mortgage bonds that are due in April 2019. The $100.0 million PNMR 2016 One-Year Term Loan (as extended) matures on December 14, 2018 and the $100.0 million PNMR 2016 Two-Year Term Loan matures on December 21, 2018. The Company has no other long-term debt due through September 30, 2019. The $24.5 million PNMR Development Revolving Credit Facility expires on February 25, 2019. Additional information on debt maturities is contained in Note 6 of the Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements in the 2017 Annual Reports on Form 10-K.

(10) Pension and Other Postretirement Benefit Plans

PNMR and its subsidiaries maintain qualified defined benefit pension plans, postretirement benefit plans providing medical and dental benefits, and executive retirement programs (collectively, the "PNM Plans" and "TNMP Plans"). PNMR maintains the legal obligation for the benefits owed to participants under these plans. The periodic costs or income of the PNM Plans and TNMP Plans are included in regulated rates to the extent attributable to regulated operations. PNM and TNMP receive a regulated return on the amounts funded for pension and OPEB plans in excess of the periodic cost or income to the extent included in retail rates (a "prepaid pension asset").

Additional information concerning pension and OPEB plans is contained in Note 12 of the Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements in the 2017 Annual Reports on Form 10-K. Annual net periodic benefit cost for the plans is actuarially determined using the methods and assumptions set forth in that note and is recognized ratably throughout the year.

In March 2017, the FASB issued Accounting Standards Update 2017-07 – Compensation - Retirement Benefits (Topic 715) to improve the presentation of net periodic pension and other postretirement benefit costs. Prior to ASU 2017-07, the Company presented all of its net periodic benefit costs, net of amounts capitalized to construction and other accounts, as administrative and general expenses on its statements of earnings. ASU 2017-07 requires the service cost component of net benefit costs be presented in the same line item or items as employees' compensation. The other components of net periodic benefit cost (the "non-service cost components") are required to be presented separately from the service cost component and outside of operating income. ASU 2017-07 also limits capitalization of net periodic benefit costs to only the service cost component. ASU 2017-07 requires retrospective presentation of the service and non-service cost components of net periodic benefit costs in the income statement and prospective application regarding the capitalization of only the service cost component of net periodic benefit costs. The Company adopted ASU 2017-07 as of January 1, 2018, its required effective date. In accordance with the standard, the PNM and PNMR Condensed Consolidated Statements of Earnings reflect a reclassification from administrative and general expenses to other (deductions) for the non-service cost components of net periodic benefit costs in the amount of $2.1 million and $6.4 million, net of amounts capitalized prior to the adoption of the standard, in the three and nine months ended September 30, 2017. The non-service components of TNMP's net periodic benefit costs in 2017 were insignificant. The Company believes PNM and TNMP can continue to capitalize the non-service cost components of net periodic benefit costs as regulatory assets and liabilities to the extent attributable to regulated operations. During the three and nine months ended September 30, 2018, PNM recorded $1.1 million and $3.2 million of non-service cost as other (deductions), which is net of $0.1 million and $0.3 million deferred as regulatory assets, and TNMP recorded $0.1 million and $0.3 million of non-service cost to other income, which is net of less than $0.1 million and $0.1 million deferred as regulatory liabilities.

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PNM Plans

The following table presents the components of the PNM Plans' net periodic benefit cost:

	Three Months Ended September 30,					
	Pension Plan		OPEB Plan		Executive Retirement Program	
	2018	2017	2018	2017	2018	2017
	(In thousands)					
Components of Net Periodic Benefit Cost						
Service cost	$—	$—	$21	$24	$—	$—
Interest cost	6,068	6,727	860	1,006	155	174
Expected return on plan assets	(8,672)	(8,451)	(1,353)	(1,308)	—	—
Amortization of net (gain) loss	4,087	4,001	588	921	90	78
Amortization of prior service cost	(241)	(241)	(416)	(416)	—	—
Net periodic benefit cost	$1,242	$2,036	$(300)	$227	$245	$252

	Nine Months Ended September 30,					
	Pension Plan		OPEB Plan		Executive Retirement Program	
	2018	2017	2018	2017	2018	2017
	(In thousands)					
Components of Net Periodic Benefit Cost						
Service cost	$—	$—	$62	$72	$—	$—
Interest cost	18,203	20,181	2,579	3,019	467	523
Expected return on plan assets	(26,014)	(25,352)	(4,061)	(3,923)	—	—
Amortization of net (gain) loss	12,261	12,004	1,765	2,762	269	235
Amortization of prior service cost	(724)	(724)	(1,248)	(1,248)	—	—
Net periodic benefit cost	$3,726	$6,109	$(903)	$682	$736	$758

PNM did not make any contributions to its pension plan trust in the nine months ended September 30, 2018 and 2017 and does not anticipate making any contributions to the pension plan in 2018-2021, but expects to contribute $5.5 million in 2022, based on current law, including recent amendments to funding requirements, and estimates of portfolio performance. The funding assumptions were developed using discount rates of 4.0% to 5.1%. Actual amounts to be funded in the future will be dependent on the actuarial assumptions at that time, including the appropriate discount rate. PNM may make additional contributions at its discretion. PNM made no contributions to the OPEB trust in the nine months ended September 30, 2018 and 2017. PNM does not expect to make any contributions to the OPEB trust in 2018-2022. Disbursements under the executive retirement program, which are funded by PNM and considered to be contributions to the plan, were $0.4 million and $1.3 million in the three and nine months ended September 30, 2018 and $0.4 million and $1.2 million in the three and nine months ended September 30, 2017 and are expected to total $1.6 million during 2018 and $5.7 million for 2019-2022.

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TNMP Plans

The following table presents the components of the TNMP Plans' net periodic benefit cost:

	Three Months Ended September 30,					
	Pension Plan		OPEB Plan		Executive Retirement Program	
	2018	2017	2018	2017	2018	2017
	(In thousands)					
Components of Net Periodic Benefit Cost						
Service cost	$—	$ —	$ 33	$ 36	$ —	$ —
Interest cost	656	722	119	139	7	8
Expected return on plan assets	(991)	(945)	(135)	(114)	—	—
Amortization of net (gain) loss	272	231	(56)	(20)	4	2
Amortization of prior service cost	—	—	—	—	—	—
Net Periodic Benefit Cost	$(63)	$ 8	$(39)	$ 41	$ 11	$ 10

	Nine Months Ended September 30,					
	Pension Plan		OPEB Plan		Executive Retirement Program	
	2018	2017	2018	2017	2018	2017
	(In thousands)					
Components of Net Periodic Benefit Cost						
Service cost	$—	$ —	$ 100	$ 107	$ —	$ —
Interest cost	1,969	2,165	358	417	22	25
Expected return on plan assets	(2,972)	(2,834)	(406)	(342)	—	—
Amortization of net (gain) loss	816	692	(170)	(60)	11	7
Amortization of prior service cost	—	—	—	—	—	—
Net Periodic Benefit Cost	$(187)	$ 23	$(118)	$ 122	$ 33	$ 32

TNMP did not make any contributions to its pension plan trust in the nine months ended September 30, 2018 and 2017 and does not anticipate making any contributions in 2018-2022, based on current law, including recent amendments to funding requirements, and estimates of portfolio performance. The funding assumptions were developed using discount rates of 4.0% to 5.1%. Actual amounts to be funded in the future will depend on the actuarial assumptions at that time, including the appropriate discount rate. TNMP may make additional contributions at its discretion. TNMP made contributions of zero and $0.3 million to the OPEB trust in the three and nine months ended September 30, 2018 and zero and $0.7 million in the three and nine months ended September 30, 2017. TNMP expects to make no additional contributions to the OPEB trust in 2018 and $1.4 million for 2019-2022. Disbursements under the executive retirement program, which are funded by TNMP and considered to be contributions to the plan, were less than $0.1 million in the three and nine months ended September 30, 2018 and 2017 and are expected to total $0.1 million during 2018 and $0.4 million in 2019-2022.

(11) Commitments and Contingencies

Overview

There are various claims and lawsuits pending against the Company. In addition, the Company is subject to federal, state, and local environmental laws and regulations and periodically participates in the investigation and remediation of various sites. In addition, the Company periodically enters into financial commitments in connection with its business operations. Also, the Company is involved in various legal and regulatory (Note 12) proceedings in the normal course of its business. It is not possible at this time for the Company to determine fully the effect of all litigation and other legal and regulatory proceedings on its financial position, results of operations, or cash flows.

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With respect to some of the items listed below, the Company has determined that a loss is not probable or that, to the extent probable, cannot be reasonably estimated. In some cases, the Company is not able to predict with any degree of certainty the range of possible loss that could be incurred. The Company assesses legal and regulatory matters based on current information and makes judgments concerning their potential outcome, giving due consideration to the nature of the claim, the amount and nature of any damages sought, and the probability of success. Such judgments are made with the understanding that the outcome of any litigation, investigation, or other legal proceeding is inherently uncertain. In accordance with GAAP, the Company records liabilities for matters where it is probable a loss has been incurred and the amount of loss is reasonably estimable. The actual outcomes of the items listed below could ultimately differ from the judgments made and the differences could be material. The Company cannot make any assurances that the amount of reserves or potential insurance coverage will be sufficient to cover the cash obligations that might be incurred as a result of litigation or regulatory proceedings. Except as otherwise disclosed, the Company does not expect that any known lawsuits, environmental costs, and commitments will have a material effect on its financial condition, results of operations, or cash flows.
Additional information concerning commitments and contingencies is contained in Note 16 of the Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements in the 2017 Annual Reports on Form 10-K.

Commitments and Contingencies Related to the Environment

Nuclear Spent Fuel and Waste Disposal

Nuclear power plant operators are required to enter into spent fuel disposal contracts with the DOE that require the DOE to accept and dispose of all spent nuclear fuel and other high-level radioactive wastes generated by domestic power reactors. Although the Nuclear Waste Policy Act required the DOE to develop a permanent repository for the storage and disposal of spent nuclear fuel by 1998, the DOE announced that it would not be able to open the repository by 1998 and sought to excuse its performance of these requirements. In November 1997, the DC Circuit issued a decision preventing the DOE from excusing its own delay, but refused to order the DOE to begin accepting spent nuclear fuel. Based on this decision and the DOE's delay, a number of utilities, including APS (on behalf of itself and the other PVNGS owners, including PNM), filed damages actions against the DOE in the Court of Federal Claims. The lawsuits filed by APS alleged that damages were incurred due to DOE's continuing failure to remove spent nuclear fuel and high-level waste from PVNGS. In August 2014, APS and the DOE entered into a settlement agreement, which established a process for the payment of claims for costs incurred through December 31, 2016. The settlement agreement has been extended to December 31, 2019. Under the settlement agreement, APS must submit claims annually for payment of allowable costs. PNM records estimated claims on a quarterly basis. The benefit from the claims is passed through to customers under the FPPAC to the extent applicable to NMPRC regulated operations.

PNM estimates that it will incur approximately $57.7 million (in 2016 dollars) for its share of the costs related to the on-site interim storage of spent nuclear fuel at PVNGS during the term of the operating licenses. PNM accrues these costs as a component of fuel expense as the nuclear fuel is consumed. At September 30, 2018 and December 31, 2017, PNM had a liability for interim storage costs of $12.5 million and $12.3 million included in other deferred credits.

PVNGS has sufficient capacity at its on-site ISFSI to store all of the nuclear fuel that will be irradiated during the initial operating license period, which ends in December 2027. Additionally, PVNGS has sufficient capacity at its on-site ISFSI to store a portion of the fuel that will be irradiated during the period of extended operation, which ends in November 2047. If uncertainties regarding the United States government's obligation to accept and store spent fuel are not favorably resolved, APS will evaluate alternative storage solutions that may obviate the need to expand the ISFSI to accommodate all of the fuel that will be irradiated during the period of extended operation.

The Clean Air Act

Regional Haze

In 1999, EPA developed a regional haze program and regional haze rules under the CAA. The rule directs each of the 50 states to address regional haze. Pursuant to the CAA, states have the primary role to regulate visibility requirements by promulgating SIPs. States are required to establish goals for improving visibility in national parks and wilderness areas (also known as Class I

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areas) and to develop long-term strategies for reducing emissions of air pollutants that cause visibility impairment in their own states and for preventing degradation in other states. States must establish a series of interim goals to ensure continued progress by adopting a new SIP every ten years. In the first SIP planning period, states were required to conduct BART determinations for certain covered facilities, including utility boilers, built between 1962 and 1977 that have the potential to emit more than 250 tons per year of visibility impairing pollution. If it was demonstrated that the emissions from these sources caused or contributed to visibility impairment in any Class I area, then BART must have been installed by the beginning of 2018. For all future SIP planning periods, states must evaluate whether additional emissions reduction measures may be needed to continue making reasonable progress toward natural visibility conditions.

On January 10, 2017, EPA published in the Federal Register revisions to the regional haze rule. EPA also provided a companion draft guidance document for public comment. The new rule delayed the due date for the next cycle of SIPs from 2019 to 2021, altered the planning process that states must employ in determining whether to impose “reasonable progress” emission reduction measures, and gave new authority to federal land managers to seek additional emission reduction measures outside of the states’ planning process. Finally, the rule made several procedural changes to the regional haze program, including changes to the schedule and process for states to file 5-year progress reports. EPA’s new rule was challenged by numerous parties. On January 19, 2018, EPA filed a motion to hold the case in abeyance in light of several letters issued by EPA on January 17, 2018 to grant various petitions for reconsideration of the 2017 rule revisions. On January 30, 2018, the court placed the case in abeyance and directed EPA to file status reports on 90-day intervals beginning April 30, 2018. On September 11, 2018, EPA released a memo titled “Regional Haze Reform Roadmap.” The memo covers forthcoming tools and guidance to support states in their SIP development processes for the second planning period, including updated 2028 visibility modeling. SIPs for the second compliance period are due in July 2021. EPA plans to initiate a notice-and-comment rulemaking to address certain aspects of its Regional Haze Rule. EPA’s decision to revisit the rule is not a determination on the merits of the issues raised in the petitions. PNM is evaluating the potential impacts of these matters.

SJGS

BART Compliance – SJGS is a source that is subject to the statutory obligations of the CAA to reduce visibility impacts. Note 16 of the Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements in the 2017 Annual Reports on Form 10-K contains detailed information concerning the BART compliance process, including interactions with governmental agencies responsible for environmental oversight and the NMPRC approval process. In December 2015, PNM received NMPRC approval for the plan to comply with the EPA regional haze rule at SJGS. Under the approved plan, the installation of selective non-catalytic reduction technology (“SNCR”) on SJGS Units 1 and 4 was completed in early 2016 and Units 2 and 3 were retired in December 2017. In addition to the required SNCR equipment, the NSR permit, which was required to be obtained in order to install the SNCRs, specified that SJGS Units 1 and 4 be converted to balanced draft technology (“BDT”). See Note 12 for information concerning the NMPRC’s treatment of BDT in PNM’s NM 2015 Rate Case.
The December 2015 NMPRC order also provided, among other things, that:

- PNM was granted a CCN to acquire an additional 132 MW in SJGS Unit 4 effective January 1, 2018
-

PNM was granted a CCN for 134 MW of PVNGS Unit 3 as a jurisdictional resource to serve New Mexico customers beginning January 1, 2018

- PNM was authorized to acquire 65 MW of SJGS Unit 4 as merchant plant
- No later than December 31, 2018, and before entering into a binding agreement for post-2022 coal supply for SJGS, PNM will file its position in a NMPRC case to determine the extent to which SJGS should continue serving PNM's retail customers' needs after mid-2022 (see Other SJGS Matters below and Note 12)

NEE filed a notice of appeal with the NM Supreme Court of the NMPRC's December 2015 order alleging that the NMPRC's decision violated New Mexico statutes and NMPRC regulations because PNM did not adequately consider replacement resources other than those proposed by PNM, the NMPRC did not require PNM to adequately address and mitigate ratepayer risk, the NMPRC unlawfully shifted the burden of proof, and the NMPRC's decision was arbitrary and capricious. The parties presented oral argument to the court on January 25, 2017. On March 5, 2018, the NM Supreme Court issued its opinion affirming the NMPRC's December 2015 order, thereby denying NEE's appeal. A request for rehearing of the NM Supreme Court's decision was not filed by the statutory deadline. This matter is now concluded.

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NEE Complaint – On March 31, 2016, NEE filed a complaint with the NMPRC against PNM regarding the financing provided by NM Capital to facilitate the sale of SJCC. See Coal Supply below. The complaint alleges that PNM failed to comply with its discovery obligation in the SJGS abandonment case and requests the NMPRC investigate whether the financing transactions could adversely affect PNM's ability to provide electric service to its retail customers. PNM responded to the complaint on May 4, 2016. On January 31, 2018, NEE filed a motion asking the NMPRC to investigate whether PNM's relationship with WSJ, in light of Westmoreland's financial condition, could be harmful to PNM's customers. PNM responded requesting the NMPRC deny the motion and that NEE's prior complaint be dismissed. On May 23, 2018, PNM filed its response to the NMPRC staff's comments requesting additional information about the financing and noting that the Westmoreland Loan was paid in full on May 22, 2018. NEE and NMPRC staff responded on July 16, 2018. NEE continues its request that the NMPRC investigate whether Westmoreland's financial condition could adversely affect PNM's customers. The NMPRC staff response requested that PNM provide certain additional information about the financing transactions and stated an order to show cause requested by NEE is not warranted. On October 11, 2018, PNM filed a supplemental response notifying the NMPRC that Westmoreland had filed voluntary petitions for relief under Chapter 11 of the U.S. Bankruptcy Code on October 9, 2018. PNM's supplemental response indicated Westmoreland had agreed to terms with its secured creditors that will allow it to continue to fund normal-course operations and to continue to serve its customers during the course of the bankruptcy case. See Note 6. PNM's supplemental response also included a letter from the United States Southern District of Texas Bankruptcy Court indicating that, subject to specified conditions, Westmoreland is authorized to "perform under its coal contracts and to conduct its business under the ordinary course of business" without seeking Court approval. The NMPRC has taken no further action on NEE's complaints. PNM cannot predict the outcome of these matters.

SJGS Ownership Restructuring Matters – As discussed in Note 16 of the Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements in the 2017 Annual Reports on Form 10-K, SJGS was jointly owned by PNM and eight other entities. The SJPPA that governs the operation of SJGS expires on July 1, 2022. In connection with the plan to comply with EPA regional haze rules at SJGS, some of the SJGS participants expressed a desire to exit their ownership in the plant. As a result, the SJGS participants negotiated a restructuring of the ownership in SJGS and addressed the obligations of the exiting participants for plant decommissioning, mine reclamation, environmental matters, and certain future operating costs, among other items.

On July 31, 2015, the SJGS participants executed the San Juan Project Restructuring Agreement ("SJGS RA"). The SJGS RA provides the essential terms of restructured ownership and addresses other related matters, including that the exiting participants remain obligated for their proportionate shares of environmental, mine reclamation, and certain other legacy liabilities that are attributable to activities that occurred prior to their exit. The SJGS RA became effective contemporaneously with the effectiveness of the new SJGS CSA. The effectiveness of the new SJGS CSA was dependent on the closing of the purchase of the existing coal mine operation by a new mine operator, which occurred on January 31, 2016 as discussed in Coal Supply below.

Other SJGS Matters – Although the SJGS RA results in an agreement among the SJGS participants enabling compliance with current CAA requirements, it is possible that the financial impact of climate change regulation or legislation, other environmental regulations, the result of litigation, and other business considerations could jeopardize the economic viability of SJGS or the ability or willingness of individual participants to continue participation in the plant. PNM's 2017 IRP (Note 12) filed with the NMPRC on July 3, 2017 presented resource portfolio plans for scenarios that assumed SJGS will operate beyond the end of the current coal supply agreement that runs through June 30, 2022 (see Coal Supply below) and for scenarios that assumed SJGS will cease operations after mid-2022. The 2017 IRP data shows that retiring SJGS in 2022 would provide long-term cost benefits to PNM's customers.

The 2017 IRP is not a final determination of PNM's future generation portfolio. Retiring PNM's share of SJGS would require PNM to make a formal abandonment filing with the NMPRC. The final determination of PNM's exit from SJGS would be subject to NMPRC review and approval. PNM would also be required to obtain NMPRC approval of replacement power resources through formal CCN filings. The December 2015 NMPRC order discussed above authorized PNM to acquire 132 MW of SJGS Unit 4 as a New Mexico jurisdictional resource and 65 MW of SJGS Unit 4 as merchant plant. That order also provides that, if SJGS Unit 4 is abandoned with undepreciated investment on PNM's books, PNM would not be allowed to recover the undepreciated investment of its 132 MW interest. PNM is currently depreciating all its investments in SJGS through 2053, the expected life approved by the NMPRC. PNM's undepreciated investment in SJGS at September 30, 2018 was $405.5 million, which includes interests in the 132 MW and the 65 MW of $20.3 million and $10.1 million. In the event of an early retirement of SJGS, PNM would be exposed to loss of its undepreciated investments in the facility and other costs, including costs associated with coal mine reclamation discussed below, if recovery of these items is not approved by the NMPRC. The financial impact of early retirement and the NMPRC approval process are influenced by factors outside of PNM's control, including the economic impact of a potential SJGS abandonment on the area surrounding the plant and related mine, as well as overall political and economic conditions in New Mexico. Because of the uncertainty in obtaining the required approvals, PNM is unable to predict the outcome of this matter.

Four Corners

On August 6, 2012, EPA issued its Four Corners FIP with a final BART determination for Four Corners. The rule included two compliance alternatives. On December 30, 2013, APS notified EPA that the Four Corners participants selected the alternative that required APS to permanently close Units 1, 2, and 3 by January 1, 2014 and install selective catalytic reduction technology ("SCR") post-combustion NOx controls on each of Units 4 and 5 by July 31, 2018. Installation of SCRs on Four Corners Unit 5 was completed in March 2018 and the installation on Unit 4 was completed in June 2018. PNM owns a 13% interest in Units 4 and 5, but had no ownership interest in Units 1, 2, and 3, which were shut down by APS on December 30, 2013. For particulate matter emissions, EPA is requiring Units 4 and 5 to meet an emission limit of 0.015 lbs./MMBTU and the plant to meet a 20% opacity limit, both of which are achievable through operation of the existing baghouses. Although unrelated to BART, the final BART rule also imposes a 20% opacity limitation on certain fugitive dust emissions from Four Corners' coal and material handling operations.
PNM estimates its share of costs for post-combustion controls at Four Corners Units 4 and 5 to be up to $88.6 million, including amounts incurred through September 30, 2018 and PNM's AFUDC. See Note 17 of the Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements in the 2017 Annual Reports on Form 10-K and Note 12 for a discussion of the treatment of these costs in PNM's NM 2016 Rate Case.

The agreements governing the operation of Four Corners and its coal supply expire in 2031. The Four Corners participants' obligations to comply with EPA's final BART determinations, coupled with the financial impact of climate change regulation or legislation, other environmental regulations, and other business or regulatory considerations, could jeopardize the economic viability of Four Corners or the ability of individual participants to continue their participation in Four Corners.

Four Corners Federal Agency Lawsuit – On April 20, 2016, several environmental groups filed a lawsuit against OSM and other federal agencies in the United States District Court for the District of Arizona in connection with their issuance of the approvals that extended the life of Four Corners and the adjacent mine. The lawsuit alleges that these federal agencies violated both the ESA and NEPA in providing the federal approvals necessary to extend operations at Four Corners and the adjacent mine past July 6, 2016. The court granted an APS motion to intervene in the litigation on August 3, 2016. On September 15, 2016, NTEC, the current owner of the mine providing coal to Four Corners, filed a motion to intervene for the limited purpose of seeking dismissal of the lawsuit based on NTEC's tribal sovereign immunity. On September 11, 2017, the court granted NTEC's motion and dismissed the case with prejudice, terminating the proceedings. The environmental group plaintiffs filed a Notice of Appeal of the dismissed order in the United States Court of Appeals for the Ninth Circuit on November 9, 2017, and the court granted their subsequent motion to expedite the appeal. The parties anticipate oral arguments will be heard in early 2019. PNM cannot predict if such appeal will be successful and, if it is successful, the outcome of further district court proceedings.

Carbon Dioxide Emissions

On August 3, 2015, EPA established final standards to limit CO_2 emissions from power plants. EPA took three separate but related actions in which it: (1) established the final carbon pollution standards for new, modified, and reconstructed power plants; (2) established the final Clean Power Plan to set standards for carbon emission reductions from existing power plants; and (3) released a proposed federal plan associated with the final Clean Power Plan. The Clean Power Plan was published on October 23, 2015.

Multiple states, utilities, and trade groups filed petitions for review in the DC Circuit to challenge both the Carbon Pollution Standards for new sources and the Clean Power Plan for existing sources. Numerous parties also simultaneously filed motions to stay the Clean Power Plan during the litigation. On January 21, 2016, the DC Circuit denied petitions to stay the Clean Power Plan, but 29 states and state agencies successfully petitioned the US Supreme Court for a stay, which was granted on February 9,

2016. The decision means the Clean Power Plan is not in effect and neither states nor sources are obliged to comply with its requirements. With the US Supreme Court stay in place, the DC Circuit heard oral arguments on the merits of the Clean Power Plan on September 27, 2016 in front of a ten judge en banc panel. However, before the DC Circuit could issue an opinion, the Trump Administration asked that the case be held in abeyance while the rule is re-evaluated, which was granted.

On March 28, 2017, President Trump issued an Executive Order on Energy Independence. The order puts forth two general policies: promote clean and safe development of energy resources, while avoiding regulatory burdens, and ensure electricity is affordable, reliable, safe, secure, and clean. The order directs the EPA Administrator to immediately review and, if appropriate and consistent with law, suspend, revise, or rescind (1) the Clean Power Plan, (2) the NSPS for GHG from new, reconstructed, or modified electric generating units, (3) the Proposed Clean Power Plan Model Trading Rules, and (4) the Legal Memorandum supporting the Clean Power Plan. It also directs the EPA Administrator to notify the US Attorney General of his intent to review rules subject to pending litigation so that the US Attorney General may notify the court and, in his discretion, request that the court delay further litigation pending completion of the reviews. In response to the Executive Order, EPA filed a petition with the DC Circuit requesting the cases challenging the Clean Power Plan be held in abeyance until 30 days after the conclusion of EPA's review and any subsequent rulemaking, which was granted. In addition, the DC Circuit issued a similar order in connection with a motion filed by EPA to hold cases challenging the NSPS in abeyance.

On October 10, 2017, EPA issued a NOPR proposing to repeal the Clean Power Plan and filed its status report with the court requesting the case be held in abeyance until the completion of the rulemaking on the proposed repeal. The NOPR proposes a legal interpretation concluding that the Clean Power Plan exceeds EPA's statutory authority. Under the proposed interpretation, Section 111(d) limits EPA's authority to adopt performance standards to only those physical and operational changes that can be implemented within an individual source. Therefore, measures in the Clean Power Plan that would require power generators to change their energy portfolios by shifting generation from coal to gas and from fossil fuel to renewable energy exceed EPA's statutory authority. The NOPR was published in the Federal Register on October 16, 2017 and comments were due by April 26, 2018. Any final rule will be subject to judicial review. In a separate but related action, on December 28, 2017, EPA published the Advance Notice of Proposed Rulemaking for replacement of the Clean Power Plan. On December 18, 2017, EPA released an advanced NOPR addressing GHG guidelines for existing electric utility generating units. Comments to EPA's new rule were due by February 26, 2018. On August 31, 2018, EPA published a proposed rule, which is informally known as the Affordable Clean Energy rule, to replace the Clean Power Plan. The proposed Affordable Clean Energy rule, among other things, would establish guidelines that replace the "outside-the-fenceline" control measures and specific numerical emission rates for existing EGUs. These measures are replaced with a list of "candidate technologies" for heat rate improvement measures, which include both technologies and operational changes, that EPA has identified as Best System of Emission Reduction ("BSER"). States would determine which of the candidate technologies to apply to each coal-fired unit and establish standards of performance based on the degree of emission reduction achievable through application of the selected BSER. States will have three years from when the rule is finalized to submit a plan to EPA. EPA will then have one year to determine if each proposed plan is acceptable. If states do not submit a plan, or if a state's plan is not acceptable, EPA will develop a federal plan for the state to implement. EPA is also proposing revisions to the NSR program that would provide coal-fired power plants more latitude to make efficiency improvements consistent with BSER without triggering NSR permit requirements. Comments on the proposed

Affordable Clean Energy rule were due to EPA by October 31, 2018.

The proposed Affordable Clean Energy rule and the 2015 federal plan released concurrently with the Clean Power Plan are important to Four Corners and the Navajo Nation. Since the Navajo Nation does not have primacy over its air quality program, EPA would be the regulatory authority responsible for implementing the proposed Affordable Clean Energy rule or the Clean Power Plan on the Navajo Nation. PNM is unable to predict the financial or operational impacts on Four Corners if the Affordable Clean Energy rule, the Clean Power Plan, or other future GHG reduction rulemaking are ultimately implemented and EPA determines that a federal plan is necessary or appropriate for the Navajo Nation.

PNM's review of the CO_2 emission reductions standards under the proposed Affordable Clean Energy rule and the Clean Power Plan is ongoing and the assessment of its impacts will depend on the proposed repeal of the Clean Power Plan, promulgation of the Affordable Clean Energy rule, other future GHG reduction rulemaking, litigation of any final rule, and other actions the Trump Administration is taking through judicial and regulatory proceedings. Accordingly, PNM cannot predict the impact these standards may have on its operations or a range of the potential costs of compliance, if any.

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National Ambient Air Quality Standards ("NAAQS")
The CAA requires EPA to set NAAQS for pollutants considered harmful to public health and the environment. EPA has set NAAQS for certain pollutants, including NOx, SO_2, ozone, and particulate matter. In 2010, EPA updated the primary NOx and SO_2 NAAQS to include a 1-hour maximum standard while retaining the annual standards for NOx and SO_2 and the 24-hour SO_2 standard. New Mexico is in attainment for the 1-hour NOx NAAQS.

On April 18, 2018, EPA published the final rule to retain the current primary health-based NOx standards of which NO_2 is the constituent of greatest concern and is the indicator for the primary NAAQS. EPA concluded that the current 1-hour and annual primary NO_2 standards are requisite to protect public health with an adequate margin of safety. The rule became effective on May 18, 2018.

On May 13, 2014, EPA released the draft data requirements rule for the 1-hour SO_2 NAAQS, which directs state and tribal air agencies to characterize current air quality in areas with large SO_2 sources to identify maximum 1-hour SO_2 concentrations. This characterization would result in these areas being designated as attainment, nonattainment, or unclassified for compliance with the 1-hour SO_2 NAAQS. On March 2, 2015, the United States District Court for the Northern District of California approved a settlement that imposed deadlines for EPA to identify areas that violate the NAAQS standards for 1-hour SO_2 emissions. The settlement resulted from a lawsuit brought by Earthjustice on behalf of the Sierra Club and the Natural Resources Defense Council under the CAA. The consent decree required that: (1) within 16 months of the consent decree entry, EPA must issue area designations for areas containing non-retiring facilities that either emitted more than 16,000 tons of SO_2 in 2012 or emitted more than 2,600 tons with an emission rate of 0.45 lbs./MMBTU or higher in 2012; (2) by December 2017, EPA must issue designations for areas for which states have not adopted a new monitoring network under the proposed data requirements rule; and (3) by December 2020, EPA must issue designations for areas for which states have adopted a new monitoring network under the proposed data requirements rule. SJGS and Four Corners SO_2 emissions are below the thresholds set forth in (1) above. EPA regions sent letters to state environmental agencies explaining how EPA plans to implement the consent decree. The letters outline the schedule that EPA expects states to follow in moving forward with new SO_2 non-attainment designations. NMED did not receive a letter.

On August 11, 2015, EPA released the Data Requirements Rule for SO_2, telling states how to model or monitor to determine attainment or nonattainment with the new 1-hour SO_2 NAAQS. On June 3, 2016, NMED notified PNM that air quality modeling results indicated that SJGS was in compliance with the standard. In January 2017, NMED submitted their formal modeling report regarding attainment status to EPA. The modeling indicated that no area in New Mexico exceeds the 1-hour SO_2 standard. On June 27, 2018, NMED submitted the first annual report for SJGS as required by the Data Requirements Rule. The report recommends that no further modeling is warranted at this time due to decreased SO_2 emissions.

On May 14, 2015, PNM received an amendment to its NSR air permit for SJGS, which reflects the revised state implementation plan for regional haze BART and requires the installation of SNCRs as described above. The revised permit also requires the reduction of SO_2 emissions to 0.10 pound per MMBTU on SJGS Units 1 and 4 and the installation of BDT equipment modifications for the purpose of reducing fugitive emissions, including NOx, SO_2, and particulate matter. These reductions help SJGS meet the NAAQS for these constituents. The BDT equipment modifications were installed at the same time as the SNCRs, in order to most efficiently and cost effectively conduct construction activities at SJGS. See Regional Haze – SJGS above.

On May 29, 2018, EPA released a proposed rule that would retain the primary health-based NAAQS for SOx. EPA is proposing to retain the current 1-hour standard for SO_2, which is 75 parts per billion ("ppb"), based on the 3-year average of the 99th percentile of daily maximum 1-hour SO_2 concentrations. SO_2 is the most prevalent SOx compound and is used as the indicator for the primary SOx NAAQS.

On October 1, 2015, EPA finalized the new ozone NAAQS and lowered both the primary and secondary 8-hour standard from 75 ppb to 70 ppb. With ozone standards becoming more stringent, fossil-fueled generation units will come under increasing pressure to reduce emissions of NOx and volatile organic compounds, and to generate emission offsets for new projects or facility expansions located in nonattainment areas.

On November 10, 2015, EPA proposed a rule revising its Exceptional Events Rule, which outlines the requirements for excluding air quality data (including ozone data) from regulatory decisions if the data is affected by events outside an area's control.

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The proposed rule is important in light of the new more stringent ozone NAAQS final rule since western states like New Mexico and Arizona are particularly subject to elevated background ozone transport from natural local sources, such as wildfires, and transported via winds from distant sources, such as the stratosphere or another region or country.

On February 25, 2016, EPA released guidance on area designations for ozone, which states used to determine their initial designation recommendations by October 1, 2016. NMED published its 2015 Ozone NAAQS Designation Recommendation Report on September 2, 2016. In New Mexico, NMED is designating only a small area in southern Dona Ana County as non-attainment for ozone. NMED will have responsibility for bringing this non-attainment area into compliance and will look at all sources of NOx and volatile organic compounds since these are the pollutants that form ground-level ozone. According to NMED’s website, “If emissions from Mexico keep New Mexico from meeting the standards, the New Mexico area could remain non-attainment but would not face more stringent requirements over time.”

On June 6, 2017, the EPA Administrator sent letters to state governors announcing that EPA was extending, by one year, the deadline for promulgating area designations. However, on August 2, 2017, the Trump Administration reversed the decision to extend the deadline to issue area designations, thereby requiring EPA to issue designations for ozone attainment areas by October 1, 2017.

On November 6, 2017, EPA released a final rule establishing some, but not all, initial area designations. In that final rule, San Juan County, New Mexico, where SJGS and Four Corners are located, is designated as attainment/unclassifiable. The only county in New Mexico designated as non-attainment is Dona Ana County. On April 30, 2018, EPA completed additional area designations for the 2015 ozone standards. In a related matter, EPA published a final rule on March 9, 2018 establishing air quality thresholds that define the classifications assigned to all non-attainment areas for ozone NAAQS. The final rule also establishes the timing of attainment dates for each non-attainment area classification, which are marginal, moderate, serious, severe, or extreme. The rule became effective May 8, 2018.

NMED is required to submit an infrastructure and transport SIP that provides the basic air quality management program to implement the revised ozone standard. This plan is generally due within 36 months from the date the NAAQS is promulgated. The NMED has published a proposed certification that New Mexico currently has an adequate, federally-approved SIP that addresses elements of the CAA Section 110(a)(2) infrastructure SIP, as applicable to the 2015 ozone NAAQS. The purpose of the proposed certification is to confirm to EPA that New Mexico has the required “infrastructure” in place under the current SIP to implement, maintain, and enforce the revised 2015 ozone NAAQS. Comments on the proposed certification were due by October 29, 2018. State ozone attainment plans are generally due within five to six years from the date of the ozone NAAQS promulgation and are planned for submittal in 2020 and 2021.

PNM does not believe there will be material impacts to its facilities as a result of NMED’s non-attainment designation of the small area within Dona Ana County. Until EPA approves attainment designations for the Navajo Nation and releases a proposal to implement the revised ozone NAAQS, APS is unable to predict what impact the adoption of these standards may have on Four Corners. PNM cannot predict the outcome of this matter.

WEG v. OSM NEPA Lawsuit

In February 2013, WEG filed a Petition for Review in the United States District Court of Colorado against OSM challenging federal administrative decisions affecting seven different mines in four states issued at various times from 2007 through 2012. In its petition, WEG challenged several unrelated mining plan modification approvals, which were each separately approved by OSM. WEG alleged various NEPA violations against OSM, including, but not limited to, OSM's alleged failure to provide requisite public notice and participation, alleged failure to analyze certain environmental impacts, and alleged reliance on outdated and insufficient documents. WEG's petition sought various forms of relief, including a finding that the federal defendants violated NEPA by approving the mine plans; voiding, reversing, and remanding the various mining modification approvals; enjoining the federal defendants from re-issuing the mining plan approvals for the mines until compliance with NEPA has been demonstrated; and enjoining operations at the seven mines.

Of the fifteen claims for relief in the WEG Petition, two concerned SJCC's San Juan mine. WEG's allegations concerning the San Juan mine arise from OSM administrative actions in 2008. SJCC intervened in this matter. The court granted SJCC's motion to sever its claims from the lawsuit and transfer venue to the NM District Court. In July 2016, OSM filed a Motion for Voluntary Remand to allow the agency to conduct a new environmental analysis. On August 31, 2016, the court entered an order remanding the matter to OSM for the completion of an EIS by August 31, 2019. The court ruled that mining operations may continue in the interim and the litigation is administratively closed. If OSM does not complete the EIS within the time frame provided, the court will order immediate vacatur of the mining plan at issue absent a further court order based on good cause shown. On March 22, 2017, OSM issued its Notice of Intent to initiate the public scoping process and prepare an EIS for the project. The Notice of Intent provided that, in addition to analyzing the environmental effects of the mining project, the EIS will also analyze the indirect effects of coal combustion at SJGS. The public comment period ended on May 8, 2017 and the EIS resource data submittal phase was completed in November 2017. The draft EIS was made available in May 2018. Public comments were due on July 9, 2018. PNM cannot currently predict the outcome of this matter.

Navajo Nation Environmental Issues

Four Corners is located on the Navajo Reservation and is held under an easement granted by the federal government, as well as a lease from the Navajo Nation. The Navajo Acts purport to give the Navajo Nation Environmental Protection Agency authority to promulgate regulations covering air quality, drinking water, and pesticide activities, including those activities that occur at Four Corners. In October 1995, the Four Corners participants filed a lawsuit in the District Court of the Navajo Nation challenging the applicability of the Navajo Acts to Four Corners. In May 2005, APS and the Navajo Nation signed an agreement resolving the dispute regarding the Navajo Nation’s authority to adopt operating permit regulations under the Navajo Nation Air Pollution Prevention and Control Act. As a result of this agreement, APS sought, and the court granted, dismissal of the pending litigation in the Navajo Nation Supreme Court and the Navajo Nation District Court, to the extent the claims relate to the CAA. The agreement does not address or resolve any dispute relating to other aspects of the Navajo Acts. PNM cannot currently predict the outcome of these matters or the range of their potential impacts.

Cooling Water Intake Structures

EPA signed its final cooling water intake structures rule on May 16, 2014, which establishes national standards for certain cooling water intake structures at existing power plants and other facilities under the Clean Water Act to protect fish and other aquatic organisms by minimizing impingement mortality (the capture of aquatic wildlife on intake structures or against screens) and entrainment mortality (the capture of fish or shellfish in water flow entering and passing through intake structures). The final rule became effective October 14, 2014.

The final rule allows multiple compliance options and considerations for site specific conditions and the permit writer is granted a significant amount of discretion in determining permit requirements, schedules, and conditions. To minimize impingement mortality, the rule provides operators of facilities, such as SJGS and Four Corners, seven options for meeting Best Technology Available (“BTA”) standards for reducing impingement. SJGS has a closed-cycle recirculating cooling system, which is a listed BTA and may also qualify for the “de minimis rate of impingement” based on the design of the intake structure. To minimize entrainment mortality, the permitting authority must establish the BTA for entrainment on a site-specific basis, taking into consideration an array of factors, including endangered species and social costs and benefits. Affected sources must submit source water baseline characterization data to the permitting authority to assist in the determination. Compliance deadlines under the rule are tied to permit renewal and will be subject to a schedule of compliance established by the permitting authority.

The rule is not clear as to how it applies and what the compliance timelines are for facilities like SJGS that have a cooling water intake structure and only a multi-sector general stormwater permit. PNM is working with EPA regarding this issue. However, PNM does not expect material changes as a result of any requirements that may be

imposed upon SJGS.
On May 23, 2018, several environmental groups sued EPA Region IX in the United States Court of Appeals for the Ninth Circuit Court over EPA's failure to timely reissue the Four Corners NPDES permit. The petitioners asked the court to issue a writ of mandamus compelling EPA Region IX to take final action on the pending NPDES permit by a reasonable date. EPA subsequently reissued the NPDES permit on June 12, 2018. The permit does not contain conditions related to the cooling water intake structure rule as EPA determined that the facility has achieved BTA for both impingement and entrainment by operating a closed-cycle recirculation system and no additional conditions are necessary. On July 16, 2018, several environmental groups filed a petition for review with the EPA's Environmental Appeals Board concerning the reissued permit. The environmental groups alleged that the permit was reissued in contravention of several requirements under the Clean Water Act and does not contain required provisions

concerning certain revised effluent limitation guidelines, existing-source regulations governing cooling-water intake structures, and effluent limits for surface seepage and subsurface discharges from coal-ash disposal facilities. The coalition is seeking to have the permit remanded to EPA for revision to address these allegations. PNM cannot predict the outcome of this matter.

Effluent Limitation Guidelines

On June 7, 2013, EPA published proposed revised wastewater effluent limitation guidelines establishing technology-based wastewater discharge limitations for fossil fuel-fired electric power plants. EPA's proposal offered numerous options that target metals and other pollutants in wastewater streams originating from fly ash and bottom ash handling activities, scrubber activities, and non-chemical metal cleaning waste operations. All proposed alternatives establish a "zero discharge" effluent limit for all pollutants in fly ash transport water. Requirements governing bottom ash transport water differ depending on which alternative EPA ultimately chooses and could range from effluent limits based on Best Available Technology Economically Achievable to "zero discharge" effluent limits.

EPA signed the final Steam Electric Effluent Guidelines rule on September 30, 2015. The final rule, which became effective on January 4, 2016, phases in the new, more stringent requirements in the form of effluent limits for arsenic, mercury, selenium, and nitrogen for wastewater discharged from wet scrubber systems and zero discharge of pollutants in ash transport water that must be incorporated into plants' NPDES permits. Each plant must comply between 2018 and 2023 depending on when it needs a new or revised NPDES permit.

On April 14, 2017, EPA filed a motion with the United States Court of Appeals for the Fifth Circuit relating to ongoing litigation of the 2016 Steam Electric Effluent Guidelines rule. EPA asked the court to hold all proceedings in the case in abeyance until August 12, 2017 while EPA reconsiders the rule. EPA also asked to be allowed to file a motion on August 12, 2017 to inform the court if EPA wishes to seek a remand of any provisions of the rule so that EPA may conduct further rulemaking, if appropriate. The motion referred to the notice signed by the EPA Administrator on April 12, 2017, which announced EPA's intent to reconsider this rule, as well as EPA's administrative stay of the compliance deadlines. On August 22, 2017, the court granted the government's motion and the litigation is held in abeyance until EPA's further rulemaking has concluded.

On September 18, 2017, EPA published the final rule for postponement of certain compliance dates, which have not yet passed for the Effluent Limitations Guidelines rule, consistent with the EPA's decision to grant reconsideration of that rule. The final rule postponed the earliest date on which compliance with the effluent limitation guidelines for these waste streams would be required from November 1, 2018 until November 1, 2020.

Because SJGS is zero discharge for wastewater and is not required to hold a NPDES permit, it is expected that minimal to no requirements will be imposed. Reeves Station, a PNM-owned gas-fired generating station, discharges cooling tower blowdown to a publicly owned treatment works and holds an NPDES permit. It is expected that minimal to no requirements will be imposed at Reeves Station.

EPA reissued an NPDES permit for Four Corners on June 12, 2018. EPA determined that the guidelines in the 2015 rule are not applicable to this permit because the effective dates of the 2015 effluent guidelines rule were extended.

Four Corners may be required to change equipment and operating practices affecting boilers and ash handling systems, as well as change its waste disposal techniques, during the next NPDES permit renewal for Four Corners, which will be in 2023. See Cooling Water Intake Structures above. PNM is unable to predict the outcome of these matters or a range of the potential costs of compliance.

Santa Fe Generating Station

PNM and the NMED are parties to agreements under which PNM installed a remediation system to treat water from a City of Santa Fe municipal supply well, an extraction well, and monitoring wells to address gasoline contamination in the groundwater at the site of PNM's former Santa Fe Generating Station and service center. PNM believes the observed groundwater contamination originated from off-site sources, but agreed to operate the remediation facilities until the groundwater meets applicable federal and state standards or until the NMED determines that additional remediation is not required, whichever is earlier. The City of Santa Fe has indicated that since the City no longer needs the water from the well, the City would prefer to discontinue its operation and maintain it only as a backup water source. However, for PNM's groundwater remediation system to operate, the water well must be in service. Currently, PNM is not able to assess the duration of this project or estimate the impact on its obligations if the City of Santa Fe ceases to operate the water well.

The Superfund Oversight Section of the NMED also has conducted multiple investigations into the chlorinated solvent plume in the vicinity of the site of the former Santa Fe Generating Station. In February 2008, a NMED site inspection report was submitted to EPA, which states that neither the source nor extent of contamination has been determined and that the source may not be the former Santa Fe Generating Station. Results of tests conducted by NMED in April 2012 and April 2013 showed elevated concentrations of nitrate in three monitoring wells and an increase in free-phase hydrocarbons in another well. PNM conducted similar site-wide sampling activities in April 2014 and obtained results similar to the 2013 data. As part of this effort, PNM also collected a sample of hydrocarbon product for "fingerprint" analysis from a monitoring well located on the northeastern corner of the property. This analysis indicated that the hydrocarbon product was a mixture of newer and older fuels, and the location of the monitoring well suggests that the hydrocarbon product is likely from offsite sources. PNM does not believe the former generating station is the source of the increased levels of free-phase hydrocarbons, but no conclusive determinations have been made. However, it is possible that PNM's prior activities to remediate hydrocarbon contamination, as conducted under an NMED-approved plan, may have resulted in increased nitrate levels. Therefore, PNM has agreed to monitor nitrate levels in a limited number of wells under the terms of the renewed discharge permit for the former generating station.

Effective December 22, 2015, PNM and NMED entered into a memorandum of understanding to address changing groundwater quality conditions at the site. Under the memorandum, PNM will continue hydrocarbon investigation of the site under the supervision of NMED and qualified costs of the work will be eligible for payment through the New Mexico Corrective Action Fund ("CAF"), which is administered by the NMED Petroleum Storage Tank Bureau. Among other things, money in the CAF is available to NMED to make payments to or on behalf of owners and operators for corrective action taken in accordance with statutory and regulatory requirements to investigate, minimize, eliminate, or clean up a release. PNM's work plan and cost estimates for specific groundwater investigation tasks were approved by the Petroleum Storage Tank Bureau. PNM submitted a monitoring plan consisting of a compilation of the data associated with monitoring activities conducted under the CAF to NMED on October 3, 2016. PNM completed all CAF-related work associated with the monitoring plan and received NMED's approval. PNM's contractor prepared a scope of work, which PNM and NMED approved, for the installation of additional monitoring wells and additional sampling of certain existing monitoring wells at the site. These activities were completed in June 2018. PNM's contractor has commenced the next phase of work which includes the installation of up to 38 additional monitoring wells. Work is expected to be completed in early 2019. Qualified costs of this work are eligible for payment through the CAF.

PNM is unable to predict the outcome of these matters.

Coal Combustion Byproducts Waste Disposal

CCBs consisting of fly ash, bottom ash, and gypsum generated from coal combustion at SJGS are currently disposed of in the surface mine pits adjacent to the plant. SJGS does not operate any CCB impoundments or landfills. The NMMMD currently regulates placement of ash in the San Juan mine with federal oversight by the OSM. APS disposes of CCBs in ash ponds and dry storage areas at Four Corners. Ash management at Four Corners is regulated by EPA and the New Mexico State Engineer's Office.

EPA's final coal ash rule, which became effective on October 19, 2015, included a non-hazardous waste determination for coal ash. The rule sets minimum criteria for existing and new CCB landfills and existing and new CCB surface impoundments and all lateral expansions consisting of location restrictions, design and operating criteria; groundwater monitoring and corrective action; closure requirements and post closure care; and recordkeeping, notification, and internet posting requirements.

Because the rule is promulgated under Subtitle D of RCRA, it does not require regulated facilities to obtain permits, does not require the states to adopt and implement the rules, and is not within EPA's enforcement jurisdiction. Instead, the rule's compliance mechanism is for a state or citizen group to bring a RCRA citizen suit in federal district court against any facility that is alleged to be in non-compliance with the requirements.

On December 16, 2016, the Water Infrastructure Improvements for the Nation Act (the "WIIN Act") was signed into law to address critical water infrastructure needs in the United States. The WIIN Act contains a number of provisions requiring EPA to modify the self-implementing provisions of the current CCB rules under Subtitle D. Among other things, the WIIN Act provides for the establishment of state and EPA permit programs for CCBs, provides flexibility for states to incorporate the EPA final rule for CCBs or develop other criteria that are at least as protective as the EPA's final rule, and requires EPA to approve state permit programs within 180 days of submission by the state for approval. As a result, the CCB rule is no longer self-implementing and there will either be a state or federal permit program. Subject to Congressional appropriated funding, EPA will implement the permit program in states that choose not to implement a program. Until permit programs are in effect, EPA has authority to directly enforce the self-implementing CCB rule. For facilities located within the boundaries of Native American tribal reservations, such as the Navajo Nation where Four Corners is located, EPA is required to develop a federal permit program regardless of appropriated funds. EPA has yet to undertake rulemaking proceedings to implement the CCB provisions of the WIIN Act. There is no time line for establishing either state or federal permitting programs. APS recently filed a comment letter with EPA seeking clarification as to when and how EPA would be initiating permit proceedings for facilities on tribal reservations, including Four Corners. PNM is unable to predict when EPA will be issuing permits for Four Corners.

On September 13, 2017, EPA agreed to evaluate whether to revise the CCB regulations based upon utility industry petitions for EPA to reconsider the RCRA Subtitle D regulations for CCBs, which were premised in part on the provisions of the WIIN Act. In light of the WIIN Act and the petitions for rulemaking, the EPA is considering making additional changes to the CCB rule to provide flexibility to state programs consistent with the WIIN Act. With respect to ongoing litigation initiated by industry and environmental groups challenging the legality of the CCB regulations and pursuant to an order issued by the DC Circuit, EPA filed a status report on November 15, 2017 on the challenges to the CCB rule identifying provisions it intends to reconsider. On November 20, 2017, the DC Circuit heard oral arguments from industry groups, environmentalists, and EPA. EPA and the industry groups argued the court should postpone adjudication until EPA completes the reconsideration process for the affected provision. On December 20, 2017, a proposal to remand the CCB rule was transmitted to the Office of Management and Budget for interagency review.

Pursuant to a June 24, 2016 order by the DC Circuit in litigation by industry and environmental groups challenging EPA's CCB regulations, EPA is required to complete a rulemaking proceeding by June 2019 to address specific technical issues related to the handling of CCBs. On March 15, 2018, EPA proposed its Phase I Remand Rule that includes potential revisions to provide site-specific, risk-based tailoring of groundwater monitoring, corrective action and location restriction requirements of the CCB rule. On June 12, 2018, EPA sent a final CCB revision "fast-track" rule to OMB that addresses some of the provisions from the proposed rule released in March 2018. EPA published the final rule on July 30, 2018. According to EPA, the July 30, 2018 rule constitutes "Phase One, Part One" of its ongoing reconsideration and revision of the April 15, 2017 coal ash rule. The final rule includes two types of revisions. The first revision extends the deadline to allow EGUs with unlined impoundments or that fail to meet the uppermost aquifer requirement to continue to receive coal ash until October 31, 2020. The second revision authorizes a "Participating State Director" or EPA, in lieu of a professional engineer, to approve suspension of groundwater monitoring and to issue certifications related to the location restrictions, design criteria, groundwater monitoring, remedy selection and implementation. The revisions also modify groundwater protection standards for certain constituents, which include cobalt, molybdenum, lithium, and lead without a maximum contamination level. EPA indicated that provisions in the March 2018 rule that are not addressed in the July 2018 final rule will be addressed in a subsequent rulemaking.

On August 21, 2018, the DC Circuit Court of Appeals issued its decision in the CCB litigation. The court denied EPA's request to hold the case in abeyance; remanded the industry group's challenges to the regulation of certain on-site CCB piles; denied relief for the remaining industry group's claims, including the challenge to EPA's authority to regulate inactive surface impoundments; and found for the environmental groups on their challenges to the ability of unlined impoundments to continue operating, the classification of certain unlined impoundments as "lined" units, and EPA's failure to regulate legacy ponds. It remains unclear how the DC Circuit Court of Appeals decision will impact Four Corners as EPA has not yet taken regulatory action on remand to revise its CCB regulations.

The CCB rule does not cover mine placement of coal ash. OSM is expected to publish a proposed rule covering mine placement in the future and will likely be influenced by EPA's rule. PNM cannot predict the outcome of OSM's proposed rulemaking regarding CCB regulation, including mine placement of CCBs, or whether OSM's actions will have a material impact on PNM's operations, financial position, or cash flows. Based upon the requirements of the final rule, PNM conducted a CCB assessment at SJGS and made minor modifications at the plant to ensure that there are no facilities which would be considered impoundments or landfills under the rule. PNM would seek recovery from its ratepayers of all CCB costs that are ultimately incurred. PNM does not expect the rule to have a material impact on operations, financial position, or cash flows.

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As indicated above, CCBs at Four Corners are currently disposed of in ash ponds and dry storage areas. The CCB rule requires ongoing, phased groundwater monitoring. By October 17, 2017, utilities that own or operate CCB disposal units, such as those at Four Corners must have collected sufficient groundwater sampling data to initiate a detection monitoring program. To the extent that certain threshold constituents are identified through this initial detection monitoring at levels above the CCB rule's standards, the rule required the initiation of an assessment monitoring program by April 15, 2018. If this assessment monitoring program reveals concentrations of certain constituents above the CCB rule standards that trigger remedial obligations, a corrective measures evaluation must be completed by April 2019. Four Corners recently completed an analysis that determined several of its CCB disposal units will need corrective action or will need to cease operations and initiate closure by October 2020. Four Corners anticipates it will complete its evaluation of these matters by early 2019. At this time, PNM does not anticipate its share of the cost to complete these corrective actions or to close the CCB disposal units at Four Corners will have a significant impact on its operations, financial position, or cash flows.

Other Commitments and Contingencies
Coal Supply
SJGS
The coal requirements for SJGS are supplied by SJCC. SJCC holds certain federal, state, and private coal leases. In addition to coal delivered to meet the current needs of SJGS, PNM has prepaid SJCC for certain coal mined but not yet delivered to the plant site. At September 30, 2018 and December 31, 2017, prepayments for coal (including amounts purchased from the exiting SJGS participants discussed below), which are included in other current assets, amounted to $26.3 million. Additional information concerning the coal supply for SJGS is contained in Note 16 of the Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements in the 2017 Annual Reports on Form 10-K.
In conjunction with the activities undertaken to comply with the CAA for SJGS, as discussed above, PNM and the other owners of SJGS evaluated alternatives for the supply of coal to SJGS. On July 1, 2015, PNM and Westmoreland entered into a new coal supply agreement (the "SJGS CSA"), pursuant to which Westmoreland is to supply all of the coal requirements of SJGS through June 30, 2022. PNM and Westmoreland also entered into agreements under which Westmoreland is to provide CCB disposal and mine reclamation services for SJGS. Contemporaneous with the entry into the coal-related agreements, Westmoreland entered into a stock purchase agreement (the "Stock Purchase Agreement") on July 1, 2015 to acquire all of the capital stock of SJCC.

The SJGS CSA became effective as of 11:59 PM on January 31, 2016, upon the closing under the Stock Purchase Agreement. Upon closing under the Stock Purchase Agreement, Westmoreland's rights and obligations under the SJGS CSA and the agreements for CCB disposal and mine reclamation services were assigned to SJCC. Westmoreland has guaranteed SJCC's performance under the SJGS CSA. Pricing under the SJGS CSA is primarily fixed, adjusted to reflect general inflation. The pricing structure takes into account that SJCC has been paid for coal mined but not delivered, as discussed above.

PNM has the option to extend the SJGS CSA, subject to negotiation of the term of the extension and compensation to the miner. In order to extend, the SJGS CSA provides that PNM must give written notice of that intent by July 1, 2018 and the parties must agree to the terms of the extension by January 1, 2019. In addition, the SJPPA obligates each SJGS participant to provide notice to the other participants whether they wish to extend the terms of the SJPPA and the SJGS CSA beyond June 30, 2022. Los Alamos, UAMPS, and Tucson provided notice of their intent to exit SJGS in 2022. Farmington gave notice that it wishes to continue SJGS operations and to extend the terms of both agreements. PNM gave preliminary notice to the other participants that, based on updated coal pricing and other relevant information, PNM does not wish to extend the terms of the SJPPA or the SJGS CSA beyond June 30, 2022. PNM is continuing to analyze the permanent retirement of SJGS in 2022, including plant decommissioning and related coal mine reclamation. The final determination of PNM's exit from SJGS is subject to NMPRC approval in a formal abandonment proceeding (Note 12). Due to Farmington's stated interest in continuing SJGS operations beyond 2022, PNM and Westmoreland agreed to extend the July 1, 2018 notice deadline to December 1, 2018.

On March 17, 2018, a coal silo used to supply fuel to SJGS Unit 1 collapsed resulting in an outage. Repairs necessary to return Unit 1 to service were completed by July 5, 2018. See Note 12. PNM notified Westmoreland that this event constituted a

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"force majeure" under the SJGS CSA and that PNM would be unable to satisfy its minimum obligations to purchase coal for Unit 1 as a result of the event. On October 5, 2018, PNM and SJCC reached a settlement under which the minimum obligation to purchase coal for SJGS during the 2018 contract year was reduced by 111,668 tons and resolving the issues related to the event. The benefit of this reduction will be returned to customers through the FPPAC.

The SJGS RA sets forth terms under which PNM acquired the coal inventory, including coal mined but not delivered, of the exiting SJGS participants as of January 1, 2016 and supplied coal to the SJGS exiting participants for the period from January 1, 2016 through December 31, 2017 and is supplying coal to the SJGS remaining participants over the term of the SJGS CSA. Coal costs under the SJGS CSA are significantly less than under the previous arrangement with SJCC. Since substantially all of PNM's coal costs are passed through the FPPAC, the benefit of the reduced costs is passed through to PNM's customers.

In support of the closing under the Stock Purchase Agreement and to facilitate PNM customer savings, NM Capital, a wholly-owned subsidiary of PNMR, provided funding of $125.0 million (the "Westmoreland Loan") to Westmoreland San Juan, LLC ("WSJ"), a ring-fenced, bankruptcy-remote, special-purpose entity subsidiary of Westmoreland, to finance WSJ's purchase of the stock of SJCC (including an insignificant affiliate) under the Stock Purchase Agreement. NM Capital provided the $125.0 million financing to WSJ by first entering into a $125.0 million term loan agreement (the "BTMU Term Loan Agreement") with BTMU, as lender and administrative agent. The BTMU Term Loan Agreement became effective as of February 1, 2016, had a maturity date of February 1, 2021, and bore interest at a rate based on LIBOR plus a customary spread. In connection with the BTMU Term Loan Agreement, PNMR, as parent company of NM Capital, guaranteed NM Capital's obligations to BTMU.

The Westmoreland Loan was a $125.0 million loan agreement among NM Capital, as lender, WSJ, as borrower, and SJCC and its affiliate, as guarantors. The Westmoreland Loan became effective as of February 1, 2016 and had a maturity date of February 1, 2021. The interest rate on the Westmoreland Loan escalated over time and was 9.25% plus LIBOR for the period from February 1, 2017 through January 31, 2018 and 12.25% plus LIBOR beginning February 1, 2018. WSJ paid principal and interest quarterly to NM Capital in accordance with an amortization schedule. In addition, the Westmoreland Loan required that all cash flows of WSJ, in excess of normal operating expenses, capital additions, and operating reserves, be utilized for principal and interest payments under the loan until it was fully repaid. The Westmoreland Loan was secured by the assets of and the equity interests in SJCC and its affiliate. The Westmoreland Loan also included customary representations and warranties, covenants, and events of default. There were no prepayment penalties. See Note 6.

On May 22, 2018, the full principal outstanding under the Westmoreland Loan of $50.1 million was repaid. NM Capital used a portion of the proceeds to repay all remaining principal of $43.0 million owed under the BTMU Term Loan Agreement. These payments effectively terminated the loan agreements. In addition, PNMR's guarantee of NM Capital's obligations was also effectively terminated.

In connection with certain mining permits relating to the operation of the San Juan mine, SJCC is required to post reclamation bonds of $118.7 million with the NMMMD. In order to facilitate the posting of reclamation bonds by sureties on behalf of SJCC, PNMR entered into letter of credit arrangements with a bank under which letters of credit aggregating $30.3 million have been issued.

See NEE Complaint above, for information concerning Westmoreland's October 9, 2018 Chapter 11 bankruptcy filing.

Four Corners

APS purchases all of Four Corners' coal requirements from NTEC, an entity owned by the Navajo Nation, under a coal supply contract (the "Four Corners CSA") that expires in 2031. The coal comes from reserves located within the Navajo Nation. NTEC has contracted with Bisti Fuels Company, LLC, a subsidiary of The North American Coal Corporation, for management and operation of the mine. The contract provides for pricing adjustments over its term based on economic indices. The average coal price per ton under the contract was approximately 51% higher in the twelve months ended June 30, 2017 than in the twelve months ended June 30, 2016. In the twelve months ended June 30, 2018, the average coal price per delivered ton increased approximately 6.9% over the 2017 prices. As discussed below, the Four Corners CSA has been amended. PNM's share of the coal costs is being recovered through the FPPAC.

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Four Corners Coal Supply Arbitration – The owners of Four Corners are obligated to purchase a specified minimum amount of coal each contract year and to pay for any shortfall below the minimum amount, except when caused by "uncontrollable forces" as defined in the Four Corners CSA. On June 13, 2017, APS received a demand for arbitration from NTEC in connection with the Four Corners CSA. NTEC originally sought a declaratory judgment to support its interpretation of a provision regarding uncontrollable forces in the agreement relating to the annual minimum quantities of coal to be purchased by the Four Corners owners. NTEC also alleged a shortfall in those purchases for the initial contract year, which ended June 30, 2017. On September 20, 2017, NTEC amended its demand for arbitration removing the request for a declaratory judgment. On June 29, 2018, a settlement was reached for the disputed shortfall during the period July 7, 2016 through February 28, 2018. PNM's share of the settlement payment made to NTEC by the Four Corners owners was $4.9 million. PNM's share of the shortfall for the guaranteed minimum purchase of coal for the period March 1, 2018 through June 30, 2018 was $1.4 million. The arbitration was dismissed on July 9, 2018. Substantially all of the amount that PNM is required to pay under this settlement agreement will be collected through the FPPAC.

Contemporaneous with the execution of the settlement agreement, the Four Corners owners and NTEC amended the Four Corners CSA. The amendments reduce required take-or-pay volumes and the base price of coal. The amendments do not extend the term of the Four Corners CSA beyond its current July 6, 2031 expiration date.

Coal Mine Reclamation

As indicated under Coal Combustion Byproducts Waste Disposal above, SJGS currently disposes of CCBs in the surface mine pits adjacent to the plant and Four Corners disposes of CCBs in ash ponds and dry storage areas. As discussed in Note 16 of the Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements in the 2017 Annual Reports on Form 10-K, in conjunction with the shutdown of SJGS Units 2 and 3 to comply with the BART requirements of the CAA, the SJGS participants requested that the coal mine reclamation study for SJGS be updated periodically. In 2015, PNM updated the SJGS reclamation cost estimate to reflect the terms of a new reclamation services agreement with Westmoreland and changes related to the approval of the 2015 SJCC Mine Permit Plan. The 2015 reclamation cost estimate reflected that the scope and pricing structure of the reclamation service agreement with Westmoreland, design plan changes, updated regulatory expectations, and common mine reclamation practices would significantly increase reclamation costs. As a result, in December 2015 PNM recorded its $16.5 million share of this increase as regulatory disallowances and restructuring costs in the Consolidated Statements of Earnings. In the third quarter of 2016, PNM, on behalf of the SJGS owners, coordinated a more detailed coal mine reclamation cost study reflecting the terms of the new reclamation services agreement with Westmoreland. The study indicated an additional increase in the reclamation cost estimate. PNM recorded its $4.5 million share of the increase as of September 30, 2016 as regulatory disallowances and restructuring costs in the Condensed Consolidated Statements of Earnings. The SJGS RA required PNM to complete an update to the reclamation cost estimate after the December 31, 2017 shutdown of SJGS Units 2 and 3. This reclamation cost estimate was completed in October 2018 and assumed continuation of mining operations through 2053. The 2018 study indicated a decrease in reclamation costs primarily driven by lower inflationary factors used to determine the estimated future cost of reclamation activities. PNM recorded its $2.5 million share of this decrease as of September 30, 2018, which is reflected in regulatory disallowances and restructuring costs in the Condensed Consolidated Statements of Earnings.

The current estimate for decommissioning the mine serving Four Corners reflects the operation of the mine through 2031, the term of the Four Corners CSA.

Based on the 2018 estimates and PNM's ownership share of SJGS, PNM's remaining payments as of September 30, 2018 for mine reclamation, in future dollars, are estimated to be $87.5 million for the surface mines at both SJGS and Four Corners and $101.2 million for the underground mine at SJGS. At September 30, 2018 and December 31, 2017, liabilities, in current dollars, of $39.5 million and $41.4 million for surface mine reclamation and $14.3 million and $14.7 million for underground mine reclamation were recorded in other deferred credits.

As discussed in Note 12, PNM filed its 2017 IRP on July 3, 2017. The conclusions contained in the 2017 IRP indicate that it would be cost beneficial to PNM's customers for PNM to retire its SJGS capacity in 2022 and for PNM to exit its ownership interest in Four Corners in 2031. The 2017 IRP is not a final determination of PNM's future generation portfolio. Retiring PNM's share of SJGS capacity and exiting Four Corners would require NMPRC approval of abandonment filings, which PNM would make at appropriate times in the future. In the event of the abandonment of those facilities, PNM would be required to remeasure its liability for coal mine reclamation to reflect that reclamation activities would occur sooner than currently anticipated. The

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remeasurement would likely result in a significant increase in PNM's liability for SJGS mine reclamation due to an increase in the amount of fill dirt required to remediate the mine areas, thereby increasing the overall reclamation costs. PNM would be exposed to loss if recovery of the additional costs is not approved by the NMPRC in connection with the NMPRC approvals indicated above. The amount of the increase in the liability would depend on the timing of those approvals and other regulatory actions, as well estimates made at that time of the costs to perform the future reclamation activities, including the then current inflation and discount rates. In the event of an early retirement of SJGS, PNM's estimates its liability for SJGS mine reclamation would increase by approximately $30 million for the surface mine and $10 million for the underground mine as of September 30, 2018. PNM would record a regulatory asset for amounts recoverable from ratepayers under existing or future orders of the NMPRC and amounts not recoverable would be expensed. PNM cannot predict what actions the NMPRC might take.

Under the terms of the SJGS CSA, PNM and the other SJGS owners are obligated to compensate SJCC for all reclamation costs associated with the supply of coal from the San Juan mine. The SJGS owners entered into a reclamation trust funds agreement to provide funding to compensate SJCC for post-term reclamation obligations. As part of the restructuring of SJGS ownership (see SJGS Ownership Restructuring Matters above), the SJGS owners negotiated the terms of an amended agreement to fund post-term reclamation obligations under the CSA. The trust funds agreement requires each owner to enter into an individual trust agreement with a financial institution as trustee, create an irrevocable reclamation trust, and periodically deposit funds into the reclamation trust for the owner's share of the mine reclamation obligation. Deposits, which are based on funding curves, must be made on an annual basis. As part of the restructuring of SJGS ownership discussed above, the SJGS participants agreed to adjusted interim trust funding levels. PNM funded $5.8 million in 2017. Based on PNM's reclamation trust fund balance at September 30, 2018, the current funding curves indicate PNM's required contributions to its reclamation trust fund would be $6.4 million in 2018, $8.7 million in 2019, and $9.2 million in 2020.

Under the Four Corners CSA, which became effective on July 7, 2016, PNM is required to fund its ownership share of estimated final reclamation costs in thirteen annual installments, beginning on August 1, 2016, into an irrevocable escrow account solely dedicated to the final reclamation cost of the surface mine at Four Corners. PNM contributed $2.3 million to the escrow account in each of 2017 and 2018 and anticipates providing additional funding of $2.3 million in 2019.

PNM collects a provision for surface and underground mine reclamation costs in its rates. The NMPRC has capped the amount that can be collected from retail customers for final reclamation of the surface mines at $100.0 million. Previously, PNM recorded a regulatory asset for the $100.0 million and recovers the amortization of this regulatory asset in rates. If future estimates increase the liability for surface mine reclamation, the excess would be expensed at that time. Regulatory determinations made by the NMPRC may also affect the impact on PNM. PNM is currently unable to determine the outcome of these matters or the range of possible impacts.

Continuous Highwall Mining Royalty Rate

In August 2013, the DOI Bureau of Land Management ("BLM") issued a proposed rulemaking that would retroactively apply the surface mining royalty rate of 12.5% to continuous highwall mining ("CHM"). Comments regarding the rulemaking were due on October 11, 2013 and PNM submitted comments in opposition to the proposed rule. There is no legal deadline for adoption of the final rule.

SJCC utilized the CHM technique from 2000 to 2003 and, with the approval of the Farmington, New Mexico Field Office of BLM to reclassify the final highwall as underground reserves, applied the 8.0% underground mining royalty rate to coal mined using CHM and sold to SJGS. In March 2001, SJCC learned that the DOI Minerals Management Service ("MMS") disagreed with the application of the underground royalty rate to CHM. In August 2006, SJCC and MMS entered into an agreement tolling the statute of limitations on any administrative action to recover unpaid royalties until BLM issued a final, non-appealable determination as to the proper rate for CHM-mined coal. The proposed BLM rulemaking has the potential to terminate the tolling provision of the settlement agreement. Underpaid royalties of approximately $5 million for SJGS would become due if the proposed BLM rule is adopted as proposed. PNM's share of any amount that is ultimately paid would be approximately 46.3%, none of which would be passed through PNM's FPPAC. PNM is unable to predict the outcome of this matter.

PVNGS Liability and Insurance Matters

Public liability for incidents at nuclear power plants is governed by the Price-Anderson Nuclear Industries Indemnity Act, which limits the liability of nuclear reactor owners to the amount of insurance available from both commercial sources and an industry-wide retrospective payment plan. In accordance with this act, the PVNGS participants are insured against public liability exposure for a nuclear incident up to $13.2 billion per occurrence. PVNGS maintains the maximum available nuclear liability insurance in the amount of $450 million, which is provided by American Nuclear Insurers. The remaining $12.7 billion is provided through a mandatory industry-wide retrospective assessment program. If losses at any nuclear power plant covered by the program exceed the accumulated funds, PNM could be assessed retrospective premium adjustments. Based on PNM's 10.2% interest in each of the three PVNGS units, PNM's maximum potential retrospective premium assessment per incident for all three units is $38.9 million, with a maximum annual payment limitation of $5.8 million, to be adjusted periodically for inflation.

The PVNGS participants maintain insurance for damage to, and decontamination of, property at PVNGS in the aggregate amount of $2.75 billion, a substantial portion of which must first be applied to stabilization and decontamination. These coverages are provided by Nuclear Electric Insurance Limited ("NEIL"). The primary policy offered by NEIL contains a sublimit of $2.25 billion for non-nuclear property damage. If NEIL's losses in any policy year exceed accumulated funds, PNM is subject to retrospective premium adjustments of $5.4 million for each retrospective premium assessment declared by NEIL's Board of Directors due to losses. The insurance coverages discussed in this and the previous paragraph are subject to certain policy conditions, sublimits, and exclusions.

Water Supply

Because of New Mexico's arid climate and periodic drought conditions, there is concern in New Mexico about the use of water, including that used for power generation. Although PNM does not believe that its operations will be materially affected by drought conditions at this time, it cannot forecast long-term weather patterns. Public policy, local, state and federal regulations, and litigation regarding water could also impact PNM operations. To help mitigate these risks, PNM has secured permanent groundwater rights for the existing plants at Reeves Station, Rio Bravo, Afton, Luna, Lordsburg, and La Luz. Water availability is not an issue for these plants at this time. However, prolonged drought, ESA activities, and a federal lawsuit by the State of Texas (suing the State of New Mexico over water deliveries) could pose a threat of reduced water availability for these plants.

For SJGS and Four Corners, PNM and APS have negotiated an agreement with the more senior water rights holders (tribes, municipalities, and agricultural interests) in the San Juan basin to mutually share the impacts of water shortages with tribes and other water users in the San Juan basin. The agreement to share shortages in 2017 through 2020 has been endorsed by the parties and is being reviewed by the New Mexico Office of the State Engineer.

In April 2010, APS signed an agreement on behalf of the PVNGS participants with five cities to provide cooling water essential to power production at PVNGS for 40 years.

PVNGS Water Supply Litigation

In 1986, an action commenced regarding the rights of APS and the other PVNGS participants to the use of groundwater and effluent at PVNGS. APS filed claims that dispute the court's jurisdiction over PVNGS' groundwater rights and their contractual rights to effluent relating to PVNGS and, alternatively, seek confirmation of those rights. In 1999, the Arizona Supreme Court issued a decision finding that certain groundwater rights may be available to the federal government and Indian tribes. In addition, the Arizona Supreme Court issued a decision in 2000 affirming the lower court's criteria for resolving groundwater claims. Litigation on these issues has continued in the trial court. No trial dates have been set in these matters. PNM does not expect that this litigation will have a material impact on its results of operation, financial position, or cash flows.

San Juan River Adjudication

In 1975, the State of New Mexico filed an action in NM District Court to adjudicate all water rights in the San Juan River Stream System, including water used at Four Corners and SJGS. PNM was made a defendant in the litigation in 1976. In March 2009, then President Obama signed legislation confirming a 2005 settlement with the Navajo Nation. Under the terms of the settlement agreement, the Navajo Nation's water rights would be settled and finally determined by entry by the court of two proposed adjudication decrees. The court issued an order in August 2013 finding that no evidentiary hearing was warranted in the

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Navajo Nation proceeding and, on November 1, 2013, issued a Partial Final Judgment and Decree of the Water Rights of the Navajo Nation approving the proposed settlement with the Navajo Nation. Several parties filed a joint motion for a new trial, which was denied by the court. A number of parties subsequently appealed to the New Mexico Court of Appeals. PNM entered its appearance in the appellate case. On April 3, 2018, the New Mexico Court of Appeals issued an order affirming the decision of the NM District Court. Several parties filed motions requesting a rehearing with the New Mexico Court of Appeals seeking clarification of the order, which were denied. The State of New Mexico and various other appellants filed a Writ of Certiorari with the NM Supreme Court. The NM Supreme Court granted the State of New Mexico's petition, denied the other parties' requests, and set a due date for petitioner's brief of October 29, 2018. Adjudication of non-Indian water rights is ongoing.

PNM is participating in this proceeding since PNM's water rights in the San Juan Basin may be affected by the rights recognized in the settlement agreement and adjudicated to the Navajo Nation, which comprise a significant portion of water available from sources on the San Juan River and in the San Juan Basin and which have priority in times of shortages. PNM is unable to predict the ultimate outcome of this matter or estimate the amount or range of potential loss and cannot determine the effect, if any, of any water rights adjudication on the present arrangements for water at SJGS and Four Corners. Final resolution of the case cannot be expected for several years. An agreement reached with the Navajo Nation in 1985, however, provides that if Four Corners loses a portion of its rights in the adjudication, the Navajo Nation will provide, for an agreed upon cost, sufficient water from its allocation to offset the loss.

Rights-of-Way Matter

On January 28, 2014, the County Commission of Bernalillo County, New Mexico passed an ordinance requiring utilities to enter into a use agreement and pay a yet-to-be-determined fee as a condition to installing, maintaining, and operating facilities on county rights-of-way. The fee is purported to compensate the county for costs of administering and maintaining the rights-of-way, as well as for capital improvements. On February 27, 2014, PNM and other utilities filed a Complaint for Declaratory and Injunctive Relief in the United States District Court for the District of New Mexico challenging the validity of the ordinance. The court denied the utilities' motion for judgment. The court further granted the County's motion to dismiss the state law claims. The utilities filed an amended complaint reflecting the two federal claims remaining before the federal court. The utilities also filed a complaint in Bernalillo County, New Mexico District Court reflecting the state law counts dismissed by the federal court. In subsequent briefing in federal court, the county filed a motion for judgment on one of the utilities' claims, which was granted by the court, leaving a claim regarding telecommunications service as the remaining federal claim. On January 4, 2016, the utilities filed an Application for Interlocutory Appeal from the state court, which was denied. On March 28, 2017, the utilities filed a Writ of Certiorari with the NM Supreme Court, which was denied. The matter is proceeding in NM District Court. The utilities and Bernalillo County reached a standstill agreement whereby the county would not take any enforcement action against the utilities pursuant to the ordinance during the pendency of the litigation, but not including any period for appeal of a judgment, or upon 30 days written notice by either the county or the utilities of their intention to terminate the agreement. The NM District Court set a mediation date of January 23, 2019. If the challenges to the ordinance are unsuccessful, PNM believes any fees paid pursuant to the ordinance would be considered franchise fees and would be recoverable from customers. PNM is unable to predict the outcome of this matter or its impact on PNM's operations.

Navajo Nation Allottee Matters

In September 2012, 43 landowners filed a notice of appeal with the Bureau of Indian Affairs ("BIA") appealing a March 2011 decision of the BIA Regional Director regarding renewal of a right-of-way for a PNM transmission line. The landowners claim to be allottees, members of the Navajo Nation, who pursuant to the Dawes Act of 1887, were allotted ownership in land carved out of the Navajo Nation and allege that PNM is a rights-of-way grantee with rights-of-way across the allotted lands and are either in trespass or have paid insufficient fees for the grant of rights-of-way or both. The allottees generally allege that they were not paid fair market value for the right-of-way, that they were denied the opportunity to make a showing as to their view of fair market value, and thus denied due process. The allottees filed a motion to dismiss their appeal with prejudice, which was granted in April 2014. Subsequent to the dismissal, PNM received a letter from counsel on behalf of what appears to be a subset of the 43 landowner allottees involved in the appeal, notifying PNM that the specified allottees were revoking their consents for renewal of right of way on six specific allotments. On January 22, 2015, PNM received a letter from the BIA Regional Director identifying ten allotments with rights-of-way indicating that certain renewals were not approved by the BIA because the previous consent obtained by PNM was later revoked, prior to BIA approval, by the majority owners of the allotments. It is the BIA Regional Director's position that PNM must re-obtain consent from these landowners. On July 13, 2015, PNM filed a condemnation action

in NM District Court regarding the approximately 15.49 acres of land at issue. On December 1, 2015, the court ruled that PNM could not condemn two of the five allotments at issue based on the Navajo Nation's fractional interest in the land. PNM filed a motion for reconsideration of this ruling, which was denied. On March 31, 2016, the Tenth Circuit granted PNM's petition to appeal the December 1, 2015 ruling. On September 18, 2015, the allottees filed a separate complaint against PNM for federal trespass. Both matters have been consolidated. Oral argument before the Tenth Circuit was heard on January 17, 2017. On May 26, 2017, the Tenth Circuit affirmed the district court. On July 8, 2017, PNM filed a Motion for Reconsideration en banc with the Tenth Circuit, which was denied. The NM District Court stayed the case based on the Navajo Nation's acquisition of interests in two additional allotments and the unresolved ownership of the fifth allotment due to the owner's death. On November 20, 2017, PNM filed its Petition for Writ of Certiorari with the US Supreme Court. On April 30, 2018, the US Supreme Court declined to hear PNM's Petition for Writ of Certiorari. The underlying litigation continues in the NM District Court.
PNM cannot predict the outcome of these matters.

Sales Tax Audits

In November 2011, PNMR completed the sale of its retail electric provider, which operated in Texas under the name First Choice Power ("First Choice"). Under the sale agreement, PNMR is contractually obligated for First Choice's taxes relating to periods prior to the sale.

The Texas Comptroller of Public Accounts ("Comptroller") initiated audits of First Choice's sales and use tax filings and miscellaneous gross receipts tax filings for periods prior to the sale. During the course of the audits, PNMR accrued an immaterial liability for items identified in the audits for which PNMR believed an unfavorable resolution was probable. The Comptroller originally issued notifications of audit results indicating additional tax due of $5.0 million, plus penalties and interest. The primary issue in dispute is the disallowance by the auditor of the tax benefits of bad debt charge-offs and billing credits. On behalf of First Choice, PNMR filed requests for redetermination for both audits. In September 2018, the Comptroller issued an updated settlement offer that significantly reduced the additional tax due under the audits. Based on the terms of the settlement offer, PNMR increased its liability for amounts due under First Choice's sales and use tax filings as of September 30, 2018 by an insignificant amount. In October 2018, PNMR settled the sales and use tax audit for a total of $0.9 million, which resolved the matter.

PNMR's discussions with the Comptroller regarding the miscellaneous gross receipts tax audit are ongoing and PNMR is seeking additional documentation in support of its position. If PNMR and the Comptroller do not reach agreement, this matter will go to hearing with the Texas State Office of Administrative Hearings. Although PNMR believes its positions are correct, it is unable to predict the outcome of this matter.

(12) Regulatory and Rate Matters

The Company is involved in various regulatory matters, some of which contain contingencies that are subject to the same uncertainties as those described in Note 11. Additional information concerning regulatory and rate matters is contained in Note 17 of the Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements in the 2017 Annual Reports on Form 10-K.
PNM

New Mexico General Rate Cases

New Mexico 2015 General Rate Case (“NM 2015 Rate Case”)

On August 27, 2015, PNM filed an application with the NMPRC for a general increase in retail electric rates. The application proposed a revenue increase of $123.5 million, including base non-fuel revenues of $121.7 million. PNM’s application was based on a future test year (“FTY”) period beginning October 1, 2015 and proposed a ROE of 10.5%. The primary drivers of PNM’s identified revenue deficiency were the cost of infrastructure investments, including depreciation expense based on an updated depreciation study, and a decline in energy sales as a result of PNM’s successful energy efficiency programs and economic factors. The application included several proposed changes in rate design to establish fair and equitable pricing across rate classes and to better align cost recovery with cost causation. Specific rate design proposals included higher customer and demand charges, a revenue decoupling pilot program applicable to residential and small commercial customers, a re-allocation of revenue among

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PNM's customer classes, a new economic development rate, and continuation of PNM's renewable energy rider. PNM requested that the proposed new rates become effective beginning in July 2016. A public hearing on the proposed new rates was held in April 2016. Subsequent to this hearing, the NMPRC ordered PNM to file additional testimony regarding PNM's interests in PVNGS, including the 64.1 MW of PVNGS Unit 2 that PNM repurchased in January 2016, pursuant to the terms of the initial sales-leaseback transactions (Note 13). A subsequent public hearing was held in June 2016. After the June hearing, PNM and other parties were ordered to file supplemental briefs and to provide final recommended revenue requirements that incorporated fuel savings that PNM implemented effective January 1, 2016 from the SJGS CSA (Note 11). PNM's filing indicated that recovery for fuel related costs would be reduced by approximately $42.9 million reflecting the current SJGS CSA, which also reduced the request for base non-fuel related revenues by $0.2 million to $121.5 million.

On August 4, 2016, the Hearing Examiner in the case issued a recommended decision (the "August 2016 RD"). The August 2016 RD proposed an increase in non-fuel revenues of $41.3 million compared to the $121.5 million increase requested by PNM. Major components of the difference in the increase in non-fuel revenues proposed in the August 2016 RD, included:

- A ROE of 9.575% compared to the 10.5% requested by PNM
- Disallowing recovery of the entire $163.3 million purchase price for the January 15, 2016 purchases of the assets underlying three leases of portions of PVNGS Unit 2 (Note 13); the August 2016 RD proposed that power from the previously leased assets, aggregating 64.1 MW of capacity, be dedicated to serving New Mexico retail customers with those customers being charged for the costs of fuel and operating and maintenance expenses (other than property taxes, which were $0.8 million per year when the August 2016 RD was issued), but the customers would not bear any capital or depreciation costs other than those related to improvements made after the date of the original leases
- Disallowing recovery from retail customers of the rent expense, which aggregates $18.1 million per year, under the four leases of capacity in PVNGS Unit 1 that were extended for eight years beginning January 15, 2015 and the one lease of capacity in PVNGS Unit 2 that was extended for eight years beginning January 15, 2016 (Note 13) and related property taxes, which were $1.5 million per year when the August 2016 RD was issued; the August 2016 RD proposed that power from the leased assets, aggregating 114.6 MW of capacity, be dedicated to serving New Mexico retail customers with those customers being charged for the costs of fuel and operating and maintenance expense, except that customers would not bear rental costs or property taxes
- Disallowing recovery of the costs of converting SJGS Units 1 and 4 to BDT, which is required by the NSR permit for SJGS, (Note 11); PNM's share of the costs of installing the BDT equipment was $52.3 million of which $40.0 million was included in rate base in PNM's rate request
- Disallowing recovery of $4.5 million of amounts recorded as regulatory assets and deferred charges

The August 2016 RD recommended that the NMPRC find PNM was imprudent in the actions taken to purchase the previously leased 64.1 MW of capacity in PVNGS Unit 2, extending the leases for 114.6 MW of capacity of PVNGS Units 1 and 2, and installing the BDT equipment on SJGS Units 1 and 4. The August 2016 RD also proposed that all fuel costs be removed from base rates and be recovered through the FPPAC. In addition, the August 2016 RD would remove recovery of the costs of power obtained from New Mexico Wind from the FPPAC and include recovery of those costs through PNM's renewable energy rider discussed below. The August 2016 RD recommended continuation of the renewable energy rider and certain aspects of PNM's proposals regarding rate design, but would not approve certain other rate design proposals or PNM's request for a revenue decoupling pilot program. The August 2016 RD proposed approving PNM's proposals for revised depreciation rates (except the August 2016 RD would require depreciation on Four Corners be calculated based on a 2041 life rather than the 2031 life proposed by PNM), the inclusion of construction work in progress in rate base, and ratemaking treatment of the "prepaid pension asset." The August 2016 RD proposed retail customers receive 100% of the New Mexico jurisdictional portion of revenues from "refined coal" (a third-party pre-treatment process) at SJGS. The August 2016 RD did not preclude PNM from supporting the prudence of the PVNGS purchases and lease renewals in its next general rate case and seeking recovery of those costs. PNM disagreed with many of the key conclusions reached by the Hearing Examiner in the August 2016 RD and filed exceptions to defend its prudent utility investments. Other parties also filed exceptions to the August 2016 RD.

On September 28, 2016, the NMPRC issued an order that authorized PNM to implement an increase in non-fuel rates of $61.2 million, effective for bills sent to customers after September 30, 2016. The order generally approved the August 2016 RD, but with certain significant modifications. The modifications to the August 2016 RD included:

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- Inclusion of the January 2016 purchase of the assets underlying three leases of capacity, aggregating 64.1 MW, of PVNGS Unit 2 at an initial rate base value of $83.7 million; and disallowance of the recovery of the undepreciated costs of capitalized improvements made during the period the 64.1 MW was being leased by PNM, which aggregated $43.8 million when the order was issued
- Allowing full recovery of the rent expense and property taxes associated with the extended leases for capacity, aggregating 114.6 MW, in Palo Verde Units 1 and 2
- Disallowance of the recovery of any future contributions for PVNGS decommissioning costs related to the 64.1 MW of capacity purchased in January 2016 and the 114.6 MW of capacity under the extended leases
- Recovery of assumed operating and maintenance expense savings of $0.3 million annually related to BDT

On September 30, 2016, PNM filed a notice of appeal with the NM Supreme Court regarding the order in the NM 2015 Rate Case. Subsequently, NEE, NMIEC, and ABCWUA filed notices of cross-appeal to PNM's appeal. On October 26, 2016, PNM filed a statement of issues related to its appeal with the NM Supreme Court, which stated PNM is appealing the NMPRC's determination that PNM was imprudent in the actions taken to purchase the previously leased 64.1 MW of capacity in PVNGS Unit 2, extending the leases for 114.6 MW of capacity of PVNGS Units 1 and 2, and installing BDT equipment on SJGS Units 1 and 4. In addition, PNM's statement indicated it is appealing the following specific elements of the NMPRC's order:

- Disallowance of recovery of the full purchase price, representing fair market value, of the 64.1 MW of capacity in PVNGS Unit 2 purchased in January 2016
- Disallowance of the recovery of the undepreciated costs of capitalized improvements made during the period the 64.1 MW of capacity was leased by PNM
- Disallowance of recovery of future contributions for PVNGS decommissioning attributable to the 64.1 MW of purchased capacity and the 114.6 MW of capacity under the extended leases
- Disallowance of recovery of the costs of converting SJGS Units 1 and 4 to BDT

The issues that are being appealed by the various cross-appellants include:

- The NMPRC allowing PNM to recover the costs of the lease extensions for the 114.6 MW of PVNGS Units 1 and 2 and any of the purchase price for the 64.1 MW in PVNGS Unit 2
- The NMPRC allowing PNM to recover the costs incurred under the new Four Corners CSA
- The revised method to collect PNM's fuel and purchased power costs under the FPPAC
- The final rate design
- The NMPRC allowing PNM to include the "prepaid pension asset" in rate base

NEE subsequently filed a motion for a partial stay of the order at the NM Supreme Court. This motion was denied. The NM Supreme Court orally stated that the court's intent was to request that PNM reimburse ratepayers for any amount overcharged should the cross-appellants prevail on the merits.

On February 17, 2017, PNM filed its Brief in Chief, and pursuant to the court's rules, the briefing schedule was completed on July 21, 2017. Oral argument at the NM Supreme Court was held on October 30, 2017. Although appeals of regulatory actions of the NMPRC have a priority at the NM Supreme Court under New Mexico law, there is no required time frame for the court to act on the appeals.

GAAP requires a loss to be recognized when it is probable that a loss has been incurred and the amount of loss can be reasonably estimated. When there is a range of the amount of the probable loss, the minimum amount of the range is to be accrued unless an amount within the range is a better estimate than any other amount. As of September 30, 2016, PNM evaluated the accounting consequences of the order in the NM 2015 Rate Case and the likelihood of being successful on the issues it is appealing in the NM Supreme Court as required under GAAP. The evaluation indicated it is reasonably possible that PNM will be successful on the issues it is appealing. If the NM Supreme Court rules in PNM's favor on some or all of the issues, those issues would be remanded back to the NMPRC for further action. As of September 30, 2016, PNM estimated it would take a minimum of 15 months from the date PNM filed its appeal for the NM Supreme Court to render a decision and for the NMPRC to take action on any remanded issues. During such time, the rates specified in the order would remain in effect. PNM concluded that a range of probable loss resulted from the NMPRC order in the NM 2015 Rate Case; that the minimum amount of loss was 15 months of

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capital cost recovery that the order disallowed for PNM's investments in the PVNGS Unit 2 purchases, PVNGS Unit 2 capitalized improvements, and BDT; and that no amount within the range of possible loss was a better estimate than any other amount. Accordingly, PNM recorded a pre-tax regulatory disallowance of $6.8 million at September 30, 2016 for the capital costs that would not be recovered during that 15-month appeal period. In addition, PNM recorded a pre-tax regulatory disallowance for $4.5 million of costs recorded as regulatory assets and deferred charges (which the order disallowed and which PNM did not challenge in its appeal) since PNM could no longer assert that those assets were probable of being recovered through the ratemaking process.

PNM also evaluated the accounting consequences of the issues that are being appealed by the cross-appellants. PNM does not believe the issues raised in the cross-appeals have substantial merit. Accordingly, PNM does not believe that the likelihood of the cross-appeals being successful is probable and, therefore, no loss has been recorded related to the issues subject to the cross-appeals.

Since the NM Supreme Court did not issue a decision on the appeals related to the NM 2015 Rate Case by December 31, 2017, which was 15 months from the date of the NMPRC's order in that case, PNM reevaluated the accounting consequences of the order in the NM 2015 Rate Case. At December 31, 2017, PNM estimated the most likely period for the NM Supreme Court to issue a decision in the case and for the NMPRC to take action on any remanded issues was seven months. As a result, PNM recorded an additional pre-tax loss of $3.1 million at December 31, 2017, representing seven months of capital cost recovery that the order disallowed and would not be recovered through July 31, 2018.

In June 2018, PNM again reevaluated the estimated time frame it would take for the resolution of this matter. As of June 30, 2018, PNM estimated it would take an additional five months for the NM Supreme Court to issue a decision and for any remanded issues to be addressed by the NMPRC. Accordingly, PNM recorded an additional pre-tax loss of $1.8 million at June 30, 2018, representing additional capital cost recovery that the order disallowed and would not be recovered through October 31, 2018.

In September 2018, PNM again reevaluated the estimated time frame it would take for resolution of the matter. PNM continues to believe it is reasonably possible that PNM will be successful on the issues it is appealing and that it is not probable the cross appeals will be successful. Based on the proceedings to date in the appeal process and other actions by the NM Supreme Court, PNM estimates it will take an additional four months from September 30, 2018 for the NM Supreme Court to issue a decision and for any remanded issues to be addressed by the NMPRC. Accordingly, PNM recorded an additional pre-tax loss of $0.9 million at September 30, 2018, representing capital costs that the order disallowed and will not be recovered through January 31, 2019. Further losses will be recorded if the currently estimated time frame for the NM Supreme Court to render a decision and for the NMPRC to take action on any remanded issues is extended.

PNM continues to believe that the disallowed investments, which are the subject of PNM's appeal, were prudent and that PNM is entitled to full recovery of those investments through the ratemaking process. Although PNM believes it is reasonably possible that its appeals will be successful, it cannot predict what decision the NM Supreme Court will reach or what further actions the NMPRC will take on any issues remanded to it by the court. If PNM's appeal is unsuccessful, PNM would record further pre-tax losses related to the capitalized costs for any unsuccessful issues. The impacts of not recovering future contributions for decommissioning would be recognized in future periods reflecting that rates charged to customers would not recover those costs as they are incurred. The amounts of any such losses to be recorded would depend on the ultimate outcome of the appeal and NMPRC process, as well as the actual amounts reflected on PNM books at the time of the resolution. However, based on the book values recorded by PNM as of September 30, 2018, such losses could include:

- The remaining costs to acquire the assets previously leased under three leases aggregating 64.1 MW of PVNGS Unit 2 capacity in excess of the recovery permitted under the NMPRC's order; the net book value of such excess amount was $73.9 million, after considering the losses recorded to date
- The undepreciated costs of capitalized improvements made during the period the 64.1 MW of capacity in PVNGS Unit 2 purchased by PNM in January 2016 was being leased by PNM; the net book value of these improvements was $38.3 million, after considering the losses recorded to date
- The remaining costs to convert SJGS Units 1 and 4 to BDT; the net book value of these assets was $50.3 million, after considering the losses recorded to date

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Although PNM does not believe that the likelihood of the cross-appeals being successful is probable, it is unable to predict what decision the NM Supreme Court will reach. If the NM Supreme Court were to overturn all of the issues subject to the cross-appeals and, upon remand, the NMPRC did not provide any cost recovery of those items, PNM would write-off all of the costs to acquire the assets previously leased under three leases, aggregating 64.1 MW of PVNGS Unit 2 capacity, totaling $147.5 million (which amount includes $73.9 million that is the subject of PNM's appeal discussed above) at September 30, 2018, after considering the losses recorded to date. The impacts of not recovering costs for the lease extensions, new coal supply contract for Four Corners, and "prepaid pension asset" in rate base would be recognized in future periods reflecting that rates charged to customers would not recover those costs as they are incurred. The outcomes of the cross-appeals regarding the FPPAC and rate design should not have a financial impact to PNM.

PNM is unable to predict the outcome of this matter.

New Mexico 2016 General Rate Case ("NM 2016 Rate Case")

On December 7, 2016, PNM filed an application with the NMPRC for a general increase in retail electric rates. PNM did not include any of the costs disallowed in the NM 2015 Rate Case that are at issue in its pending appeal to the NM Supreme Court. Key aspects of PNM's request were:

- An increase in base non-fuel revenues of $99.2 million
- Based on a FTY beginning January 1, 2018 (the NMPRC's rules specify that a FTY is a 12 month period beginning up to 13 months after the filing of a rate case application)
- ROE of 10.125%
- Drivers of revenue deficiency
  - Implementation of the modifications in PNM's resource portfolio, which were previously approved by the NMPRC as part of the SJGS regional haze compliance plan (Note 11)
  - Infrastructure investments, including environmental upgrades at Four Corners
  - Declines in forecasted energy sales due to successful energy efficiency programs and other economic factors
  - Updates in the FERC/retail jurisdictional allocations
- Proposed changes to rate design to establish fair and equitable pricing across rate classes and to better align cost recovery with cost causation
  - Increased customer and demand charges
  - A "lost contribution to fixed cost" mechanism applicable to residential and small commercial customers to address the regulatory disincentive associated with PNM's energy efficiency programs

The NMPRC scheduled a public hearing to begin on June 5, 2017, ordered that a settlement conference be held, and that any resulting stipulation should be filed by March 27, 2017. Settlement discussions were held, but no agreements were reached by March 27, 2017, after which the date for filing a stipulation was extended. In early May 2017, PNM and thirteen intervenors (the "Signatories") entered into a comprehensive stipulation. On May 12, 2017, the Hearing Examiners issued an order rejecting the stipulation in its then current form, but allowed the Signatories to revise the stipulation. On May 23, 2017, the Signatories filed a revised stipulation that addressed the issues raised by the Hearing

Examiners. NEE was the sole party opposing the revised stipulation. The terms of the revised stipulation, which required NMPRC approval in order to take effect, included:

- A revenue increase totaling $62.3 million, with an initial increase of $32.3 million beginning January 1, 2018 and the remaining increase beginning January 1, 2019
- A ROE of 9.575%
- Full recovery of PNM’s investment in SCRs at Four Corners with a debt-only return
- An agreement to not implement non-fuel base rate changes, other than changes related to PNM’s rate riders, with an effective date prior to January 1, 2020
- An agreement to adjust the January 2019 increase for certain changes in federal corporate tax laws enacted prior to November 1, 2018 and effective and applicable to PNM by January 1, 2019 and to true-up PNM’s cost of debt for refinancing transactions through 2018

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- Returning to customers over a three-year period the benefit of the reduction in the New Mexico corporate income tax rate (Note 14) to the extent attributable to PNM's retail operations
- PNM would withdraw its proposal for a "lost contribution to fixed cost" mechanism with the issue to be addressed in a future docket
- PNM would perform a cost benefit analysis in its 2020 IRP of the impact of a possible early exit from Four Corners in 2024 and 2028

A hearing on the revised stipulation was held in August 2017. On October 31, 2017, the Hearing Examiners issued a Certification of Stipulation recommending a Modified Revised Stipulation. The significant changes to the revised stipulation in the Hearing Examiners' Modified Revised Stipulation included:

- Identifying PNM's decision to continue its participation in Four Corners as imprudent
- Disallowing PNM's ability to collect a debt or equity return on its $90.1 million investment in SCRs at Four Corners and on $58.0 million of projected capital improvements during the period July 1, 2016 through December 31, 2018
- Recommending a temporary disallowance of $36.8 million of PNM's projected capital improvements at SJGS through December 31, 2018

On December 20, 2017, the NMPRC issued an Order Partially Adopting Certification of Stipulation, which approved the Hearing Examiners' Certification of Stipulation with certain changes. Substantive changes from the Certification of Stipulation included requiring the impacts of changes related to the reduction in the federal corporate income tax rate be implemented effective January 1, 2018 rather than January 1, 2019 and deferring further consideration regarding the prudency of PNM's decision to continue its participation in Four Corners to a future proceeding.

On December 28, 2017, PNM filed a Motion for Rehearing and Request for Oral Argument asking the NMPRC to vacate their December 20, 2017 order and allow the parties to present oral argument. Additionally, several Signatories to the revised stipulation filed a Joint Motion for Partial Rehearing asking that the NMPRC approve the revised stipulation without modification. On January 2, 2018, NEE filed a response urging the NMPRC to reject PNM's Motion.

On January 3, 2018, the NMPRC vacated its December 20, 2017 order and granted the motions for rehearing. The rehearing was held on January 10, 2018.

The NMPRC issued a Revised Order Partially Adopting Certification of Stipulation dated January 10, 2018 (the "Revised Order"). The Revised Order approved the Hearing Examiners' Certification of Stipulation with certain changes including:

- Requiring the impacts of changes related to the reduction in the federal corporate income tax rate and PNM's cost of debt (aggregating an estimated $47.6 million) be implemented in 2018 rather than January 1, 2019
- Deferring further consideration regarding the prudency of PNM's decision to continue its participation in Four Corners to PNM's next rate case
- Disallowing PNM's ability to collect an equity return on its $90.1 million investment in SCRs at Four Corners and on $58.0 million of projected capital improvements during the period July 1, 2016 through December 31, 2018, but

allowed recovery of the total $148.1 million of investments with a debt-only return

- Requiring PNM to reduce the requested $62.3 million increase in non-fuel revenue by $9.1 million
- Implementation of the first phase of the rate increase for services rendered, rather than bills sent, beginning February 1, 2018 and of the second phase for services rendered beginning January 1, 2019

On January 16, 2018, PNM requested clarifying changes to the Revised Order to adjust the $9.1 million reduction to $4.4 million, asserting that $4.7 million of the reduction was duplicative. On January 17, 2018, the NMPRC issued an order approving the adjustment requested by PNM. On January 19, 2018, PNM and the Signatories filed a joint notice of acceptance of the Revised Order, as amended. On January 31, 2018, the NMPRC issued an order closing the docket in the NM 2016 Rate Case. After implementation of changes to the federal corporate income tax rate and cost of debt, the final order results in a net increase to PNM's non-fuel revenue requirement of $10.3 million. PNM implemented 50% of the approved increase for service rendered beginning February 1, 2018 and will implement the rest of the increase for service rendered beginning January 1, 2019.

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GAAP required PNM to recognize a loss to reflect that PNM will not earn an equity return on $148.1 million of investments at Four Corners. As of December 31, 2017, PNM recorded a pre-tax regulatory disallowance of $27.9 million. The amount of the loss was calculated by determining the present value of disallowed cash flows, which equals the difference between the cash flows resulting from recovery of those investments at PNM's embedded cost of debt and the cash flows with a full return on investment (including an equity component), and discounting the differences at PNM's WACC.

On February 7, 2018, NEE filed a notice of appeal with the NM Supreme Court asking the court to review the NMPRC's decisions in the NM 2016 Rate Case. On March 7, 2018, NEE filed its statement of issues with the NM Supreme Court requesting, among other things, that the NMPRC be required to identify PNM's decision to continue its participation in Four Corners as imprudent and to deny any recovery related to PNM's $148.1 million investments in that facility. NEE's Brief in Chief was filed on July 16, 2018 and PNM's Answer Brief was filed on October 12, 2018. Several parties to the case have intervened in the appeal as intervenor-appellees in support of the NMPRC's final decisions in the Revised Order. Although PNM does not believe it is probable that NEE's appeal will be successful, it is unable to predict what decision the NM Supreme Court will reach. If the NM Supreme Court were to remand the case to the NMPRC and the NMPRC identified PNM's continued involvement in Four Corners as imprudent with no recovery of the $148.1 million of investments in Four Corners, PNM would be required to record additional losses for the remaining amount of those investments (after considering the $27.9 million disallowance recorded in 2017). In addition, PNM's future investments in Four Corners, which could be required under the participation agreement governing that facility, could also be subject to disallowance. PNM cannot predict the outcome of this matter.

Investigation/Rulemaking Concerning NMPRC Ratemaking Policies

On March 22, 2017, the NMPRC issued an order opening an investigation and rulemaking to simplify and increase "the transparency of NMPRC rate cases by reducing the number of issues litigated in rate cases," and provide a "more level playing field among intervenors and NMPRC staff on the one hand, and the utilities on the other." The order posed the following questions: whether a standardized method should be established for determining ROE; should the ROE be subject to reward or penalty based on utilities meeting or failing to meet certain metrics, which could include customer complaints, outages, peak demand reductions, and RPS and energy efficiency compliance; whether recovery of utility rate case expenses should be limited to 50% unless the case is settled; whether intervenors should be allowed to recover their expenses if the NMPRC accepts their position; whether parties should have access to software used by utilities to support their positions; and how regulatory assets should be authorized and recovered. Initial comments were filed in July 2017 and several public workshops have been held. PNM cannot predict the outcome of this proceeding.

Renewable Portfolio Standard

The REA establishes a mandatory RPS requiring a utility to acquire a renewable energy portfolio equal to 10% of retail electric sales by 2011, 15% by 2015, and 20% by 2020. PNM files annual renewable energy procurement plans for approval by the NMPRC. The NMPRC requires renewable energy portfolios to be "fully diversified." The current diversity requirements, which are subject to the limitation of the RCT, are minimums of 30% wind, 20% solar, 3% distributed generation, and 5% other.

The REA provides for streamlined proceedings for approval of utilities' renewable energy procurement plans, assures that utilities recover costs incurred consistent with approved procurement plans, and requires the NMPRC to establish a RCT for the procurement of renewable resources to prevent excessive costs being added to rates. Currently, the RCT is set at 3% of customers' annual electric charges. PNM makes renewable procurements consistent with the NMPRC approved plans. PNM recovers certain renewable procurement costs from customers through a rate rider. See Renewable Energy Rider below.

Included in PNM's approved procurement plans are the following renewable energy resources:

- 157 MW of PNM-owned solar-PV facilities, including 50 MW of PNM-owned solar-PV facilities approved by the NMPRC in PNM's 2018 renewable energy procurement plan that will be constructed in 2018 and 2019
- A PPA through 2044 for the output of New Mexico Wind, having a current aggregate capacity of 204 MW, and a PPA through 2035 for the output of Red Mesa Wind, having an aggregate capacity of 102 MW
- A PPA through 2042 for the output of the Lightning Dock Geothermal facility; the geothermal facility began providing power to PNM in January 2014; the current capacity of the facility is 4 MW

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- Solar distributed generation, aggregating 95.9 MW at September 30, 2018, owned by customers or third parties from whom PNM purchases any net excess output and RECs
- Solar and wind RECs as needed to meet the RPS requirements

PNM filed its 2016 renewable energy procurement plan on June 1, 2015. The plan met RPS and diversity requirements within the RCT in 2016 and 2017 using existing resources and did not propose any significant new procurements. The NMPRC approved the plan in November 2015, and, after granting a rehearing motion to consider issues regarding the rate treatment of certain customers eligible for a cap on, or an exemption from, RPS procurement, the NMPRC again approved the plan in an order issued on February 3, 2016. The NMPRC deferred issues related to capped and exempt customers to PNM's NM 2015 Rate Case and to a new case, which the NMPRC subsequently initiated through issuance of an order to show cause. The NM 2015 Rate Case and show cause proceeding were to examine whether PNM miscalculated the FPPAC factor and base fuel costs in its treatment of renewable energy costs and application of the renewable procurement cost caps and exemptions. The show cause proceeding was stayed pending the outcome of the NM 2015 Rate Case. The September 28, 2016 order in the NM 2015 Rate Case directed that the cost of New Mexico Wind be recovered through PNM's renewable rider, rather than the FPPAC, and ordered certain other modifications regarding the accounting for renewable energy in PNM's FPPAC. These modifications do not affect the amount of fuel and purchased power or renewable costs that PNM will collect. No action has been taken in the show cause proceeding and PNM cannot predict its outcome.

PNM filed its 2017 renewable energy procurement plan on June 1, 2016. The plan met RPS and diversity requirements for 2017 and 2018 using existing resources and PNM did not propose any significant new procurements. PNM projected that its plan would slightly exceed the RCT in 2017 and would be within the RCT in 2018. PNM requested a variance from the RCT in 2017 to the extent the NMPRC determined a variance was necessary. A public hearing was held on September 26, 2016. On October 21, 2016, the Hearing Examiner issued a recommended decision recommending that the plan be approved as filed and also found that a variance from the RCT was not required. The NMPRC approved the recommended decision on November 23, 2016.

On June 1, 2017, PNM filed its 2018 renewable energy procurement plan. PNM requested approval to procure an additional 80 GWh in 2019 and 105 GWh in 2020 from a re-powering of New Mexico Wind; approval to procure an additional 55 GWh in 2019 and 77 GWh in 2020 from a re-powering of Lightning Dock Geothermal; approval to procure 50 MW of new solar facilities to be constructed beginning in 2018, and continuation of customer REC purchase programs and other purchases of RECs to ensure annual compliance with the RPS. PNM's proposed procurement costs for 2018 and 2019 will be within the RCT. The plan also sought a variance from the "other" diversity category in 2018 due to a revised production forecast of the Lightning Dock Geothermal facility in 2018. A public hearing on the application was held in September 2017. On October 17, 2017, the Hearing Examiner issued a recommended decision that PNM's 2018 renewable energy procurement plan be approved by the NMPRC, except for the re-powering of Lightning Dock Geothermal and PNM's request to procure 50 MW of new solar facilities. The Hearing Examiner recommended that the PPA for the output of energy from Lightning Dock Geothermal be terminated effective January 1, 2018. The Hearing Examiner also recommended that PNM be required to issue another all-renewables RFP allowing developers to utilize PNM-owned sites to construct facilities, the output from which facilities would be sold to PNM through PPAs. PNM filed exceptions contesting the Hearing Examiner's proposals. On November 15, 2017, the NMPRC issued an order approving PNM's plan and rejecting the Hearing Examiner's recommendations. On November 29, 2017, NMIEC filed an appeal with the NM Supreme Court objecting to the fuel allocation methodology. On December 14, 2017, NEE filed a motion to intervene and cross-appeal objecting to the approval of the 50 MW of new solar facilities. On December 18, 2017, PNM filed a motion to intervene, which was granted. NMIEC filed a motion for a partial stay of the NMPRC order, which was denied. Briefing on NMIEC’s appeal of the fuel allocation methodology is complete. On June 20, 2018, NEE filed its Brief in Chief with the NM Supreme Court stating, among other things, that PNM’s process favored ownership of the 50 MW solar facilities compared to PPAs. PNM and the NMPRC each filed Answer Briefs on September 4, 2018 stating there is substantial evidence in the case record to support the NMPRC’s decision, and that PNM’s RFP process was reasonable, complied with RPS requirements, and consistent with industry standards. NEE’s Reply Brief was filed on October 15, 2018. PNM cannot predict the outcome of this matter.

On June 1, 2018, PNM filed its 2019 renewable energy procurement plan. The plan meets RPS and diversity requirements for 2019 and 2020 using resources already approved by the NMPRC and did not propose any significant new procurements. PNM projects that the plan will be within the RCT in 2019 and will slightly exceed the RCT in 2020. The Hearing Examiner assigned to the case issued a procedural order that required NMPRC staff and intervenors to file testimony by September 6, 2018. Public

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hearings were held on the case in September and October 2018. On October 29, 2018, PNM and NMPRC staff filed a joint proposed recommended decision requesting the NMPRC accept PNM's 2019 renewable energy procurement plan filing. The joint proposed recommended decision includes a requirement for PNM to periodically, or for certain events, inform the NMPRC of matters related to PNM's PPA with Lightning Dock Geothermal. PNM cannot predict the outcome of this matter.

Renewable Energy Rider

The NMPRC has authorized PNM to recover certain renewable procurement costs through a rate rider billed on a per KWh basis. In PNM's NM 2015 Rate Case, the NMPRC authorized continuation of the renewable rider. In its 2018 renewable energy procurement plan case, PNM proposed to collect $43.5 million for the year. The 2018 renewable energy procurement plan became effective on January 1, 2018. PNM recorded revenues from the rider of $8.7 million and $30.4 million in the three and nine months ended September 30, 2018 and $9.4 million and $33.6 million in the three and nine months ended September 30, 2017. In its 2019 renewable energy procurement plan case, PNM proposed to collect $49.6 million.

Under the renewable rider, if PNM's earned rate of return on jurisdictional equity in a calendar year, adjusted for weather and other items not representative of normal operations, exceeds the NMPRC-approved rate by 0.5%, PNM is required to refund the excess to customers during May through December of the following year. PNM's annual compliance filings with the NMPRC show that its rate of return on jurisdictional equity did not exceed the limitation through 2017.

Energy Efficiency and Load Management

Program Costs and Incentives/Disincentives

The New Mexico Efficient Use of Energy Act ("EUEA") requires public utilities to achieve specified levels of energy savings and to obtain NMPRC approval to implement energy efficiency and load management programs. The EUEA requires the NMPRC to remove utility disincentives to implementing energy efficiency and load management programs and to provide incentives for such programs. The NMPRC has adopted a rule to implement this act. The EUEA sets an annual program budget equal to 3% of an electric utility's annual revenue. PNM's costs to implement approved programs are recovered through a rate rider.

On April 15, 2016, PNM filed an application for energy efficiency and load management programs to be offered in 2017. The proposed program portfolio consisted of ten programs with a total budget of $28.0 million. The application also sought approval of an incentive of $2.4 million based on targeted savings of 75 GWh. The actual incentive would be based on actual savings achieved. On January 11, 2017, the NMPRC approved an unopposed stipulation that established a method to ensure that funding of PNM's energy efficiency program is equal to 3% of retail revenues, with an estimated 2017 energy efficiency funding level of $26.0 million, and approved a sliding scale profit incentive with a base level of 7.1% of program costs, equal to $1.8 million, if PNM achieves a minimum proscribed level of energy savings, increasing to a maximum of 9.0% depending on actual energy savings achieved above the minimum. On April 13, 2018, PNM filed its reconciliation of 2017 program costs and incentives, which indicated the incentive earned in 2017 is $2.3 million. The reconciliation filing and related incentive were approved on May 23, 2018.

On April 14, 2017, PNM filed an application for energy efficiency and load management programs to be offered in 2018. The proposed program portfolio consists of a continuation of the ten programs approved in the 2016 application with a total budget of $25.1 million. The application also sought approval of a sliding scale incentive with a base incentive of $1.9 million if PNM is able to achieve savings of 53 GWh in 2018. As proposed, PNM would have earned an incentive of $2.1 million based on targeted savings of 70 GWh. The actual incentive would be based on actual savings achieved. PNM proposed to continue the same ten programs and a similar incentive mechanism in 2019, with a proposed budget of $28.2 million and a base level incentive of $2.1 million. On July 26, 2017, PNM, NMPRC staff, and other parties filed a stipulation that would resolve all issues in the case if approved by the NMPRC. Under the settlement, all of PNM’s proposed programs would be approved with limited modifications and PNM’s base level incentive would be $1.7 million in 2018. PNM would earn an incentive of $1.9 million based on targeted savings of 69 GWh. A public hearing was held in September 2017. On November 8, 2017, the Hearing Examiner issued a Certification of Stipulation recommending approval of the stipulation with various modifications, including adoption of a discount rate equal to the tax-adjusted WACC of 9.59% rather than the 7.71% proposed in the stipulation and modifying the program budgets to $23.6 million for 2018 and $24.9 million for 2019. On January 31, 2018, the NMPRC issued an order that largely accepted the certification with certain exceptions concerning the measurement and verification of the approved load management programs.

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Energy Efficiency Rulemaking

In July 2012, the NMPRC opened an energy efficiency rulemaking docket to potentially address decoupling and incentives. Workshops to develop a proposed rule have been held, but no order proposing a rule has been issued. PNM is unable to predict the outcome of this matter.

On January 25, 2017, the NMPRC opened another energy efficiency rulemaking docket to consider whether applications for approval of energy efficiency and load management programs should be filed every two years rather than annually. On June 21, 2017, the NMPRC issued an order that modifies the filing frequency for utility energy efficiency plans to every three years.

On June 21, 2017, the NMPRC also issued a new notice of proposed rulemaking to consider possible changes affecting a utility's ability to modify NMPRC approved funding levels by up to 10% between energy efficiency program applications. This rulemaking is in response to consensus changes proposed by parties in the January 25, 2017 rulemaking. On September 13, 2017, the NMPRC approved the proposed rule. Under the new rule, PNM's next application for energy efficiency and load management programs will be made in 2020 for programs to be offered beginning in 2021. As discussed below, PNM's next energy efficiency application will include a proposal to implement an Advanced Metering Infrastructure pilot project.

Petition for Energy Efficiency Disincentive

As discussed above, PNM's December 2016 application in the NM 2016 Rate Case had requested a "lost contribution to fixed cost" mechanism to address the disincentives associated with PNM's energy efficiency programs. In the revised stipulation to that case, PNM agreed to withdraw its proposal for such a mechanism and to address energy efficiency disincentives in a future docket. On March 2, 2018, PNM filed a petition proposing a "lost contribution to fixed cost mechanism" with substantially the same terms as those proposed in the NM 2016 Rate Case application. The Hearing Examiner issued a procedural order that included a public hearing to begin on October 30, 2018. On September 17, 2018, the Hearing Examiner extended the deadline to file response testimony until November 19, 2018 and vacated the hearing schedule. The remaining procedural schedule is to be reestablished at a future date. PNM cannot predict the outcome of this matter.

FPPAC Continuation Application

NMPRC rules require public utilities to file an application to continue using their FPPAC every four years. On April 23, 2018, PNM filed the required continuation application and requested that its FPPAC be continued without modification. On June 20, 2018, the NMPRC approved PNM's continuation application.

Integrated Resource Plans

NMPRC rules require that investor owned utilities file an IRP every three years. The IRP is required to cover a 20-year planning period and contain an action plan covering the first four years of that period.

2014 IRP

PNM filed its 2014 IRP on July 1, 2014. The four-year action plan was consistent with the replacement resources identified in PNM's application to retire SJGS Units 2 and 3. PNM indicated that it planned to meet its anticipated long-term resource needs with a combination of additional renewable energy resources, energy efficiency, and natural gas-fired facilities. Consistent with statute and NMPRC rule, PNM incorporated a public advisory process into the development of its 2014 IRP. On July 31, 2014, several parties requested the NMPRC to not accept the 2014 IRP as compliant with NMPRC rule because to do so could affect the then pending proceeding on PNM’s application to abandon SJGS Units 2 and 3 and for CCNs for certain replacement resources (Note 11) and because they asserted that the 2014 IRP did not conform to the NMPRC’s IRP rule. Certain parties also asked that further proceedings on the 2014 IRP be held in abeyance until the conclusion of the SJGS abandonment/CCN proceeding. The NMPRC issued an order in August 2014 that docketed a case to determine whether the 2014 IRP complied with applicable NMPRC rules. The order also held the case in abeyance pending the issuance of final, non-appealable orders in PNM’s 2015 renewable energy procurement plan case and its application to retire SJGS Units 2 and 3. The order regarding PNM’s application to abandon SJGS Units 2 and 3 states that the NMPRC will issue a Notice of Proposed Dismissal in the 2014 IRP docket. On May 4, 2016, the NMPRC issued the Notice of Proposed Dismissal, stating that the docket would be closed with prejudice within thirty days unless good cause was shown why the docket should remain open. On May 31, 2016, NEE filed a request to hold the protests filed against PNM's 2014 IRP in abeyance or to dismiss those protests without prejudice. PNM responded on June 13, 2016 and requested that the NMPRC dismiss the case with prejudice. The NMPRC has not yet acted on its Notice of Proposed Dismissal or the request filed on May 31, 2016. PNM cannot predict the outcome of this matter.

2017 IRP

PNM filed its 2017 IRP on July 3, 2017. The 2017 IRP addresses the 20-year planning period from 2017 through 2036 and includes an action plan describing PNM's plan to implement the 2017 IRP in the four-year period following its filing. PNM held its initial public advisory meeting on the 2017 IRP on June 30, 2016 and hosted 17 meetings statewide to present details of the process and receive public comment. The NMPRC's order concerning SJGS' compliance with the BART requirements of the CAA discussed in Note 11 requires PNM to make a filing in 2018 to determine the extent to which SJGS Units 1 and 4 should continue serving PNM's retail customers' needs after June 30, 2022. The 2017 IRP analyzed several scenarios utilizing assumptions that PNM continues service from its SJGS capacity beyond mid-2022 and that PNM retires its capacity after mid-2022. Key findings of the 2017 IRP include:

- Retiring PNM's share of SJGS in 2022 after the expiration of the current operating and coal supply agreements would provide long-term cost savings for PNM's customers
- PNM exiting its ownership interest in Four Corners after its current coal supply agreement expires in 2031 would also save customers money
- The best mix of new resources to replace the retired coal generation would include solar energy and flexible natural gas-fired peaking capacity; the mix could include energy storage, if the economics support it, and wind energy provided additional transmission capacity becomes available
- Significant increases in future wind energy supplies will likely require new transmission capacity to be built from eastern New Mexico to PNM's service territory
- PNM should retain the currently leased capacity in PVNGS, which would avoid replacement with carbon-emitting generation
- PNM should continue to develop and implement energy efficiency and demand management programs
- PNM should assess the costs and benefits of participating in the California Independent System Operator Western Energy Imbalance Market
- PNM should analyze its current Reeves Station to consider possible technology improvements to phase out the older generators and replace them with new, more flexible supplies or energy storage

Protests to the 2017 IRP were filed by several parties. The issues addressed in the protests included the future of PNM's interests in SJGS, Four Corners, and PVNGS and the timing of future procurement of renewable resources. On January 16, 2018, the Hearing Examiner issued an order setting the scope of the proceedings as the 2017 IRP's compliance with the applicable statute and NMPRC rules. On February 22, 2018, PNM provided certain underlying information and clarified how costs, transmission constraints, energy storage, and public input were considered in developing the 2017 IRP. Hearings were held in June 2018. On October 26, 2018, the Hearing Examiner issued a recommended decision recommending that the NMPRC accept PNM's 2017 IRP as compliant with the applicable statute and NMPRC rules.

The 2017 IRP is not a final determination of PNM’s future generation portfolio. Retiring PNM’s share of SJGS capacity and exiting Four Corners would require NMPRC approval of abandonment filings, which PNM would make at appropriate times in the future. Likewise, NMPRC approval of new generation resources through CCN filings would be required. PNM cannot predict the ultimate outcome of the 2017 IRP process or whether the NMPRC will approve subsequent filings that would encompass actions to implement the conclusions of the 2017 IRP.

Cost Recovery Related to Joining the EIM

The California Independent System Operator developed the Western Energy Imbalance Market (“EIM”) as a real-time wholesale energy trading market that enables participating electric utilities to buy and sell energy. The EIM aggregates the variability of electricity generation and load for multiple balancing authority areas and utility jurisdictions. In addition, the EIM facilitates greater integration of renewable resources through the aggregation of flexible resources by capturing diversity benefits from the expanded geographic footprint and the expanded potential uses for those resources.

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In 2018, PNM completed a cost-benefit analysis of participating in the EIM. PNM's analysis indicated participation in the EIM would provide substantial benefits to retail customers. On August 22, 2018, PNM filed an application with the NMPRC requesting, among other things, authorization to recover an estimated $20.9 million of initial capital investments and to establish a regulatory asset to recover an estimated $7.4 million of other expenses that would be incurred in order to join the EIM. PNM's application proposes the regulatory asset be adjusted to provide for full recovery of such costs, including carrying charges, until the effective date of new rates in PNM's next general rate case. PNM's application also proposes the benefits of participating in the EIM be credited to retail customers through PNM's existing FPPAC. On August 28, 2018, the NMPRC issued an order granting PNM's request for an expedited procedural schedule and that set a public hearing for December 12, 2018. If approved by the NMPRC, PNM anticipates it will begin participating in the EIM by mid-2021. PNM cannot predict the outcome of this matter.

San Juan Generating Station Units 2 and 3 Retirement

On December 16, 2015, the NMPRC issued an order approving PNM's retirement of SJGS Units 2 and 3 on December 31, 2017. On January 14, 2016, NEE filed an appeal of the order with the NM Supreme Court. SJGS Units 2 and 3 were retired in December 2017. On March 5, 2018, the NM Supreme Court rendered a decision affirming the NMPRC's ruling, thereby denying NEE's appeal. A request for rehearing of the NM Supreme Court's decision was not filed by the statutory deadline. This matter is now concluded. Additional information concerning the NMPRC filing and related proceedings is set forth in Note 11.

San Juan Generating Station Unit 1 Outage

On March 17, 2018, a coal silo used to supply fuel to SJGS Unit 1 collapsed resulting in an outage. PNM initiated a review of the cause of the outage and promptly contacted the staff of the NMPRC to inform them of the event. To minimize the operational and financial impacts of this event, PNM accelerated the fall 2018 planned outage to be performed while the unit was out of service for this event. Repairs necessary to return Unit 1 to service were completed by July 5, 2018. PNM anticipates the damages to the facility will be reimbursed under an existing property insurance policy that covers SJGS, subject to a deductible of $2.0 million. PNM's exposure to the cost of repairs is $1.0 million, reflecting PNM's 50% ownership interest in SJGS Unit 1.

On April 12, 2018, NEE filed a petition (jointly with certain other organizations) requesting that the NMPRC order an investigation into the SJGS Unit 1 event. The petition requested that the NMPRC order PNM to respond to the petition, that proceedings be set on this matter, and that PNM be required to provide a narrative explanation, cost/benefit analysis, and alternatives assessment used to determine that Unit 1 should be repaired rather than utilizing alternative resources. On April 25, 2018, the NMPRC issued an order requiring PNM to provide a factual statement of the nature and cause of the event, as well as the anticipated need for and schedule of repairs required. PNM was also required to address the necessity and appropriateness of the request for a cost/benefit analysis, alternatives assessment, and request for further proceedings. On May 8, 2018, PNM filed its response to the NMPRC order indicating that PNM used best practices when inspecting the SJGS coal silos during planned outages, that the damage to SJGS Unit 1 was repairable and could be made in a timely manner, that all but a limited amount of cost of the repairs are reimbursable under an existing insurance policy, and that further proceedings on the matter were unnecessary. In addition, PNM's response indicated that if the unit was not repaired, customers would be exposed to significant contractual liabilities under the agreements governing the ownership of SJGS and would incur significant costs associated with the procurement of replacement power. On May 31, 2018, the NMPRC staff preliminarily recommended that the NMPRC not allow PNM to recover any costs associated with the SJGS Unit 1 coal silo repairs, including the cost of preventing similar failures on other SJGS coal silos, and that PNM reimburse customers for the loss of off-system sales during the time SJGS Unit 1 was in outage. The NMPRC staff also recommended, among other things, that further proceedings on the matter be deemed unnecessary provided PNM agree to hold customers harmless for such costs. On October 9, 2018, PNM filed a motion with the NMPRC requesting the inquiry docket be closed and stating the NMPRC staff's proposal that PNM be required to absorb all losses related to the event, including the loss of off-system sales, is unwarranted and would result in piecemeal ratemaking. PNM cannot predict the outcome of this event.

Advanced Metering Infrastructure Application

On February 26, 2016, PNM filed an application with the NMPRC requesting approval of a project to replace its existing customer metering equipment with Advanced Metering Infrastructure ("AMI"). The application asked the NMPRC to authorize the recovery of the cost of the project, up to $87.2 million, in future ratemaking proceedings, as well as to approve the recovery of the remaining undepreciated investment in existing metering equipment estimated to be approximately $33 million at the date of implementation, the costs of customer education, and severances for affected employees. Hearings in this matter were held in February and March 2017. During the March 2017 hearing, it was disclosed that the proposed meter contractor may not have complied with certain New Mexico contractor licensing requirements. PNM subsequently filed testimony regarding that matter and requested a new procedural schedule that allowed PNM to issue a new RFP for contracting work related to the meter installation and to update its cost-benefit analysis. PNM subsequently updated the amount of the requested recovery for the anticipated cost of the project to $95.1 million. An additional hearing was held on October 25-26, 2017. On March 19, 2018, the Hearing Examiner issued a recommended decision finding that PNM had not proven a net public benefit in the case and recommending the NMPRC not approve the application. On April 2, 2018, PNM filed a statement on exceptions to the recommended decision indicating, among other things, that PNM disagreed with the finding that the record did not demonstrate a net public benefit to customers, but that PNM would not take exception to a recommendation to not approve the application. No other parties filed exceptions to the recommended decision by the required deadline. On April 11, 2018, the NMPRC adopted an order accepting the recommended decision and disapproving PNM's application. The order indicated PNM's next energy efficiency plan application should include a proposal for an AMI pilot project.

Facebook, Inc. Data Center Project

As discussed in Note 17 of the Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements in the 2017 Annual Reports on Form 10-K, the NMPRC approved a PNM application for arrangements in connection with services to be provided to Facebook, Inc. for a new data center to be constructed in PNM's service area. The approvals included:

- Two new electric service rates
- A PPA under which PNM would purchase renewable energy from PNMR Development
- A special service contract to provide electric service

Facebook's service requirements include the acquisition by PNM of a sufficient amount of new renewable energy resources and RECs to match the energy and capacity requirements of the data center. PNM's initial procurement was to be through a PPA with PNMR Development for the energy production from 30 MW of new solar capacity that PNMR Development was to construct. As discussed in Note 1, PNMR Development transferred its interests in the solar capacity and the PPA to NMRD in December 2017. The cost of the PPA is passed through to Facebook under a rate rider. A special service rate is applied to Facebook's energy consumption in those hours of the month when their consumption exceeds the energy production from the renewable resources. Of the solar capacity, 10 MW began commercial operation in each of January 2018, March 2018, and May 2018.

In late 2017, PNM entered into three separate 25-year PPAs to purchase renewable energy and RECs to be used by PNM to supply additional renewable energy to Facebook. These PPAs were subject to NMPRC approval and PNM made a filing requesting approval on January 17, 2018. A NMPRC hearing on PNM's filing was held on March 7, 2018 and the NMPRC approved the PPAs on March 21, 2018. These PPAs include the purchase of the power and RECs from:

- Casa Mesa Wind, LLC, a subsidiary of NextEra Energy Resources, LLC., which is expected to be located near House, New Mexico, have a total capacity of 50 MW, and be operational by December 31, 2018
-

- A 166 MW portion of the La Joya Wind Project, owned by Avangrid Renewables, LLC, which is expected to be located near Estancia, New Mexico and be operational in November 2020
- Route 66 Solar Energy Center, LLC, a subsidiary of NextEra Energy Resources, LLC., which is expected to be located west of Albuquerque, New Mexico, have a total capacity of 50 MW, and be operational in December 2021

On August 24, 2018, PNM filed an application with the NMPRC requesting approval to enter into two 25-year PPAs to purchase renewable energy and RECs from an aggregate of approximately 100 MW of capacity from two solar-PV facilities to be owned and operated by NMRD to supply power to Facebook. The cost of these PPAs will be passed through to Facebook under PNM's rider. The NMPRC approved PNM's application on October 17, 2018. The PPAs also require approval by FERC. Subject to FERC approval, the first 50 MW of these facilities is expected to begin commercial operation in December 2019 and the remaining capacity is expected to begin commercial operation in June 2020.

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TNMP

TNMP 2018 Rate Case

On May 30, 2018, TNMP filed a general rate proceeding with the PUCT (the “TNMP 2018 Rate Case”) requesting an annual increase to base rates of $25.9 million based on a requested ROE of 10.5%, a cost of debt of 7.2%, and a capital structure comprised of 50% debt and 50% equity. TNMP’s request included $7.7 million of new rate riders to recover Hurricane Harvey restoration, rate case, and additional vegetation management costs. The application included the integration of revenues currently recorded under the AMS rider and collection of other unrecovered AMS investments into base rates. In 2017, TNMP recorded revenues of $21.8 million under the AMS rider. The TNMP 2018 Rate Case application also proposed to return the regulatory liability recorded at December 31, 2017 related to federal tax reform to customers and to reduce the federal corporate income tax rate to 21%. As discussed in Note 11 of the Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements in the 2017 Annual Reports on Form 10-K, at December 31, 2017, TNMP recorded a regulatory liability of $146.5 million to reflect the change in federal corporate income tax rates that will be refunded to customers in future periods. The TNMP 2018 Rate Case application proposed to refund $14.4 million of this regulatory liability over a period of five years and the remaining amount over the estimated useful lives of plant in service as of December 31, 2017.

On November 2, 2018, TNMP and other parties to the case filed an unopposed settlement agreement that, if approved by the PUCT, will result in a $10.0 million annual increase to base rates. The key elements of the settlement include a ROE of 9.65%, a cost of debt of 6.44%, and a capital structure comprised of 55% debt and 45% equity. The settlement excludes certain items from rate base that were requested in TNMP’s original filing, including approximately $11.7 million of transmission investments that TNMP expects will be included in its next TCOS filing. Under the terms of the settlement agreement, TNMP will refund approximately $37.8 million of the regulatory liability recorded at December 31, 2017 related to tax reform to customers over a period of five years and the remaining amount over the estimated useful lives of plant in service as of December 31, 2017. The settlement agreement also approves TNMP’s request for new depreciation rates as well as TNMP’s request for a new rider to recover Hurricane Harvey restoration costs. TNMP’s deferred costs related to Hurricane Harvey restoration efforts are to be offset by a regulatory liability for the reduction in the federal income tax rate beginning on January 25, 2018 and charged to customers over a five-year period beginning on the effective date of new rates (Note 14). TNMP anticipates the PUCT will review the settlement prior to December 31, 2018 and that rates will become effective in early 2019. TNMP cannot predict the outcome of this matter.

Advanced Meter System Deployment

In July 2011, the PUCT approved a settlement and authorized an AMS deployment plan that permits TNMP to collect $113.4 million in deployment costs through a surcharge over a 12-year period. TNMP began collecting the surcharge on August 11, 2011. Deployment of advanced meters began in September 2011. TNMP completed its mass deployment in 2016 and has installed more than 242,000 advanced meters. The TNMP 2018 Rate Case and associated settlement discussed above included a reconciliation of AMS costs and, if approved by the PUCT, will integrate TNMP’s AMS recovery into base rates beginning on the effective dates of new rates.

Transmission Cost of Service Rates

TNMP can update its transmission cost of service ("TCOS") rates twice per year to reflect changes in its invested capital although updates are not allowed while a general rate case is in process. Updated rates reflect the addition and retirement of transmission facilities, including appropriate depreciation, federal income tax and other associated taxes, and the approved rate of return on such facilities. The following sets forth TNMP's recent interim transmission cost rate increases:

Effective Date	Approved Increase in Rate Base	Annual Increase in Revenue
	(In millions)	
September 8, 2016	$9.5	$ 1.8
March 14, 2017	30.2	4.8
September 13, 2017	27.5	4.7
March 27, 2018	32.0	0.6

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Periodic Distribution Rate Adjustment

PUCT rules permit interim rate adjustments to reflect changes in investments in distribution assets. Distribution utilities may file for a periodic rate adjustment between April 1 and April 8 of each year as long as the electric utility is not earning more than its authorized rate of return using weather-normalized data. However, TNMP has not made a filing to adjust rates for additional investments in distribution assets. TNMP has also committed that it would not file a request for an increase in rates to reflect changes in investments in distribution assets until after the effective date of final order in the TNMP 2018 Rate Case.

Order Related to Changes in Federal Income Tax Rates

On January 25, 2018, the PUCT issued an accounting order that addresses the change in the federal corporate income tax rates on investor-owned utilities in the state of Texas. The order requires investor-owned utilities to record a regulatory liability equal to the reduction in accumulated federal deferred income tax balances at the end of 2017 due to the change in the federal corporate income tax rate.

In addition, the order requires that a regulatory liability be recorded to reflect the difference between revenues collected under existing rates and those that would have been collected had those rates been set reflecting federal income tax reform beginning on the date of the order (Note 14). In compliance with the PUCT order, during the three and nine months ended September 30, 2018, TNMP reduced revenues by $1.5 million and $4.2 million and recorded these as a regulatory liability to reflect the impact of the reduction in the federal corporate income tax rate beginning January 25, 2018. The settlement agreement for TNMP’s 2018 Rate Case discussed above includes a requirement that TNMP continue to record this regulatory liability until the effective date of new base rates, which amount is to be offset against TNMP’s Hurricane Harvey restoration costs and recovered from customers under a new rate rider over a period of five years.

Energy Efficiency

TNMP recovers the costs of its energy efficiency programs through an energy efficiency cost recovery factor (“EECRF”), which includes projected program costs, under and over collected costs from prior years, rate case expenses, and performance bonuses (if programs exceed mandated savings goals). On May 30, 2018, TNMP filed its request to adjust the EECRF to reflect changes in costs for 2019. The total amount requested was $5.7 million, which included a performance bonus of $0.9 million based on TNMP’s energy efficiency achievements in the 2017 plan year. On June 21, 2018, the PUCT issued a declaratory order announcing the PUCT’s interpretation of the bonus calculation in its rule. The order does not affect cost recovery but reduces the bonus calculation as filed by utilities in their current EECRF proceedings. Accordingly, in June of 2018, TNMP reduced its estimated performance bonus for the 2017 plan year to $0.8 million. On August 6, 2018, TNMP and other parties to the case reached a unanimous settlement stipulation to provide $5.6 million of EECRF recovery, which includes a performance bonus of $0.8 million. On October 12, 2018, the PUCT approved the settlement stipulation with rates to become effective on March 1, 2019.

(13) Lease Commitments

The Company leases office buildings, vehicles, and other equipment. In addition, PNM leases interests in Units 1 and 2 of PVNGS and certain right-of-way agreements are classified as leases. All of the Company’s leases are currently accounted for as operating leases. See New Accounting Pronouncements in Note 1. Additional information concerning the Company’s lease commitments is contained in Note 7 of the Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements in the 2017 Annual Reports on Form 10-K, including PNM’s actions with regard to renewal and purchase options under the PVNGS leases.

The PVNGS leases were scheduled to expire on January 15, 2015 for the four Unit 1 leases and January 15, 2016 for the four Unit 2 leases. The four Unit 1 leases have been extended to expire on January 15, 2023 and one of the Unit 2 leases has been extended to expire on January 15, 2024. For the other three PVNGS Unit 2 leases, PNM exercised its fair market value options to purchase the assets underlying those leases on the expiration date of the original leases. On January 15, 2016, PNM paid $78.1 million to the lessor under one lease for 31.25 MW of the entitlement from PVNGS Unit 2 and $85.2 million to the lessors under the other two leases for 32.76 MW of the entitlement from PVNGS Unit 2. See Note 12 for information concerning the NMPRC’s treatment of the purchased assets and extended leases in PNM’s NM 2015 Rate Case.

PNM is exposed to losses under the PVNGS lease arrangements upon the occurrence of certain events that PNM does not consider to be reasonably likely to occur. Under certain circumstances (for example, the NRC issuing specified violation orders with respect to PVNGS or the occurrence of specified nuclear events), PNM would be required to make specified payments to the lessors, and take title to the leased interests. If such an event had occurred as of September 30, 2018, amounts due to the lessors under the circumstances described above would be up to $163.8 million, payable on January 15, 2019 in addition to the scheduled lease payments due on January 15, 2019.

(14) Income Taxes

On December 22, 2017, comprehensive changes in United States federal income taxes were enacted through legislation commonly known as the Tax Cuts and Jobs Act (the "Tax Act"). The Tax Act makes many significant modifications to the tax laws, including reducing the federal corporate income tax rate from 35% to 21% effective January 1, 2018. The Tax Act also eliminates federal bonus depreciation for utilities effective September 28, 2017 and, effective January 1, 2018, limits interest deductibility for non-utility businesses and limits the deductibility of certain officer compensation.

Although most of the provisions of the Tax Act are not effective until 2018, GAAP required that some effects be recognized in 2017. Under the asset and liability method of accounting for income taxes used by the Company, deferred tax assets and liabilities are recognized for the future tax consequences of temporary differences between the financial statement carrying amounts of existing assets and liabilities and their respective tax bases. The deferred tax assets and liabilities are measured using the enacted tax rates expected to apply to taxable income in the years in which the temporary differences are expected to reverse. At the date of enactment of the Tax Act, the Company had net deferred tax liabilities for its regulated activities and net deferred tax assets for non-regulated activities. As a result of the change in the federal corporate income tax rate, the Company re-measured and adjusted its deferred tax assets and liabilities as of December 31, 2017. The portion of that adjustment not related to PNM's and TNMP's regulated activities was recorded as a reduction in net deferred tax assets and an increase in income tax expense. The portion related to PNM's and TNMP's regulated activities was recorded as a reduction in net deferred tax liabilities and an increase in regulatory liabilities, based on the assumption that PNM and TNMP will be required to return the benefit to ratepayers over time. PNM's NM 2016 Rate Case (Note 12) reflects that assumption by including an amortization of the estimated benefit of the reduction in existing deferred federal corporate income taxes as a reduction to customer rates over a twenty-one year period beginning in 2018. On January 25, 2018, the PUCT issued an order requiring Texas utilities, including TNMP, to begin recording regulatory liabilities for the effects of the Tax Act with the stated purpose of reflecting those effects in the utility bills of Texas ratepayers. During the three and nine months ended September 30, 2018, TNMP reduced revenue and recorded a regulatory liability of $1.5 million and $4.2 million in accordance with the PUCT's order. The TNMP 2018 Rate Case filed on May 30, 2018, and related settlement agreement include a reduction in customer rates to reflect the impacts of the Tax Act, including amortization of the regulatory liability related to the 2017 re-measurement of deferred tax liabilities and to reduce the federal corporate income tax rate to 21% (Note 12).

In December 2017, the SEC issued Staff Accounting Bulletin No. 118, which provides guidance to address the application of GAAP to reflect the Tax Act in circumstances where all information and analysis of the Tax Act is not yet available or complete. This bulletin provides for up to a one-year period in which to complete the required analyses and accounting for the impacts of the Tax Act. The Company believes it made reasonable estimates of the effects of the Tax Act and reflected the impacts in the Consolidated Financial Statements included in the 2017 Annual Reports on Form 10-K. However, the reported effects on the Company's deferred tax assets and liabilities, regulatory assets and liabilities, and income tax expense are provisional and it is possible that changes to United States Treasury regulations, IRS interpretations of the provisions of the Tax Act, actions by the NMPRC, PUCT, and FERC, or the Company's further analysis of historical records could cause these estimates to change. Through September 30, 2018, no significant adjustments to the impacts reflected in the 2017 Consolidated Financial Statements included in the 2017 Annual Reports on Form 10-K have been identified. In August 2018, the IRS issued new guidance clarifying the deductibility of executive compensation under Section 162(m) of the Internal Revenue Code as amended by the Tax Act. In addition, the IRS issued proposed regulations interpreting Tax Act amendments to depreciation provisions of the Internal Revenue Code which would allow the Company to claim a bonus depreciation deduction on certain construction projects placed in service during the fourth quarter of 2017. The Company is currently evaluating the IRS's new guidance and proposed regulations and anticipates it will record adjustments, if any, prior to December 31, 2018.

In 2013, New Mexico House Bill 641 reduced the New Mexico corporate income tax rate from 7.6% to 5.9%. The rate reduction is being phased-in from 2014 to 2018. In accordance with GAAP, PNMR and PNM adjusted accumulated deferred income taxes to reflect the tax rate at which the balances are expected to reverse during the period that includes the date of enactment, which was in the year ended December 31, 2013. At that time, the portion of the adjustment related to PNM's regulated activities was recorded as a reduction in deferred tax liabilities and an increase in a regulatory liability, based on the assumption that PNM would be required to return the benefit to customers over time. PNM's NM 2016 Rate Case (Note 12) reflects the benefit of the lower New Mexico corporate income tax rate being returned to customers over a three-year period beginning February 1, 2018. In addition, the portion of the adjustment that was not related to PNM's regulated activities was recorded as a reduction in deferred tax assets and an increase in income tax expense. Changes in the estimated timing of reversals of deferred tax assets and liabilities

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resulted in refinements of the impacts of this change in tax rates being recorded periodically through December 31, 2017, at which time the impacts of the rate reduction were fully phased-in. In the three months ended March 31, 2017, PNM's regulatory liability was reduced by $4.8 million, which increased deferred tax liabilities. Deferred tax assets not related to PNM's regulatory activities were reduced by $0.1 million in the three months ended March 31, 2017, increasing income tax expense by less than $0.1 million for PNM and $0.1 million for the Corporate and Other segment.

As required under GAAP, the Company makes an estimate of its anticipated effective tax rate for the year as of the end of each quarterly period within its fiscal year. In interim periods, income tax expense is calculated by applying the anticipated annual effective tax rate to year-to-date earnings before income taxes, which includes the earnings attributable to the Valencia non-controlling interest. GAAP also provides that certain unusual or infrequently occurring items, including excess tax benefits related to stock awards, be excluded from the estimated annual effective tax rate calculation. At September 30, 2018, PNMR, PNM, and TNMP estimated their effective income tax rates for the year ended December 31, 2018 would be 12.35%, 9.51%, and 22.78%. These rates reflect the reduced federal corporate income tax rate of 21%, which rates are adjusted to reflect permanent differences between earnings determined in accordance with GAAP and taxable income, as well as state income taxes. The primary permanent difference is the reduction in income tax expense resulting from the amortization of excess deferred federal and state income taxes ordered by the NMPRC in PNM's NM 2016 Rate Case. During the three and nine months ended September 30, 2018, income tax expense calculated by applying the expected annual effective income tax rate to earnings before income taxes was further reduced by excess tax benefits related to stock awards of zero and $1.4 million for PNMR, zero and $1.0 million for PNM, and less than $0.1 million and $0.4 million for TNMP.

(15) Related Party Transactions

PNMR, PNM, TNMP, and NMRD are considered related parties as defined under GAAP, as is PNMR Services Company, a wholly-owned subsidiary of PNMR that provides corporate services to PNMR and its subsidiaries in accordance with shared services agreements. These services are billed at cost on a monthly basis to the business units. In addition, PNMR provides construction and operations and maintenance services to NMRD, a 50% owned subsidiary of PNMR Development (Note 1), and PNM purchases renewable energy from certain NMRD-owned facilities at a fixed price per MWh of energy produced. PNM also provides interconnection services to PNMR Development (Note 9) and NMRD.

The table below summarizes the nature and amount of related party transactions of PNMR, PNM, TNMP, and NMRD:

	Three Months Ended September 30,		Nine Months Ended September 30,	
	2018	2017	2018	2017
	(In thousands)			
Services billings:				
PNMR to PNM	$22,972	$23,451	$69,122	$71,044
PNMR to TNMP	8,074	7,828	24,497	23,771

PNM to TNMP	104	115	281	302
TNMP to PNMR	35	35	105	106
TNMP to PNM	—	8	—	154
PNMR to NMRD	32	—	162	—
Renewable energy purchases:				
PNM from NMRD	969	—	2,343	—
Interconnection billings:				
PNM to NMRD	47	—	2,099	—
PNM to PNMR	—	—	68,200	—
Interest billings:				
PNMR to PNM	844	3	1,653	14
PNM to PNMR	75	71	211	163
PNMR to TNMP	65	66	87	126
Income tax sharing payments:				
PNMR to PNM	—	—	—	—
TNMP to PNMR	—	—	—	—

PNM RESOURCES, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES
PUBLIC SERVICE COMPANY OF NEW MEXICO AND SUBSIDIARIES
TEXAS-NEW MEXICO POWER COMPANY AND SUBSIDIARIES
NOTES TO CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
(Unaudited)

(16) Goodwill

The excess purchase price over the fair value of the assets acquired and the liabilities assumed by PNMR for its 2005 acquisition of TNP was recorded as goodwill and was pushed down to the businesses acquired. In 2007, the TNMP assets that were included in its New Mexico operations, including goodwill, were transferred to PNM. PNMR's reporting units that currently have goodwill are PNM and TNMP. Additional information concerning the Company's goodwill is contained in Note 18 of Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements in the 2017 Annual Reports on Form 10-K.

GAAP requires the Company to evaluate its goodwill for impairment annually at the reporting unit level or more frequently if circumstances indicate that the goodwill may be impaired. Application of the impairment test requires judgment, including the identification of reporting units, assignment of assets and liabilities to reporting units, and determination of the fair value of each reporting unit.

GAAP provides that in certain circumstances an entity may perform a qualitative analysis to conclude that the goodwill of a reporting unit is not impaired. Under a qualitative assessment an entity considers macroeconomic conditions, industry and market considerations, cost factors, overall financial performance, other relevant entity-specific events affecting a reporting unit, as well as whether a sustained decrease (both absolute and relative to its peers) in share price has occurred. An entity considers the extent to which each of the adverse events and circumstances identified could affect the comparison of a reporting unit's fair value with its carrying amount. An entity places more weight on the events and circumstances that most affect a reporting unit's fair value or the carrying amount of its net assets. An entity also considers positive and mitigating events and circumstances that may affect its determination of whether it is more likely than not that the fair value of a reporting unit is less than its carrying amount. An entity evaluates, on the basis of the weight of evidence, the significance of all identified events and circumstances in the context of determining whether it is more likely than not that the fair value of a reporting unit is less than its carrying amount. A quantitative analysis is not required if, after assessing the totality of events or circumstances, an entity determines that it is not more likely than not that the fair value of a reporting unit is less than its carrying amount.

In other circumstances, an entity may perform a quantitative analysis to reach the conclusion regarding impairment with respect to a reporting unit. An entity may choose to perform a quantitative analysis without performing a qualitative analysis and may perform a qualitative analysis for certain reporting units, but a quantitative analysis for others. The first step of the quantitative impairment test requires an entity to compare the fair value of the reporting unit with its carrying value, including goodwill. If as a result of this analysis, the entity concludes there is an indication of impairment in a reporting unit having goodwill, GAAP currently requires the entity to perform the second step of the impairment analysis, determining the amount of goodwill impairment to be recorded. The amount is calculated by comparing the implied fair value of the goodwill to its carrying amount. This exercise would require the entity to allocate the fair value determined in step one to the individual assets and liabilities of the reporting unit. Any remaining fair value would be the implied fair value of goodwill on the testing date. To the extent the recorded amount of goodwill of a reporting unit exceeds the implied fair value determined in step two, an impairment loss would be reflected in results of operations. As further discussed under New Accounting Pronouncements in Note 1, a new accounting pronouncement changes how a goodwill impairment is determined by eliminating the second step of the quantitative impairment analysis.

For its annual evaluations performed as of April 1, 2017, PNMR performed qualitative analyses for both the PNM and TNMP reporting units. The qualitative analysis was performed by considering changes in the Company's expectations of future financial performance since the April 1, 2016 quantitative analysis. This analysis considered Company specific events such as the potential impacts of legal and regulatory matters discussed in Note 11 and Note 12, including the then estimated impacts of the proposed revised stipulation in PNM's NM 2016 Rate Case, the impacts of potential outcomes of the matters appealed to the NM Supreme Court under the NM 2015 Rate Case, and the impacts of changes in PNM's resource needs based on PNM's 2017 IRP. This evaluation also considered changes in TNMP's regulatory environment such as the PUCT's then proposed amendments to the interim transmission cost of service filing rule, as well as potential outcomes associated with TNMP's anticipated general rate case filing. The qualitative analysis also considered market and macroeconomic factors including changes in growth rates, changes in the WACC, and changes in discount rates. The Company also evaluated its stock price relative to historical performance, industry peers, and to major market indices, including an evaluation of the Company's market capitalization relative to the carrying value of its reporting units. Based on an evaluation of these and other factors, the Company determined it was not more likely than not that the April 1, 2017 carrying values of PNM or TNMP exceeded their fair values.

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For its annual evaluations performed as of April 1, 2018, PNMR performed a quantitative analysis for the PNM reporting unit and a qualitative analysis for the TNMP reporting unit. For the quantitative analyses, a discounted cash flow methodology was primarily used to estimate the fair value of the PNM reporting unit. This analysis requires significant judgments, including estimation of future cash flows, which is dependent on internal forecasts, estimation of long-term growth rates for the business, and determination of appropriate weighted average cost of capital for the reporting unit. Changes in these estimates and assumptions could materially affect the determination of fair value and the conclusion of impairment. The April 1, 2018 quantitative evaluations indicated the fair value of the PNM reporting unit, which has goodwill of $51.6 million, exceeded its carrying value by approximately 19%. The 2018 qualitative analysis for the TNMP reporting unit was performed by considering changes in expectations of future financial performance since the April 1, 2016 quantitative analysis that indicated the fair value of the TNMP reporting unit, which has goodwill of $226.7 million, exceeded its carrying value by approximately 32% and the April 1, 2017 qualitative analysis. The 2018 analysis considered events specific to TNMP such as the potential impacts of legal and regulatory matters discussed in Note 12, including potential adverse outcomes in the TNMP 2018 Rate Case, which was filed in May 2018. Both the PNM quantitative analysis and the TNMP qualitative analysis considered market and macroeconomic factors including changes in growth rates, changes in the WACC, and changes in discount rates. The Company also evaluated its stock price relative to historical performance, industry peers, and to major market indices, including an evaluation of the Company’s market capitalization relative to the carrying value of its reporting units. Based on an evaluation of these and other factors, the Company determined it is not more likely than not that the April 1, 2018 carrying values of PNM or TNMP exceed their fair values.

As indicated above, the annual evaluations performed as of April 1, 2018 and 2017 did not indicate impairments of the goodwill of any of PNMR’s reporting units. Since the April 1, 2018 annual evaluation, there have been no indications that the fair values of the reporting units with recorded goodwill have decreased below their carrying values.

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ITEM 2. MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS OF FINANCIAL CONDITION AND RESULTS OF OPERATIONS

The following Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations for PNMR is presented on a combined basis, including certain information applicable to PNM and TNMP. The MD&A for PNM and TNMP is presented as permitted by Form 10-Q General Instruction H(2). This report uses the term "Company" when discussing matters of common applicability to PNMR, PNM, and TNMP. A reference to a "Note" in this Item 2 refers to the accompanying Notes to Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements (Unaudited) included in Item 1, unless otherwise specified. Certain of the tables below may not appear visually accurate due to rounding.

MD&A FOR PNMR

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY
Overview and Strategy

PNMR is a holding company with two regulated utilities serving approximately 780,000 residential, commercial, and industrial customers and end-users of electricity in New Mexico and Texas. PNMR's electric utilities are PNM and TNMP.
Strategic Goals
PNMR is focused on achieving three key strategic goals:

- Earning authorized returns on regulated businesses
- Delivering above industry-average earnings and dividend growth
- Maintaining solid investment grade credit ratings

In conjunction with these goals, PNM and TNMP are dedicated to:

- Maintaining strong employee safety, plant performance, and system reliability
- Delivering a superior customer experience
- Demonstrating environmental stewardship in business operations, including reducing CO_2 emissions
- Supporting the communities in their service territories

Earning Authorized Returns on Regulated Businesses

PNMR's success in accomplishing its strategic goals is highly dependent on two key factors: fair and timely regulatory treatment for its utilities and the utilities' strong operating performance. The Company has multiple strategies to achieve favorable regulatory treatment, all of which have as their foundation a focus on the basics: safety, operational excellence, and customer satisfaction, while engaging stakeholders to build productive relationships. Both PNM and TNMP seek cost recovery for their investments through general rate cases and various rate riders.

Fair and timely rate treatment from regulators is crucial to PNM and TNMP in earning their allowed returns and critical for PNMR to achieve its strategic goals. PNMR believes that earning allowed returns is viewed positively by credit rating agencies and that improvements in the Company's ratings could lower costs to utility customers.

Additional information about rate filings is provided in Note 17 of the Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements in the 2017 Annual Reports on Form 10-K and in Note 12.

State Regulation

New Mexico 2015 Rate Case – On September 28, 2016, the NMPRC issued an order that authorized PNM to implement an increase in base non-fuel rates of $61.2 million for New Mexico retail customers, effective for bills sent after September 30, 2016. This order was on PNM's application for a general increase in retail electric rates (the "NM 2015 Rate Case") filed in August 2015. PNM's application requested an increase in base non-fuel revenues of $121.5 million based on a future test year ("FTY") beginning October 1, 2015. The primary drivers of the revenue deficiency were infrastructure investments and declines in forecasted energy sales due to successful energy efficiency programs and other economic factors.

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The NMPRC's September 28, 2016 order included a determination that PNM was imprudent in purchasing 64.1 MW of previously leased capacity in PVNGS Unit 2, extending the leases for 114.6 MW of capacity of PVNGS Units 1 and 2, and installing BDT equipment on SJGS Units 1 and 4. Major components of the difference between the increase in non-fuel revenues approved in the order and PNM's request, include:

- A ROE of 9.575%, compared to the 10.5% requested by PNM
- Inclusion of the January 2016 purchase of the assets underlying three leases of capacity, totaling 64.1 MW, of PVNGS Unit 2 (Note 13) at an initial rate base value of $83.7 million, compared to PNM's request for recovery of the fair market value purchase price of $163.3 million; and disallowance of the recovery of the undepreciated costs of capitalized improvements made during the period the 64.1 MW was being leased by PNM, which costs totaled $43.8 million when the order was issued
- Disallowance of the recovery of any future contributions for PVNGS decommissioning costs related to the 64.1 MW of capacity in PVNGS Unit 2 purchased in January 2016 and the 114.6 MW of the leased capacity in PVNGS Units 1 and 2 that were extended for eight years beginning January 15, 2015 and 2016 (Note 13)
- Disallowance of recovery of the costs associated with converting SJGS Units 1 and 4 to BDT, which is required by the NSR permit for SJGS (Note 12); PNM's share of the costs of installing the BDT equipment was $52.3 million, $40.0 million of which PNM requested be included in rate base in the NM 2015 Rate Case

On September 30, 2016, PNM filed a notice of appeal with the NM Supreme Court regarding the order in the NM 2015 Rate Case. PNM is appealing the NMPRC's determination that PNM was imprudent in the actions taken to purchase the previously leased 64.1 MW of capacity in PVNGS Unit 2, extending the leases for 114.6 MW of capacity of PVNGS Units 1 and 2, and installing BDT equipment on SJGS Units 1 and 4. PNM's appeal includes the following specific elements of the NMPRC's order:

- Disallowance of recovery of the full fair market value purchase price of the 64.1 MW of capacity in PVNGS Unit 2 purchased in January 2016
- Disallowance of the recovery of the undepreciated costs of capitalized improvements made during the period the 64.1 MW of capacity was leased by PNM
- Disallowance of recovery of future contributions for PVNGS decommissioning attributable to 64.1 MW of purchased capacity and the 114.6 MW of capacity under the extended leases
- Disallowance of recovery of the costs of converting SJGS Units 1 and 4 to BDT

NEE, NMIEC, and ABCWUA filed notices of cross appeal to PNM's appeal. The issues that are being appealed by the various cross-appellants are:

- The NMPRC allowing PNM to recover the costs of the lease extensions for the 114.6 MW of PVNGS Units 1 and 2 and any of the purchase price for the 64.1 MW in PVNGS Unit 2
- The NMPRC allowing PNM to recover the costs incurred under the new coal supply contract for Four Corners
- The revised method to collect PNM's fuel and purchased power costs under the FPPAC
- The final rate design
- The NMPRC allowing PNM to include the "prepaid pension asset" in rate base

The NM Supreme Court has orally stated that the court's intent would be to request that PNM reimburse ratepayers for any amount overcharged should the cross-appellants prevail on the merits. Oral argument at the NM Supreme Court was held on October 30, 2017. Although appeals of regulatory actions of the NMPRC have a priority at the NM Supreme Court under New Mexico law, there is no required time frame for the court to act on the appeals.

PNM evaluated the accounting consequences of the order in the NM 2015 Rate Case and the likelihood of being successful on the issues it is appealing in the NM Supreme Court as required under GAAP. The evaluation indicated it is reasonably possible that PNM will be successful on the issues it is appealing. If the NM Supreme Court rules in PNM's favor on some or all of the issues, those issues would be remanded back to the NMPRC for further action. PNM currently estimates it will take a minimum of four months from September 30, 2018 for the NM Supreme Court to render a decision and for the NMPRC to take action on any remanded issues. During such time, the rates specified in the order remain in effect. PNM recorded pre-tax regulatory disallowances through September 30, 2018 aggregating $17.1 million, representing capital cost recovery for the period October 1, 2016 through January 31, 2019 on its investments that the order disallowed, and amounts recorded as regulatory assets and deferred charges that the order disallowed, and which PNM did not challenge in its appeal. Additional losses will be recorded if

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the estimated time frame for the NM Supreme Court to render a decision and for the NMPRC to take action on any remanded issues is further extended.

PNM continues to believe that the disallowed investments, which are the subject of PNM's appeal, were prudently incurred and that PNM is entitled to full recovery of those investments through the ratemaking process. If PNM's appeal is unsuccessful, PNM would record additional pre-tax losses related to any unsuccessful issues. The September 30, 2018 book values of PNM's investments that the order disallowed, after considering the losses recorded through September 30, 2018, were $73.9 million for the 64.1 MW of purchased capacity in PVNGS Unit 2, $38.3 million for the PVNGS Unit 2 disallowed capital improvements, and $50.3 million for the BDT equipment.

PNM does not believe that the likelihood of the cross-appeals being successful is probable. However, if the NM Supreme Court were to overturn all of the issues subject to the cross-appeals and, upon remand, the NMPRC did not provide any cost recovery of those items, PNM would write-off all of the costs to acquire the assets previously leased under three leases aggregating 64.1 MW of PVNGS Unit 2 capacity, totaling $147.5 million at September 30, 2018 (which amount includes $73.9 million that is the subject of PNM's appeal discussed above) after considering the losses recorded through September 30, 2018. The impacts of not recovering costs for the lease extensions, new coal supply contract for Four Corners, and "prepaid pension asset" in rate base would be recognized in future periods reflecting that rates charged to customers would not recover those costs as they are incurred. The outcomes of the cross-appeals regarding the FPPAC and rate design should not have a financial impact to PNM.

New Mexico 2016 Rate Case – On January 16, 2018, the NMPRC issued an order that authorized PNM to implement an increase in base non-fuel rates of $10.3 million. PNM implemented 50% of the approved increase for service rendered, rather than bills sent, beginning February 1, 2018 and will implement the rest of the increase for service rendered beginning January 1, 2019. This order was on PNM's application for a general increase in retail electric rates (the "NM 2016 Rate Case") filed in December 2016. PNM's December 2016 application requested an increase in base non-fuel revenues of $99.2 million based on a FTY beginning January 1, 2018 and did not include a request to recover any of the costs disallowed in the NM 2015 Rate Case that are at issue in PNM's pending appeal to the NM Supreme Court. The primary drivers of the revenue deficiency in PNM's application were:

- Implementation of the modifications in PNM's resource portfolio, which were previously approved by the NMPRC as part of the SJGS regional haze compliance plan (see below and Note 11)
- Infrastructure investments, including environmental upgrades at Four Corners
- Declines in forecasted energy sales due to successful energy efficiency programs and other economic factors
- Updates in the FERC/retail jurisdictional allocations

After NMPRC ordered settlement discussions were held, PNM and thirteen intervenors entered into a comprehensive stipulation in May 2017, which was subsequently revised to address issues raised by the Hearing Examiners in the case. NEE was the sole party opposing the revised stipulation. The terms of the revised stipulation included:

- A revenue increase totaling $62.3 million, with an initial increase of $32.3 million beginning January 1, 2018 and the remaining increase beginning January 1, 2019
- A ROE of 9.575%, compared to the 10.125% requested by PNM
- Full recovery of PNM's investment in SCRs at Four Corners with a debt-only return
- An agreement to not implement non-fuel base rate changes, other than changes related to PNM's rate riders, with an effective date prior to January 1, 2020
- An agreement to adjust the January 2019 increase for certain changes in federal corporate tax laws and to true-up PNM's cost of debt
- Returning to customers over a three-year period the benefit of the reduction in the New Mexico corporate income tax rate to the extent attributable to PNM's retail operations

- PNM would perform a cost benefit analysis in its 2020 IRP of the impact of a possible early exit from Four Corners in 2024 and 2028

A public hearing on the revised stipulation was held in August 2017. On October 31, 2017, the Hearing Examiners issued a Certification of Stipulation recommending modifications to the revised stipulation that would identify PNM's decision to continue its participation in Four Corners as imprudent, not allow PNM to collect a debt or equity return on $148.1 million of investments in SCRs and other projects at Four Corners, and to temporarily disallow recovery of $36.8 of PNM's projected capital improvements at SJGS.

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Extensive proceedings before the NMPRC were conducted in December 2017 and January 2018 as described in Note 12. Ultimately, the NMPRC's January 16, 2018 order approved the Certification of Stipulation with certain changes, which included allowing PNM to recover its $148.1 million of investments in SCR and other projects at Four Corners with a debt-only return (but maintaining the recommended disallowance of an equity return), deferring further consideration regarding the prudency of PNM's decisions to continue its participation in Four Corners to PNM's next general rate case, requiring the impacts of changes related to the reduction in the federal corporate income tax rate and PNM's cost of debt (aggregating an estimated $47.6 million) be implemented in 2018 rather than January 1, 2019, and requiring PNM to reduce its requested $62.3 million increase in non-fuel revenues by $4.4 million.

GAAP required PNM to recognize a loss reflecting that it will earn a debt-only return on $148.1 million of investments at Four Corners rather than a full return. Accordingly, PNM recorded a pre-tax regulatory disallowance of $27.9 million as of December 31, 2017.

On February 7, 2018, NEE filed a notice of appeal with the NM Supreme Court asking the court to review the NMPRC's decisions in the NM 2016 Rate Case. On March 7, 2018, NEE filed its statement of issues with the NM Supreme Court requesting, among other things, that the NMPRC be required to identify PNM's decision to continue its participation in Four Corners as imprudent and to deny any recovery related to PNM's $148.1 million of investments in Four Corners. NEE's Brief in Chief was filed on July 16, 2018 and PNM's Answer Brief was filed on October 12, 2018. Several parties to the case are participating in the appeal as intervenor-appellees in support of the NMPRC's final decisions in the case. Although PNM does not believe it is probable that NEE's appeal will be successful, it is unable to predict what decision the NM Supreme Court will reach. If the NM Supreme Court were to remand the case to the NMPRC and the NMPRC identified PNM's continued involvement in Four Corners as imprudent with no recovery of the $148.1 million of investments in Four Corners, PNM would be required to record additional losses for the remaining amount of those investments (after considering the $27.9 million regulatory disallowance recorded in 2017). In addition, PNM's future investments in Four Corners, which could be required under the participation agreement governing that facility, could also be subject to disallowance. PNM cannot predict the outcome of this matter.

TNMP 2018 Rate Case – On May 30, 2018, TNMP filed a general rate proceeding with the PUCT (the "TNMP 2018 Rate Case"), which requested an annual increase to base rates of $25.9 million based on a ROE of 10.5%, a cost of debt of 7.2%, and a capital structure comprised of 50% debt and 50% equity. TNMP's request included $7.7 million of new rate riders to recover Hurricane Harvey restoration, rate case, and additional vegetation management costs. The application also included a request for increased depreciation rates and the integration of revenues currently recorded under the AMS rider, as well as collection of other unrecovered AMS investments, into base rates. In 2017, TNMP recorded revenues of $21.8 million under the AMS rider. The TNMP 2018 Rate Case application also proposed to return the regulatory liability recorded at December 31, 2017 related to federal tax reform to customers and to reduce its federal corporate income tax rate to 21%. On November 2, 2018, TNMP and other parties to the case filed an unopposed settlement agreement that, if approved by the PUCT, will result in a $10.0 million annual increase to base rates. The key elements of the settlement include a ROE of 9.65%, a cost of debt of 6.44%, and a capital structure comprised of 55% debt and 45% equity. The settlement excludes from rate base certain investments that were requested in TNMP's original filing, including amounts that TNMP expects will be included in its next TCOS filing. The settlement also adjusts how TNMP will return the regulatory liability recorded at December 31, 2017 related to federal tax reform to customers. The settlement agreement also approved TNMP's request for updated depreciation rates, as well as a new rider to recover Hurricane Harvey restoration costs. As discussed below, the new rider for Hurricane Harvey restoration costs is to be offset by 2018 tax savings resulting from the reduction in the federal corporate income tax rate. TNMP anticipates the PUCT will review the settlement prior to December 31, 2018 and that new rates will be effective in early 2019. TNMP cannot predict the outcome of this matter.

San Juan Generating Station Unit 1 Outage – On March 17, 2018, a coal silo used to supply fuel to SJGS Unit 1 collapsed resulting in an outage. PNM initiated a review of the cause of the outage and promptly contacted the staff of the NMPRC to inform them of the event. To minimize the operational and financial impacts of this event, PNM accelerated the fall 2018 planned outage on Unit 1 to be performed while the unit was out of service for this event. Repairs necessary to return Unit 1 to service were completed by July 5, 2018. PNM anticipates the damages to the facility related to the coal silo collapse are reimbursable under an existing property insurance policy that covers SJGS, subject to a deductible of $2.0 million. PNM's exposure to the cost of repairs is $1.0 million, reflecting PNM's 50% ownership interest in SJGS Unit 1.

On April 12, 2018, NEE filed a petition (jointly with certain other organizations) requesting that the NMPRC order an investigation into the SJGS Unit 1 event. The petition requested that the NMPRC order PNM to respond to the petition, that proceedings be set on this matter, and that PNM be required to provide a narrative explanation, cost/benefit analysis, and alternatives assessment used to determine that Unit 1 should be repaired rather than utilizing alternative resources. Pursuant to an NMPRC order, PNM filed a response on May 8, 2018 indicating that it used best practices when inspecting the SJGS coal silos during planned outages, that the damage to SJGS Unit 1 was repairable and could be made in a timely manner, that all but a limited amount of cost of the repairs are reimbursable under an existing insurance policy, and that further proceedings on the matter were unnecessary. In addition, PNM's response indicated that if the unit was not repaired, customers would be exposed to significant contractual liabilities under the agreements governing the ownership of SJGS and would incur significant additional costs associated with the procurement of replacement power. On May 31, 2018, the NMPRC staff preliminarily recommended that the NMPRC not allow PNM to recover any costs associated with the SJGS Unit 1 coal silo repairs, including the cost of preventing similar failures on other SJGS coal silos, and that PNM reimburse customers for the loss of off-system sales during the time SJGS Unit 1 was in outage. The NMPRC staff also recommended, among other things, that further proceedings on the matter be deemed unnecessary provided PNM agree to hold customers harmless for such costs. On October 9, 2018, PNM filed a motion with the NMPRC requesting the inquiry docket be closed and stating the NMPRC staff's proposal that PNM be required to absorb all losses related to the event, including the loss of off-system sales, is unwarranted and would result in piecemeal ratemaking. PNM cannot predict the outcome of this matter.

Advanced Metering – In September 2011, TNMP began its deployment of advanced meters for homes and businesses across its service area. TNMP completed its mass deployment in 2016 and has installed more than 242,000 advanced meters. As part of the State of Texas' long-term initiative to create an advanced electric grid, installation of advanced meters will ultimately give consumers more data about their energy consumption and help them make more informed decisions. In addition, TNMP completed installation of a new outage management system that will leverage capabilities of the advanced metering infrastructure to enhance TNMP's responsiveness to outages.

On February 26, 2016, PNM filed an application with the NMPRC requesting approval of a project to replace its existing customer metering equipment with Advanced Metering Infrastructure ("AMI"). The application also asked the NMPRC to authorize the recovery, in future ratemaking proceedings, of the cost of the project, as well as to approve the recovery of the remaining undepreciated investment in existing metering equipment, the costs of customer education, and severance for any affected employees. On March 19, 2018, the Hearing Examiner issued a recommended decision finding that PNM had not proven a net public benefit in the case and recommending the NMPRC not approve the application. On April 2, 2018, PNM filed a statement on exceptions to the recommended decision indicating, among other things, that PNM disagreed with the finding that the record did not demonstrate a net public benefit to customers, but that PNM would not take exception to a recommendation to not approve the application. On April 11, 2018, the NMPRC adopted an order accepting the recommended decision and disapproving PNM's application. The order also indicated PNM's next energy efficiency plan filing should include a proposal for an AMI pilot project.

Rate Riders and Interim Rate Relief – The PUCT has approved mechanisms that allow TNMP to recover capital invested in transmission and distribution projects without having to file a general rate case. This permits more timely recovery of investments. The PUCT has also approved riders that allow TNMP to recover amounts related to AMS, energy efficiency, third-party transmission costs, and the CTC. As discussed above, the unopposed settlement agreement in the TNMP 2018 Rate Case would authorize TNMP to integrate revenues currently recorded under the AMS rider into base rates and to establish a new rate rider to collect Hurricane Harvey restoration costs. Amounts collected under the new rider would be offset by 2018 savings resulting from the reduction in the federal corporate income tax rate and be collected from customers over a five-year period beginning on the effective date of new rates. The NMPRC has approved PNM recovering fuel costs through the FPPAC, as well as rate riders for renewable energy and energy efficiency that allow for more timely recovery of investments and improve PNM's ability to earn its authorized return.

Cost Recovery Related to Joining the EIM – In 2018, PNM completed a cost-benefit analysis that indicated PNM's participation in the California Independent System Operator Western Energy Imbalance Market ("EIM") would provide substantial benefits to retail customers. In August 2018, PNM filed an application with the NMPRC requesting, among other things, authorization to recover the cost of initial capital investments, and to establish a regulatory asset to recover other expenses, that would be incurred in order to join the EIM. PNM's application proposes recovery of the costs incurred to join the EIM would be recovered beginning on the effective date of new rates in PNM's next general rate case and that the benefits of participating in the EIM be credited to retail customers through PNM's existing FPPAC. In August 2018, the NMPRC issued an order granting PNM's request for an expedited procedural schedule and that set a public hearing for December 12, 2018. If approved by the NMPRC, PNM anticipates it will begin participating in the EIM by mid-2021. PNM cannot predict the outcome of this matter.

FERC Regulation

Rates PNM charges wholesale transmission customers and wholesale generation customers are subject to traditional rate

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regulation by FERC. Rates charged to wholesale electric transmission customers are based on a formula rate mechanism pursuant to which rates for wholesale transmission service are calculated annually in accordance with an approved formula. The formula includes updating cost of service components, including investment in plant and operating expenses, based on information contained in PNM's annual financial report filed with FERC, as well as including projected transmission capital projects to be placed into service in the following year. The projections included are subject to true-up. Certain items, including changes to return on equity and depreciation rates, require a separate filing to be made with FERC before being included in the formula rate.

The low natural gas price environment has resulted in market prices for power being substantially lower than what PNM is able to offer wholesale generation customers under the cost of service model that FERC requires PNM to use. Consequently, PNM decided to stop pursuing wholesale generation contracts and currently has no full-requirements wholesale generation customers.

Delivering Above Industry-Average Earnings and Dividend Growth

PNMR's strategic goal to deliver above industry-average earnings and dividend growth enables investors to realize the value of their investment in the Company's business. PNMR's current target is 5% to 6% earnings and dividend growth for the period 2018 through 2022. PNMR's earnings and dividend target for the year ending December 2022 includes assumptions about potential capital expenditures that would be incremental to construction expenditures discussed below in Liquidity and Capital Resources - Capital Requirements. Earnings growth is based on ongoing earnings, which is a non-GAAP financial measure that excludes from GAAP earnings certain non-recurring, infrequent, and other items that are not indicative of fundamental changes in the earnings capacity of the Company's operations. PNMR uses ongoing earnings to evaluate the operations of the Company and to establish goals, including those used for certain aspects of incentive compensation, for management and employees.

PNMR targets a dividend payout ratio of 50% to 60% of its ongoing earnings. PNMR expects to provide above industry-average dividend growth in the near-term and to manage the payout ratio to meet its long-term target. The Board will continue to evaluate the dividend on an annual basis, considering sustainability and growth, capital planning, and industry standards. The Board approved the following increases in the indicated annual common stock dividend:

Approval Date	Percent Increase	
February 2012	16	%
February 2013	14	%
December 2013	12	%
December 2014	8	%
December 2015	10	%
December 2016	10	%
December 2017	9	%

Maintaining Solid Investment Grade Credit Ratings

The Company is committed to maintaining solid investment grade credit ratings in order to reduce the cost of debt financing and to help ensure access to credit markets, when required. See the subheading Liquidity included in the full discussion of Liquidity and Capital Resources below for the specific credit ratings for PNMR, PNM, and TNMP. Currently, all of the credit ratings issued by both Moody's and S&P on the Company's debt are investment grade. In January 2018, S&P changed the outlook for PNMR, PNM, and TNMP from stable to negative. In June 2018, Moody's changed the outlook for PNMR and PNM from positive to stable and maintained the stable outlook for TNMP.

Business and Strategic Focus

PNMR strives to create enduring value for customers, communities, and shareholders. PNMR's strategy and decision-making are focused on safely providing reliable, affordable, and environmentally responsible power. The

Company works closely with customers, stakeholders, legislators, and regulators to ensure that resource plans and infrastructure investments benefit from robust public dialogue and balance the diverse needs of our communities. Equally important is the focus of PNMR's utilities on customer satisfaction and community engagement.

Reliable and Affordable Power

PNMR and its utilities are aware of the important roles they play in enhancing economic vitality in their service territories. Management believes that maintaining strong and modern electric infrastructure is critical to ensuring reliability and supporting economic growth. When contemplating expanding or relocating their operations, businesses consider energy affordability and reliability to be important factors. PNM and TNMP strive to balance service affordability with infrastructure investment to maintain a high level of electric reliability and to deliver a superior customer experience. Investing in PNM's and TNMP's infrastructure is critical to ensuring reliability and meeting future energy needs. Both utilities have long-established records of providing customers with reliable electric service.

Utility Plant and Strategic Investments

Utility Plant Investments – During the 2015 to 2017 period, PNM and TNMP together invested $1,552.0 million in utility plant, including substations, power plants, nuclear fuel, and transmission and distribution systems. PNM completed the 40 MW natural gas-fired La Luz peaking generating station located near Belen, New Mexico in December 2015. PNM also completed installation of SNCR and BDT equipment on SJGS Units 1 and 4 in early 2016 and the addition of 40 MW of PNM-owned solar-PV facilities in 2015. In addition, on January 15, 2016, PNM completed the $163.3 million acquisition of 64.1 MW of capacity in PVNGS Unit 2 that had previously been leased to PNM. During 2018 and 2019, PNM will construct an additional 50 MW of PNM-owned PV facilities, which were approved by the NMPRC in PNM's 2018 renewable energy procurement plan. The 50 MW PV facilities are expected to be completed in stages throughout 2019 at a cost not to exceed $73.0 million. See the subheading Capital Requirements included in the full discussion of Liquidity and Capital Resources below for additional discussion of the Company's projected capital requirements.

Strategic Investments – In 2017, PNMR Development and AEP OnSite Partners created NM Renewable Development, LLC ("NMRD") to pursue the acquisition, development, and ownership of renewable energy generation projects, primarily in the state of New Mexico. Abundant renewable resources, large tracts of affordable land, and strong government and community support make New Mexico a favorable location for renewable generation. New Mexico has the 2nd highest technical potential of the 48 contiguous states for utility scale solar photovoltaics as noted in 2015 by the National Renewable Energy Laboratory, while New Mexico is 6th for technical potential for land-based wind. PNMR Development and AEP OnSite Partners each have a 50% ownership interest in NMRD. Through NMRD, PNMR anticipates being able to provide additional renewable generation solutions to customers within and surrounding its regulated jurisdictions through partnering with a subsidiary of one of the United States' largest electric utilities. The formation of this joint venture provides a more efficient use of PNMR's capital to support new renewable investment opportunities while maintaining the necessary capital to support investments required by regulated jurisdictions. NMRD's current renewable energy capacity in operation is 34.3 MW, which includes 30 MW of solar-PV facilities required to supply energy to the Facebook data center located within PNM's service territory, 1.8 MW to supply energy to Columbus Electric Cooperative located in southwest New Mexico, and 2.5 MW to supply energy to the Central New Mexico Electric Cooperative. In August 2018, the NMPRC approved PNM's request to enter into two additional 25-year PPAs to purchase renewable energy and RECs from an aggregate of approximately 100 MW of capacity from two solar-PV facilities to be constructed by NMRD to supply power to Facebook. Subject to FERC approval, these facilities are expected be in commercial operation by June 2020. NMRD actively explores opportunities for additional renewable projects, including large-scale projects to serve future data centers and other customer needs.

Integrated Resource Plan

NMPRC rules require that investor-owned utilities file an IRP every three years. The IRP is required to cover a 20-year planning period and contain an action plan covering the first four years of that period. PNM filed its 2014 IRP on July 1, 2014. The four-year action plan was consistent with the replacement resources identified in PNM's application to retire SJGS Units 2 and 3. PNM indicated that it planned to meet its anticipated energy demand with a combination of additional renewable energy resources, energy efficiency, and natural gas-fired facilities.

PNM filed its 2017 IRP on July 3, 2017. Under the NMPRC's order concerning SJGS' compliance with the BART requirements of the CAA discussed in Note 11, PNM is required to make a filing in 2018 to determine the extent to which SJGS should continue serving PNM's retail customers' needs after June 30, 2022. The 2017 IRP analyzed several scenarios utilizing assumptions that PNM continues service from its SJGS capacity beyond mid-2022 and that PNM retires its capacity after mid-2022. Key findings of the 2017 IRP include:

- Retiring PNM's share of SJGS in 2022 after the expiration of the current operating and coal supply agreements would provide long-term cost savings for PNM's customers
- PNM exiting its ownership interest in Four Corners after its current coal supply agreement expires in 2031 would also provide long-term cost savings for customers

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- The best mix of new resources to replace the retired coal generation would include solar energy and flexible natural gas-fired peaking capacity; the mix could include energy storage if the economics support it and wind energy provided additional transmission capacity becomes available
- Significant increases in future wind energy supplies will likely require new transmission capacity to be built from eastern New Mexico to PNM's service territory
- PNM should retain the currently leased capacity in PVNGS, which would avoid replacement with carbon-emitting generation
- PNM should continue to develop and implement energy efficiency and demand management programs
- PNM should assess the costs and benefits of participating in the California Independent System Operator Western Energy Imbalance Market
- PNM should analyze its current Reeves Station to consider possible technology improvements to phase out the older generators and replace them with new, more flexible supplies or energy storage

Several parties filed protests to the 2017 IRP. The issues addressed in the protests include PNM's future interest in SJGS, Four Corners, and PVNGS and the timing of future procurement of renewable resources. The 2017 IRP is not a final determination of PNM's future generation portfolio. Retiring PNM's share of SJGS capacity and exiting Four Corners would require NMPRC approval of abandonment filings, which PNM would make at appropriate times in the future. Likewise, NMPRC approval of new generation resources through CCN filings would be required. Hearings were held in June 2018. On October 26, 2018, the Hearing Examiner issued a recommended decision recommending that the NMPRC accept PNM's 2017 IRP as compliant with the applicable statute and NMPRC rules. PNM cannot predict the ultimate outcome of the 2017 IRP process or whether the NMPRC will approve subsequent filings that would encompass actions to implement the conclusions of the 2017 IRP.

Environmentally Responsible Power

PNMR has a long-standing record of environmental stewardship. PNM's environmental focus is in three key areas:

- Developing strategies to provide reliable and affordable power, while transforming PNM's generation resources to a cleaner energy portfolio by reducing CO_2 emissions
- Preparing PNM's system to meet New Mexico's increasing renewable energy resources as cost-effectively as possible
- Increasing energy efficiency participation

PNMR's Sustainability Portal provides key environmental and sustainability information related to PNM's and TNMP's operations and is available at http://www.pnmresources.com/about-us/sustainability-portal.aspx. The portal also contains a Climate Change Report, which outlines plans to be coal-free by 2031 (subject to regulatory approval). This would enable PNM to reduce GHG emissions from its fossil-fueled plants by 71% in 2025 and by 80% in 2035 compared to 2005 baseline levels.

SJGS

Regional Haze Rule Compliance Plan – In December 2015, PNM received NMPRC approval for the plan to comply with the EPA regional haze rule at SJGS that minimizes the cost impact to customers while still achieving broad environmental benefits. Under the approved plan, the installation of SNCRs on SJGS Units 1 and 4 was completed in early 2016 and Units 2 and 3 were retired in December 2017. The plan provides for similar visibility improvements, but at a lower cost to PNM customers than a previous EPA ruling that would have required the installation of more expensive SCRs on all four units at SJGS. The plan has the added advantage of reducing other emissions in addition to NOx, including SO_2, particulate matter, CO_2, and mercury, as well as significantly reducing water usage. Additional information is contained in Note 16 of the Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements in the 2017 Annual Reports on Form 10-K and in Note 11.

The December 2015 order also provided, among other things, that:

- PNM was granted a CCN to acquire an additional 132 MW in SJGS Unit 4 effective January 1, 2018
- PNM was granted a CCN for 134 MW of PVNGS Unit 3 as a jurisdictional resource to serve New Mexico customers beginning January 1, 2018
- PNM was authorized to acquire 65 MW of SJGS Unit 4 as merchant utility plant
- No later than December 31, 2018, and before entering into a binding coal supply agreement for SJGS, PNM will make a NMPRC filing to determine the extent that SJGS should continue serving PNM's customers' needs after mid-2022

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NEE filed a notice of appeal with the NM Supreme Court of the NMPRC's December 2015 order. On March 5, 2018, the NM Supreme Court issued its opinion affirming the NMPRC's December 2015 order, thereby denying NEE's appeal. This matter is now concluded.

SJGS Ownership Restructuring and Other Matters – In connection with the plan to comply with EPA regional haze rules at SJGS, some of the SJGS participants expressed a desire to exit their ownership in the plant. As a result, the SJGS participants negotiated a restructuring of the ownership in SJGS and addressed the obligations of the exiting participants for plant decommissioning, mine reclamation, environmental matters, and certain future operating costs, among other items. The San Juan Project Restructuring Agreement ("SJGS RA") sets forth the agreement among the SJGS owners regarding ownership restructuring and addresses other related matters, including that the exiting participants remain obligated for their proportionate shares of environmental, mine reclamation, and certain other legacy liabilities that are attributable to activities that occurred prior to their exit. The SJGS RA became effective contemporaneously with the effectiveness of the new SJGS CSA on January 31, 2016. See Note 11.

Although the SJGS RA results in an agreement among the SJGS participants enabling compliance with CAA requirements, it is possible that the financial impact of climate change regulation or legislation, other environmental regulations, the result of litigation, and other business considerations, could jeopardize the economic viability of SJGS or the ability or willingness of individual participants to continue participation in the plant. PNM's 2017 IRP (Note 12), presented resource portfolio plans for scenarios that assumed SJGS will operate beyond the end of the current coal supply agreement that runs through June 30, 2022 (Note 11) and for scenarios that assumed SJGS will cease operations after mid-2022. The 2017 IRP data shows that retiring SJGS in 2022 would provide long-term cost benefits to PNM's customers.

The 2017 IRP is not a final determination of PNM's future generation portfolio. Retiring PNM's share of SJGS would require PNM to make a formal abandonment filing with the NMPRC. The final determination of PNM's exit from SJGS would be subject to NMPRC review and approval. PNM would also be required to obtain NMPRC approval of replacement power resources through formal CCN filings. The December 2015 NMPRC order discussed above authorized PNM to acquire 132 MW of SJGS Unit 4 as a New Mexico jurisdictional resource and 65 MW of SJGS Unit 4 as merchant plant. That order also provides that, if SJGS Unit 4 is abandoned with undepreciated investment on PNM's books, PNM would not be allowed to recover the undepreciated investment of its 132 MW interest. PNM is currently depreciating all its investments in SJGS through 2053, the expected life approved by the NMPRC. PNM's undepreciated investment in SJGS at September 30, 2018 was $405.5 million, which includes interests in the 132 MW and the 65 MW of $20.3 million and $10.1 million. In the event of an early retirement of SJGS, PNM would be exposed to loss of its undepreciated investments in the facility and other costs, including costs associated with coal mine reclamation, if recovery of these items is not approved by the NMPRC. The financial impact of early retirement and the NMPRC approval process are influenced by factors outside of PNM's control, including the economic impact of a potential SJGS abandonment on the area surrounding the plant and related mine, as well as overall political and economic conditions in New Mexico. Because of the uncertainty in obtaining the required approvals, PNM is unable to predict the outcome of this matter.

As discussed in Note 11, PNM has the option to extend the SJGS CSA, which currently expires on June 30, 2022, subject to negotiation of the term of the extension and compensation to the miner. In order to extend, the SJGS CSA provides that PNM must give written notice of that intent by July 1, 2018 and the parties must agree to the terms of the extension by January 1, 2019. In addition, the SJPPA obligates each SJGS participant to provide notice to the other participants whether they wish to extend the SJPPA and SJGS CSA beyond June 30, 2022. Los Alamos, UAMPS, and Tucson provided notice of their intent to exit SJGS in 2022. Farmington gave notice that it wishes to continue SJGS operations and to extend the terms of both agreements. PNM gave preliminary notice to the other participants that, based on updated coal pricing and other relevant information, PNM does not wish to extend the terms of the agreements beyond June 30, 2022. PNM is continuing to analyze the permanent retirement of SJGS in

2022 and the final determination of PNM's exit from SJGS is subject to NMPRC approval in a formal abandonment proceeding (Note 12). Due to Farmington's stated interest in continuing SJGS operations beyond 2022, PNM and Westmoreland agreed to extend the July 1, 2018 notice deadline to December 1, 2018.

Other SJGS Environmental Matters – In addition to the regional haze rule, SJGS is required to comply with other rules currently being developed or implemented that affect coal-fired generating units, including rules regarding GHG under Section 111(d) of the CAA. Implementation of the Clean Power Plan, which was published by EPA in October 2015, is currently stayed by order of the US Supreme Court pending further proceedings before the DC Circuit. Oral argument was heard by the DC Circuit in September 2016, but the court has taken no action. On March 28, 2017, President Trump issued an Executive Order on Energy Independence. The order sets out two general policies: promote clean and safe development of energy resources, while avoiding regulatory burdens, and ensure electricity is affordable, reliable, safe, secure, and clean. The order rescinds various actions undertaken by the previous administration and directs the EPA Administrator to review and if appropriate suspend, revise, or rescind the Clean Power Plan, as well as other environmental regulations. On October 10, 2017, EPA issued a proposal to repeal the Clean Power Plan based on a legal interpretation of the CAA under which the Clean Power Plan exceeds EPA's statutory authority. EPA published the proposed repeal rule on October 16, 2017 and accepted public comments through April 26, 2018. In addition, EPA published an advance NOPR on December 28, 2017 to take comment on whether EPA should adopt a rule to replace the Clean Power Plan and what such a replacement rule might include, for which public comments were due February 26, 2018. On August 31, 2018, EPA published a proposed rule, informally known as the Affordable Clean Energy rule, to replace the Clean Power Plan. The Affordable Clean Energy rule proposes GHG reductions be achieved through heat-rate improvement technologies identified as Best System of Emission Reduction ("BSER"). Under the proposed rule, states would determine and propose to EPA which technologies to apply to each coal-fired EGU and establish performance based on the degree of emission reduction achievable through application of the selected BSER (Note 11). PNM estimates that implementation of the BART plan at SJGS, along with potentially exiting ownership in the remaining units at SJGS (as well as Four Corners), as discussed above, should provide significant steps for New Mexico to meet its ultimate compliance with Section 111(d) under the Clean Power Plan, the proposed Affordable Clean Energy rule, or other replacement rule. PNM is unable to predict the impact of these matters on its generation portfolio.

Because of environmental upgrades completed in 2009, SJGS has a mercury removal efficiency of 98% and mercury emissions are well below the mercury limit imposed by EPA in the 2011 Mercury and Air Toxics Standards. Major environmental upgrades on each of the units at SJGS have significantly reduced emissions of NOx, SO_2, particulate matter, and mercury. Between 2006 and 2017, SJGS has reduced emissions of NOx by 41%, SO_2 by 70%, particulate matter by 61%, and mercury by 98%.

Renewable Energy

PNM's renewable procurement strategy includes utility-owned solar capacity, as well as wind and geothermal energy purchased under PPAs. As discussed above, PNM is also considering the use of additional energy storage capacity in the event of an early retirement of SJGS. As of December 31, 2017, PNM had 107 MW of utility-owned solar capacity. In addition, PNM purchases power from a customer-owned distributed solar generation program that had an installed capacity of 95.9 MW at September 30, 2018. PNM also owns the 500 KW PNM Prosperity Energy Storage Project, which uses advanced batteries to store solar power and dispatch the energy either during high-use periods or when solar production is limited. The project was one of the first combinations of battery storage and PV energy in the nation and involved extensive research and development of advanced grid concepts. The facility also was the nation's first solar storage facility fully integrated into a utility's power grid. Since 2003, PNM has purchased the output from New Mexico Wind, a 204 MW wind facility, and began purchasing the output of Red Mesa Wind, an existing 102 MW wind energy center, on January 1, 2015. PNM has a 20-year agreement to purchase energy from the Lightning Dock Geothermal facility built near Lordsburg, New Mexico. The geothermal facility, which has a current capacity of 4 MW, began providing power to PNM in January 2014. PNM also purchases RECs as necessary to meet the RPS. The majority of these renewable resources are key means for PNM to meet the RPS and related regulations that require PNM to achieve prescribed levels of energy sales from renewable sources, if that can be accomplished without exceeding the RCT limit set by the NMPRC. PNM makes renewable procurements consistent with the plans approved by the NMPRC. PNM's 2017 renewable energy procurement plan meets RPS and diversity requirements for 2017 and 2018 using existing resources and does not propose any significant new procurements. PNM's 2018 renewable energy procurement plan requested approval to procure an additional 80 GWh in 2019 and 105 GWh in 2020 from a re-powering of New Mexico Wind; approval to procure an additional 55 GWh in 2019 and 77 GWh in 2020 from a re-powering of Lightning Dock Geothermal; approval to procure 50 MW of new solar facilities to be constructed beginning in 2018; continuation of customer REC purchase programs; and other purchases of RECs to ensure annual compliance with the RPS. On November 15, 2017, the NMPRC issued an order approving PNM's plan. NMIEC filed an appeal with the NM Supreme Court objecting to the fuel allocation methodology. NEE filed a motion to intervene and cross-appeal objecting to the approval of the 50 MW of new solar facilities indicating, among other things, that PNM's RFP process favored ownership of the 50 MW facilities compared to PPAs. PNM and other parties have been granted approval to intervene in the case. On February 27, 2018, the court issued an order denying a motion by

NMIEC for a partial stay. PNM and the NMPRC each filed Answer Briefs to the NM Supreme Court on September 4, 2018 stating, among other things, that there is substantial evidence in the case record to support the NMPRC's decision, and that PNM's RFP process was reasonable, complied with RPS requirements, and consistent with industry standards. NEE's Reply Brief was filed on October 15, 2018. On June 1, 2018, PNM filed its 2019 renewable energy procurement plan which meets RPS and diversity requirements for 2019 and 2020 using resources already approved by the NMPRC and does not propose any significant new procurements. Hearings on PNM's 2019 renewable energy procurement plan were held in September and October 2018. On October 29, 2018, PNM and NMPRC staff filed a joint proposed recommended decision requesting the NMPRC accept PNM's 2019 renewable energy procurement

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plan filing provided PNM agree to certain requirements. See Note 12. PNM cannot predict the outcome of these matters.

As discussed in Strategic Investments above, PNM is currently purchasing the output of 30 MW of solar capacity from NMRD that is used to serve the Facebook data center. In late 2017, PNM entered into three separate 25-year PPAs to purchase renewable energy and RECs to be used by PNM to supply additional renewable power to the Facebook data center. These PPAs include the purchase of the power and RECs from a 50 MW wind project to be operational by December 31, 2018, a 166 MW wind project to be operational in November 2020, and a 50 MW solar project to be operational in December 2021. The NMPRC approved these PPAs on March 21, 2018. In August 2018, the NMPRC approved PNM's request to enter into two additional 25-year PPAs to purchase renewable energy and RECs from an aggregate of approximately 100 MW of capacity from two solar-PV facilities to be constructed by NMRD to supply power to Facebook. These PPAs also require approval by FERC. Subject to FERC approval, these facilities are expected to begin commercial operation by June 2020 (Note 12).

PNM will continue to procure renewable resources while balancing the impact to customers' electricity costs in order to meet New Mexico's escalating RPS requirements.

Energy Efficiency

Energy efficiency plays a significant role in helping to keep customers' electricity costs low while meeting their energy needs and is one of the Company's approaches to supporting environmentally responsible power. PNM's and TNMP's energy efficiency and load management portfolios continue to achieve robust results. In 2017, incremental energy saved as a result of new participation in PNM's portfolio of energy efficiency programs was approximately 74 GWh. This is equivalent to the annual consumption of approximately 11,000 homes in PNM's service territory. PNM's load management and annual energy efficiency programs also help lower peak demand requirements. In 2017, TNMP's incremental energy saved as a result of new participation in TNMP's energy efficiency programs was approximately 21 GWh. This is equivalent to the annual consumption of approximately 2,300 homes in TNMP's service territory. In April 2016 and again in April 2017, TNMP was recognized by Energy Star for TNMP's successful energy efficiency efforts. In April 2018, TNMP received the "Partner of the Year Energy Efficiency Delivery Award" for its High-Performance Homes Program.

Water Conservation and Solid Waste Reduction

PNM continues its efforts to reduce the amount of fresh water used to make electricity (about 20% more efficient than in 2007). Continued growth in PNM's fleet of solar and wind energy sources, energy efficiency programs, and innovative uses of gray water and air-cooling technology have contributed to this reduction. Water usage will continue to decline as PNM substitutes less fresh-water-intensive generation resources to replace SJGS Units 2 and 3 starting in 2018, as water consumption at that plant has been reduced by approximately 50%. Focusing on responsible stewardship of New Mexico's scarce water resources improves PNM's water-resilience in the face of persistent drought and ever-increasing demands for water to spur the growth of New Mexico's economy.

In addition to the above areas of focus, the Company is working to reduce the amount of solid waste going to landfills through increased recycling and reduction of waste. In 2017, 18 of the Company's 23 facilities met the solid waste diversion goal of a 60% diversion rate, while recycling at least the same number of waste streams as 2016. The Company expects to continue to do well in this area in the future.

Customer, Stakeholder, and Community Engagement

The Company strives to deliver a superior customer experience. Through outreach, collaboration, and various community-oriented programs, the Company has a demonstrated commitment to building productive relationships with stakeholders, including customers, community partners, regulators, intervenors, legislators, and shareholders. PNM continues to focus its efforts to enhance the customer experience through customer service improvements, including billing and payment options, strategic customer engagement, and improved communications. These efforts are supported by market research to understand the varying needs of customers, identifying and establishing valued services and programs, and proactively communicating and engaging with customers.

The Company has leveraged a number of communications channels and strategic content to better serve and engage its many stakeholders. PNM's website, www.pnm.com, provides the details of major regulatory filings, including general rate requests, as well as the background on PNM's efforts to maintain reliability, keep prices affordable, and protect the environment. PNM has also leveraged social media in communications with customers on various topics such as education, outage alerts, safety, customer service, and PNM's community partnerships in philanthropic projects. In May 2017, a chat function was added to PNM's website

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to allow customers options when communicating with customer service representatives and an online management system was launched to expedite applications for solar interconnections. The website continues to be a resource for the facts about PNM's operations and community support efforts, including plans for building a sustainable energy future for New Mexico. In September 2016, PNMR launched a dedicated sustainability portal on its corporate website www.pnmresources.com to provide additional information regarding the Company's environmental and other sustainability efforts. The site provides the key corporate governance and sustainability information related to the operations of PNM and TNMP. In January 2018, PNM added a Climate Change Report to this portal. The portal also includes information presented under four additional headings: Environment, Social, Economic, and Governance.
With reliability being the primary role of a transmission and distribution service provider in Texas' deregulated market, TNMP continues to focus on keeping end-users updated about interruptions and to encourage consumer preparation when severe weather is forecasted. In August 2017, Hurricane Harvey made landfall in the gulf coast region and TNMP employees worked diligently to restore power safely and efficiently for affected customers. In addition, PNMR made donations to support relief and restoration efforts in the gulf coast region. TNMP employees who were impacted by Hurricane Harvey were provided emergency crisis funds supported by the PNM Resources Foundation and other employee donations.
Local relationships and one-on-one communications remain two of the most valuable ways both PNM and TNMP connect with their stakeholders. Both companies maintain long-standing relationships with governmental representatives and key electricity consumers to ensure that these stakeholders are updated on company investments and initiatives. Key electricity consumers also have dedicated Company contacts that support their important service needs.

PNMR has a long tradition of supporting the communities it serves in New Mexico and Texas. The Company demonstrates its core value of caring through the PNM Resources Foundation, corporate giving, widespread employee volunteerism, and PNM's low-income assistance programs. In addition to the extensive engagement both PNM and TNMP have with nonprofit organizations in their communities, the PNM Resources Foundation provides more than $1 million in grant funding each year across New Mexico and Texas. These grants help nonprofits innovate or sustain programs to grow and develop business, help create community spaces for public use, and provide educational opportunities supporting economic development. PNMR also provides employee matching and volunteer grants for various purposes. In 2017, "A New Century of Service" grants, which celebrate PNM's 100th anniversary, funded 62 community projects to build a better future for local communities. In December 2017, PNM announced an additional $1.0 million in donations to the PNM Resources Foundation to support future economic and educational programs in New Mexico. In early 2018, the PNM Resources Foundation awarded five grants of $0.2 million each, to be paid over two years, to a number of not-for-profit organizations to support their efforts in areas such as assisting businesses, supporting education, and other economic development efforts. Recipients included the New Mexico State University College of Engineering, to support education for professional surveyors and for other economic and development educational opportunities.

PNM provides funds to support nonprofits in New Mexico focused in the areas of economic development, education, and the environment. One of PNM's most important outreach programs is tailored for low-income customers. In 2017, PNM hosted 44 community events throughout its service territory to connect low-income customers with nonprofit community service providers offering support and help with such needs as water and gas utility bills, food, clothing, medical programs, and services for seniors. Additionally, through its Good Neighbor Fund, PNM provided $0.5 million of assistance with electric bills to 3,804 families in 2017 and offered financial literacy training to further support customers.

Volunteerism is an important facet of the PNMR culture. In 2017, more than 800 PNM and TNMP employees and retirees contributed approximately 10,800 volunteer hours serving their local communities. Company volunteers also actively participate on nonprofit boards, in educational, economic, and environmental forums, as well as safety seminars. PNMR employees are, in large part, responsible for the success of the Company's customer, stakeholder, and

community outreach.
Economic Factors
PNM – In the three and nine months ended September 30, 2018, PNM experienced an increase in weather-normalized retail load of 1.1% and 0.4% compared to 2017, reflecting New Mexico’s overall economy, along with PNM’s successful energy efficiency programs and increases in distributed generation. The New Mexico economy appears to be strengthening as there is growth in personal income and the state’s finances are stronger. Employment growth in Albuquerque continues to rise and is coming closer to the national average as the state continues efforts to spur economic growth and attract jobs. PNM’s customer growth of 0.9% and 0.8% in the three and nine months ended September 30, 2018 reflects these factors, including some of the previously announced successful economic development efforts.

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TNMP – In the three and nine months ended September 30, 2018, TNMP experienced an increase in volumetric weather normalized retail load of 4.1% and 3.2% compared to 2017. Most of TNMP's industrial and larger commercial customers are billed based on their peak demand. Demand-based load, excluding retail transmission customers, increased 7.0% and 6.4% in the three and nine months ended September 30, 2018 compared to 2017. Economic and business growth in Texas continues to outpace the rest of the country. TNMP continues to see strong demand in its service territories, particularly with new transmission interconnection requests in the West Texas region where oil and gas production continues to grow and in the Gulf Coast area for load additions related to petroleum refineries.

Results of Operations

Net earnings attributable to PNMR were $140.7 million, or $1.76 per diluted share in the nine months ended September 30, 2018 compared to $134.2 million, or $1.67 per diluted share, in 2017. Among other things, earnings in the nine months ended September 30, 2018 benefited from additional revenues due to the rate increase approved in the NM 2016 Rate Case at PNM, higher revenues from new transmission customers and FERC formula transmission rates at PNM, lower interest expense at PNM, rate increases and increased load at TNMP, warmer weather at PNM and TNMP in the summer of 2018 and colder weather at TNMP in early 2018, and reduced income tax expense due to the reduced federal corporate income tax rate and the amortization of excess deferred income taxes ordered by the NMPRC. These increases were more than offset by reduced revenues at PNM due to power from PVNGS Unit 3 not being sold into the wholesale market, higher plant maintenance costs at PNM, increased operating expense due to the additional 197 MW of ownership in SJGS Unit 4 (offset by reduced expenses from the shutdown of SJGS Units 2 and 3), increased depreciation and property taxes due to increased plant in service at PNM and TNMP, and lower gains on the sales of investment securities at PNM. Additional information on factors impacting results of operation for each segment is discussed under Results of Operations below.

Liquidity and Capital Resources

PNMR and PNM have revolving credit facilities that currently expire in October 2022. In July 2018, the PNMR Revolving Credit Facility was amended to provide for two one-year extension options, subject to approval by a majority of the lenders. In October 2018, the PNM Revolving Credit Facility was amended to add two one-year extension options, subject to approval by a majority of the lenders. As a result, PNMR and PNM have the opportunity to extend the facilities through October 2024. The PNMR and PNM facilities have capacities of $300.0 million and $400.0 million through October 2020 and $290.0 million and $360.0 million beginning November 2020. Both facilities provide for short-term borrowings and letters of credit. In addition, PNM has a $40.0 million revolving credit facility, which expires in December 2022, with banks having a significant presence in New Mexico, and TNMP has a $75.0 million revolving credit facility, which expires in September 2022. On February 26, 2018, PNMR Development entered into a $24.5 million revolving credit facility that matures on February 25, 2019. Total availability for PNMR on a consolidated basis was $653.7 million at October 30, 2018. The Company utilizes these credit facilities and cash flows from operations to provide funds for both construction and operational expenditures. PNMR also has intercompany loan agreements with each of its subsidiaries.

PNMR projects that its consolidated capital requirements, consisting of construction expenditures, capital contributions for PNMR Development's 50% ownership interest in NMRD, and dividends, will total $2,984.5 million for 2018-2022, including amounts expended through September 30, 2018. The construction expenditures include estimated amounts for environmental upgrades at Four Corners, 50 MW of new solar facilities included in PNM's 2018 renewable energy procurement plan, and an anticipated expansion of PNM's transmission system.

In July 2017, PNM entered into the PNM 2017 Senior Unsecured Note Agreement, under which $350.0 million of the PNM 2018 SUNs were issued in May 2018 and the remaining $100.0 million were issued in July 2018. The proceeds from these issuances were used to repay $450.0 million of SUNs on their maturity dates. In March 2018, PNMR issued $300.0 million of 3.25% PNMR 2018 SUNs, which will mature on March 9, 2021. Proceeds from the issuance of the PNMR 2018 SUNs were used to repay a $150.0 million term loan and borrowings under the PNMR Revolving Credit Facility. On June 28, 2018, TNMP issued $60.0 million of first mortgage bonds which will mature on June 28, 2028 and used the proceeds to reduce borrowings under the TNMP Revolving Credit Facility. On July 25, 2018, TNMP entered into the $20.0 million TNMP 2018 Term Loan Agreement that is due on July 25, 2020 and used the proceeds to reduce short-term borrowings and for general corporate purposes. After considering the effects of those financings, PNMR has consolidated maturities and other repayments of short-term and long-term debt aggregating $572.3 million in the period from October 1, 2018 through September 30, 2019. Furthermore, the $24.5 million PNMR Development revolving credit facility expires in February 2019. In addition to internal cash generation, the Company anticipates that it will be necessary to obtain additional long-term financing in the form of debt refinancing, new debt issuances, and/or new equity in order to fund its capital requirements during the 2018-2022 period. The Company currently believes that its internal cash generation, existing credit arrangements, and access to public and private capital markets will provide sufficient resources to meet the Company’s capital requirements for at least the next twelve months.

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RESULTS OF OPERATIONS

The following discussion and analysis should be read in conjunction with the Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements and Notes thereto. Trends and contingencies of a material nature are discussed to the extent known. Refer also to Disclosure Regarding Forward Looking Statements and to Part II, Item 1A. Risk Factors.

A summary of net earnings attributable to PNMR is as follows:

	Three Months Ended September 30,			Nine Months Ended September 30,		
	2018	2017	Change	2018	2017	Change
	(In millions, except per share amounts)					
Net earnings attributable to PNMR	$87.5	$73.7	$13.8	$140.7	$134.2	$6.5
Average diluted common and common equivalent shares	80.0	80.2	(0.2)	80.0	80.1	(0.1)
Net earnings attributable to PNMR per diluted share	$1.09	$0.92	$0.17	$1.76	$1.67	$0.09

The components of the change in net earnings attributable to PNMR are:

	Three Months Ended September 30, 2018	Nine Months Ended September 30, 2018
	(In millions)	
PNM	$16.7	$ 7.6
TNMP	1.4	6.4
Corporate and Other	(4.3)	(7.4)
Net change	$13.8	$ 6.5

Information regarding the factors impacting PNMR's operating results by segment are set forth below.

Segment Information

The following discussion is based on the segment methodology that PNMR's management uses for making operating decisions and assessing performance of its various business activities. See Note 2 for more information on PNMR's operating segments.

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PNM

PNM defines utility margin as electric operating revenues less cost of energy, which consists primarily of fuel and purchase power costs. PNM believes that utility margin provides a more meaningful basis for evaluating operations than electric operating revenues since substantially all fuel and purchase power costs are offset in revenues as those costs are passed through to customers under PNM's FPPAC. Utility margin is not a financial measure required to be presented under GAAP and is considered a non-GAAP measure.

The following table summarizes the operating results for PNM:

	Three Months Ended September 30,			Nine Months Ended September 30,		
	2018	2017	Change	2018	2017	Change
	(In millions)					
Electric operating revenues	$331.4	$327.3	$4.1	$832.1	$854.9	$(22.8)
Cost of energy	92.4	82.4	10.0	229.5	246.6	(17.1)
Utility margin	239.0	244.9	(5.9)	602.6	608.3	(5.7)
Operating expenses	98.0	92.7	5.3	305.6	281.9	23.7
Depreciation and amortization	38.5	36.8	1.7	113.3	109.2	4.1
Operating income	102.5	115.4	(12.9)	183.7	217.2	(33.5)
Other income (deductions)	6.0	6.0	—	9.9	20.0	(10.0)
Interest charges	(18.1)	(20.5)	2.4	(58.9)	(62.4)	3.5
Segment earnings before income taxes	90.4	100.9	(10.5)	134.7	174.7	(40.0)
Income (taxes)	(9.0)	(35.6)	26.6	(11.0)	(58.9)	47.9
Valencia non-controlling interest	(3.9)	(4.5)	0.6	(11.7)	(11.5)	(0.2)
Preferred stock dividend requirements	(0.1)	(0.1)	—	(0.4)	(0.4)	—
Segment earnings	$77.4	$60.7	$16.7	$111.6	$104.0	$7.6

The following table shows total GWh sales, including the impacts of weather, by customer class and average number of customers:

	Three Months Ended September 30,			Nine Months Ended September 30,		
	2018	2017	Percentage Change	2018	2017	Percentage Change
	(Gigawatt hours, except customers)					
Residential	996.4	978.5	1.8 %	2,495.5	2,439.0	2.3 %
Commercial	1,065.5	1,058.6	0.7	2,917.0	2,883.4	1.2
Industrial	229.9	218.4	5.3	645.7	640.5	0.8
Public authority	73.6	73.2	0.5	185.1	189.1	(2.1)
Economy energy service (1)	160.4	174.8	(8.2)	503.4	542.8	(7.3)
Firm-requirements wholesale (2)	—	22.1	(100.0)	—	65.5	(100.0)
Other sales for resale (3)	644.8	821.7	(21.5)	1,805.0	2,731.7	(33.9)
	3,170.6	3,347.3	(5.3)%	8,551.7	9,492.0	(9.9)%
Average retail customers (thousands)	526.9	522.3	0.9 %	525.8	521.6	0.8 %

(1) PNM purchases energy for a large customer on the customer's behalf and delivers the energy to the customer's location through PNM's transmission system. PNM charges the customer for the cost of the energy as a direct pass through to the customer with only a minor impact in utility margin resulting from providing ancillary services.

(2) Decrease in 2018 reflects the loss of NEC as a wholesale generation customer.

(3) Decrease in 2018 reflects that PVNGS Unit 3 is included as a New Mexico jurisdictional resource beginning January 1, 2018 rather than as merchant plant in 2017, partially offset by sales from PNM’s 65 MW merchant interest in SJGS Unit 4 (Note 11).

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Operating Results – Three months ended September 30, 2018 compared to 2017

The following table summarizes the significant changes to utility margin:

Utility margin:	Three Months Ended September 30, 2018 Change (In millions)
Rate relief – Additional revenue due to rate increase approved by the NMPRC effective February 1, 2018 (Note 12)	$ 1.5
Retail Customer usage/load – Weather normalized KWh sales increased 1.1% due to increased sales to residential, commercial, industrial, and other customers	2.0
Weather – Warmer weather in 2018; cooling degree days were 2.1% higher	0.9
Transmission – The addition of new customers and higher revenues under formula transmission rates	1.4
Wholesale contracts – Loss of NEC as a wholesale generation customer	(0.6)
Unregulated margin – Primarily related to loss of PVNGS Unit 3 wholesale power sales	(8.3)
Third party transmission cost – Transmission of power from PVNGS Unit 3 to serve New Mexico retail customers	(2.0)
Rate riders – Includes renewable energy and energy efficiency riders, which are partially offset in operating expenses, depreciation and amortization, and interest charges	(0.6)
Net unrealized economic hedges – Primarily related to 2017 hedges of PVNGS Unit 3 power sales and sales to NEC	(0.1)
Other	(0.1)
Net Change	$ (5.9)

The following tables summarize the primary drivers for changes in operating expenses, depreciation and amortization, other income (deductions), interest charges, and income taxes:

Operating expenses:	Three Months Ended September 30, 2018 Change (In millions)
Higher plant maintenance and other costs at SJGS and gas-fired plants, partially offset by decreased costs at Four Corners	$ 2.7
Increased costs associated with additional 132 MW of SJGS Unit 4 and accelerated recovery of SNCRs on SJGS Units 1 and 4	3.9
Increased costs associated with 65 MW of SJGS Unit 4 held as merchant plant beginning January 1, 2018 (Note 11)	1.5
2018 regulatory disallowance resulting from the NMPRC’s September 28, 2016 order in PNM’s NM 2015 Rate Case (Note 12)	0.9
Higher property taxes due to increases in utility plant in service and higher assessed values	0.6

Higher bad debt expense	0.2
Higher employee related, outside service, and vegetation management expenses	1.3
Lower capitalized administrative and general expenses due to lower construction spending in 2018	0.9
Cost savings realized from the retirement of SJGS Units 2 and 3	(4.7)
2018 decrease in estimated coal mine reclamation costs associated with ownership restructuring (Note 11)	(2.5)
Other	0.5
Net Change	$ 5.3

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Depreciation and amortization:	Three Months Ended September 30, 2018 Change (In millions)
Increased utility plant in service	$ 2.3
Lower depreciation resulting from the retirement of SJGS Units 2 and 3, partially offset by amortization of the associated regulatory asset (Note 11)	(1.0)
Other	0.4
Net Change	$ 1.7

Other income (deductions):

Lower gains on investment securities in the NDT and coal mine reclamation trusts, including the impact of a new accounting pronouncement (Note 7)	$(2.9)
Lower equity AFUDC	(1.0)
Lower non-service components of pension and OPEB expense	1.0
Higher interest income and lower trust expenses related to investment securities in the NDT and coal mine reclamation trusts	2.4
Other	0.5
Net Change	$—

Interest charges:

Lower interest on $350.0 million of SUNs refinanced in May 2018	$3.9
Lower interest on $100.0 million of SUNs refinanced in August 2018	0.5
Lower debt AFUDC	(0.5)
Higher interest on term loan agreements	(0.5)
Interest on deposit by PNMR Development for potential transmission interconnections	(0.8)
Other	(0.2)
Net Change	$2.4

Income taxes:

Decrease due to reduction in corporate income tax rate and lower segment earnings before income taxes	$15.5
Amortization of excess deferred income taxes, as ordered by the NMPRC in PNM’s NM 2016 Rate Case	12.7
Increase due to lower excess tax benefits related to stock compensation awards (Note 8)	(0.2)
Higher effective tax rate resulting from lower equity AFUDC	(0.4)
Other	(1.0)
Net Change	$26.6

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Operating Results – Nine months ended September 30, 2018 compared to 2017

The following table summarizes the significant changes to utility margin:

Utility margin:	Nine Months Ended September 30, 2018 Change (In millions)
Rate relief – Additional revenue due to rate increase approved by the NMPRC effective February 1, 2018 (Note 12)	$ 3.5
Retail Customer usage/load – Weather normalized KWh sales increased 0.4% due to increased sales to commercial and industrial customers	1.9
Weather – Warmer weather in 2018; cooling degree days were 13.4% higher and heating degree days were 10.5% higher	6.7
Transmission – The addition of new customers and higher revenues under formula transmission rates	8.2
Wholesale contracts – Loss of NEC as a wholesale generation customer	(1.7)
Unregulated margin – Primarily related to loss of PVNGS Unit 3 wholesale power sales	(19.7)
Third party transmission cost – Transmission of power from PVNGS Unit 3 to serve New Mexico retail customers	(5.6)
Rate riders – Includes renewable energy and energy efficiency riders, which are partially offset in operating expenses, depreciation and amortization, and interest charges	0.2
Net unrealized economic hedges – Primarily related to 2017 hedges of PVNGS Unit 3 power sales and sales to NEC	0.9
Other	(0.1)
Net Change	$ (5.7)

The following tables summarize the primary drivers for changes in operating expenses, depreciation and amortization, other income (deductions), interest charges, and income taxes:

Operating expenses:	Nine Months Ended September 30, 2018 Change (In millions)
Higher plant maintenance and other costs at SJGS, Four Corners, and gas-fired plants	$ 17.5
Increased costs associated with additional 132 MW of SJGS Unit 4 and accelerated recovery of SNCRs on SJGS Units 1 and 4	10.9
Increased costs associated with 65 MW of SJGS Unit 4 held as merchant plant beginning January 1, 2018 (Note 11)	4.2
2018 regulatory disallowance resulting from the NMPRC's September 28, 2016 order in PNM's NM 2015 Rate Case (Note 12)	2.7
Higher property taxes due to increases in utility plant in service and higher assessed values	2.2

Higher employee related, outside service, and vegetation management expenses	1.8
Higher bad debt expense	0.8
Lower capitalized administrative and general expenses due to lower construction spending in 2018	1.6
Cost savings realized from the retirement of SJGS Units 2 and 3	(13.9)
2017 training costs associated with new software implementation	(1.1)
2018 decrease in estimated coal mine reclamation costs associated with ownership restructuring (Note 11)	(2.5)
Other	(0.5)
Net Change	$ 23.7

Depreciation and amortization:	Nine Months Ended September 30, 2018 Change (In millions)
Increased utility plant in service	$ 6.6
Lower depreciation resulting from the retirement of SJGS Units 2 and 3, partially offset by amortization of the associated regulatory asset (Note 11)	(3.6)
Other	1.1
Net Change	$ 4.1

Other income (deductions):

Lower gains on investment securities in the NDT and coal mine reclamation trusts, including the impact of a new accounting pronouncement (Note 7)	$(16.6)
Lower equity AFUDC	(0.4)
2017 interest income from third-party transmission service provider due to FERC ruling	(1.0)
Lower non-service components of pension and OPEB expense	3.3
Higher interest income and lower trust expenses related to investment securities in the NDT and coal mine reclamation trusts	3.8
Other	0.9
Net Change	$(10.0)

Interest charges:

Lower interest on $350.0 million of SUNs refinanced in May 2018	$5.7
Lower interest on $100.0 million of SUNs refinanced in August 2018	0.5
Lower interest on $57.0 million of PCRBs refinanced in June 2017	0.5
Higher interest on term loan agreements	(1.7)
Interest on deposit by PNMR Development for potential transmission interconnections	(1.5)
Net Change	$3.5

Income taxes:

Decrease due to reduction in corporate income tax rate and lower segment earnings before income taxes	$32.1
Amortization of excess deferred income taxes, as ordered by the NMPRC in PNM’s NM 2016 Rate Case	18.5
Increase due to lower excess tax benefits related to stock compensation awards (Note 8)	(0.7)
Higher effective tax rate resulting from lower equity AFUDC	(1.1)
Other	(0.9)
Net Change	$47.9

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TNMP

TNMP defines utility margin as electric operating revenues less cost of energy, which consists of costs charged by third-party transmission providers. TNMP believes that utility margin provides a more meaningful basis for evaluating operations than electric operating revenues since all third-party transmission costs are passed on to consumers through a transmission cost recovery factor. Utility margin is not a financial measure required to be presented under GAAP and is considered a non-GAAP measure.

The following table summarizes the operating results for TNMP:

	Three Months Ended September 30,			Nine Months Ended September 30,		
	2018	2017	Change	2018	2017	Change
	(In millions)					
Electric operating revenues	$91.3	$92.6	$ (1.3)	$260.7	$257.5	$ 3.2
Cost of energy	21.2	21.4	(0.2)	64.3	64.2	0.1
Utility margin	70.1	71.3	(1.2)	196.5	193.3	3.2
Operating expenses	25.1	25.4	(0.3)	73.6	72.2	1.4
Depreciation and amortization	17.2	16.4	0.8	49.7	47.4	2.3
Operating income	27.8	29.5	(1.7)	73.2	73.7	(0.5)
Other income (deductions)	1.2	1.2	—	3.1	2.4	0.7
Interest charges	(8.2)	(7.7)	(0.5)	(23.8)	(22.6)	(1.2)
Segment earnings before income taxes	20.7	23.0	(2.3)	52.5	53.5	(1.0)
Income (taxes)	(4.6)	(8.3)	3.7	(11.6)	(19.0)	7.4
Segment earnings	$16.1	$14.7	$ 1.4	$40.9	$34.5	$ 6.4

The following table shows total sales, including the impacts of weather, by retail tariff consumer class and average number of consumers:

	Three Months Ended September 30,			Nine Months Ended September 30,		
	2018	2017	Percentage Change	2018	2017	Percentage Change
Volumetric load [(1)] (GWh)						
Residential	1,005.0	983.8	2.2 %	2,452.0	2,295.2	6.8 %
Commercial and other	8.3	8.3	—	24.3	26.0	(6.5)
Total volumetric load	1,013.3	992.1	2.2 %	2,476.3	2,321.2	6.7 %
Demand-based load [(2)] (MW)	4,887.8	4,443.6	10.0 %	13,540.8	12,359.8	9.6 %
Average retail consumers (thousands) [(3)]	252.2	249.0	1.3 %	251.1	247.9	1.3 %

[(1)] Volumetric load consumers are billed on KWh usage.

[(2)] Demand-based load includes consumers billed on monthly KW peak and also includes retail transmission customers that are primarily billed under TNMP's rate riders.

[(3)] TNMP provides transmission and distribution services to REPs that provide electric service to their customers in TNMP's service territories. The number of consumers above represents the customers of these REPs. Under TECA, consumers in Texas have the ability to choose any REP to provide energy.

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Operating Results – Three months ended September 30, 2018 compared to 2017

The following table summarizes the significant changes to utility margin:

Utility margin:	Three Months Ended September 30, 2018 Change (In millions)		
Rate relief – Transmission cost of service rate increases in September 2017 and March 2018	$	0.9	
Retail customer usage/load – Weather normalized KWh sales increased 4.1%; the average number of retail consumers increased 1.3%	0.8		
Demand based customer usage/load – Higher demand-based revenues for large commercial and industrial retail consumers; billed demand, excluding retail transmission customers, increased 7.0%	1.2		
Weather – Milder weather in 2018; cooling degree days were 0.8% lower in 2018	(0.4		)
Rate Riders – Impacts of rate riders, including the AMS surcharge, CTC surcharge, energy efficiency rider, and transmission cost recovery factor	(2.4		)
Revenue subject to refund – Amounts deferred as a regulatory liability for the impact of the reduction in the federal corporate income tax rate (Note 12)	(1.5		)
Other	0.2		
Net Change	$	(1.2	)

The following tables summarize the primary drivers for changes in operating expenses, depreciation and amortization, other income (deductions), interest charges, and income taxes:

Three Months Ended September

Operating expenses:	30, 2018 Change (In millions)
Higher employee related expenses	$ 0.5
Higher capitalization of administrative and general expenses due to higher construction expenditures	(1.9)
Higher property taxes due to increased utility plant in service	0.4
Higher allocated corporate depreciation, primarily related to computer software	0.2
Higher costs associated with rate riders, primarily AMS	0.3
Higher property and casualty expense, primarily due to unfavorable claims experience	0.3
Other	(0.1)
Net Change	$ (0.3)

Depreciation and amortization:

Increased utility plant in service	$1.0
Reduced CTC amortization and AMS depreciation	(0.2)
Net Change	$0.8

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Other income (deductions):	Three Months Ended September 30, 2018 Change (In millions)
Higher equity AFUDC	$ 0.7
Lower contributions in aid of construction	(0.5)
Other	(0.2)
Net Change	$ —

Interest charges:

Increase due to issuance of $60.0 million of long-term debt in June 2018	$	(0.6)
Increase due to issuance of $60.0 million of long-term debt in August 2017	(0.3	)
Increase due to issuance of $20.0 million term loan in July 2018	(0.2	)
Higher debt AFUDC	0.4	
Other	0.2	
Net Change	$	(0.5)

Income taxes:

Decrease due to reduction in corporate income tax rate and lower segment earnings before income taxes	$3.8
Increase due to lower excess tax benefits related to stock compensation awards (Note 8)	(0.1)
Net Change	$3.7

Operating Results – Nine months ended September 30, 2018 compared to 2017

The following table summarizes the significant changes to utility margin:

Utility margin:	Nine Months Ended September 30, 2018 Change (In millions)
Rate relief – Transmission cost of service rate increases in March 2017, September 2017, and March 2018	$ 3.6

Retail customer usage/load – Weather normalized KWh sales increased 3.2%; the average number of retail consumers increased 1.3%	1.4
Demand based customer usage/load – Higher demand-based revenues for large commercial and industrial retail consumers; billed demand, excluding retail transmission customers, increased 6.4%	3.0
Weather – Milder weather in 2017 than 2018; heating degree days were 82.1% higher in 2018	1.8
Rate riders – Impacts of rate riders, including the AMS surcharge, CTC surcharge, energy efficiency rider, and transmission cost recovery factor	(2.4)
Revenue subject to refund – Amounts deferred as a regulatory liability for the impact of the reduction in the federal corporate income tax rate (Note 12)	(4.3)
Other	0.1
Net Change	$ 3.2

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The following tables summarize the primary drivers for changes in operating expenses, depreciation and amortization, other income (deductions), interest charges, and income taxes:

Operating expenses:	Nine Months Ended September 30, 2018 Change (In millions)
Higher employee related expenses	$ 0.9
Higher outside consulting costs, including vegetation management	0.9
Training costs associated with new software implementation in 2017	(0.4)
Higher costs associated with rate riders, primarily AMS	0.6
Higher property taxes due to increased utility plant in service	1.1
Higher property and casualty expense, primarily due to unfavorable claims experience	0.7
Higher allocated corporate depreciation, primarily related to computer software	0.6
Higher capitalization of administration and general expense due to higher construction expenditures	(3.3)
Other	0.3
Net Change	$ 1.4

Depreciation and amortization:

Increased utility plant in service	$2.9
Reduced CTC amortization and AMS depreciation	(0.6)
Net Change	$2.3

Other income (deductions):

Higher equity AFUDC	$1.3
Lower contributions in aid of construction	(0.4)
Other	(0.2)
Net Change	$0.7

Interest charges:

Increase due to issuance of $60.0 million of long-term debt in August 2017	$	(1.3	)
Increase due to issuance of $60.0 million of long-term debt in June 2018	(0.6		)
Increase due to issuance of $20.0 million term loan in July 2018	(0.2		)
Higher debt AFUDC	0.9		
Net Change	$	(1.2	)

Income taxes:

Decrease due to reduction in corporate income tax rate and lower segment earnings before income taxes	$7.7
Increase due to lower excess tax benefits related to stock compensation awards (Note 8)	(0.3)
Net Change	$7.4

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Corporate and Other

The table below summarizes the operating results for Corporate and Other:

	Three Months Ended September 30,			Nine Months Ended September 30,		
	2018	2017	Change	2018	2017	Change
	(In millions)					
Electric operating revenues	$—	$—	$—	$—	$—	$—
Cost of energy	—	—	—	—	—	—
Utility margin	—	—	—	—	—	—
Operating expenses	(3.6)	(5.4)	1.8	(14.0)	(15.3)	1.3
Depreciation and amortization	5.9	5.6	0.3	17.4	16.2	1.2
Operating income (loss)	(2.4)	(0.2)	(2.2)	(3.4)	(0.9)	(2.5)
Other income (deductions)	(0.2)	1.3	(1.5)	2.1	5.0	(2.9)
Interest charges	(4.2)	(4.0)	(0.2)	(14.2)	(11.1)	(3.1)
Segment earnings (loss) before income taxes	(6.7)	(2.9)	(3.8)	(15.6)	(7.1)	(8.5)
Income (taxes) benefit	0.7	1.2	(0.5)	3.8	2.7	1.1
Segment earnings (loss)	$(6.0)	$(1.7)	$(4.3)	$(11.8)	$(4.4)	$(7.4)

Corporate and Other operating expenses shown above are net of amounts allocated to PNM and TNMP under shared services agreements. The amounts allocated include certain expenses shown as depreciation and amortization and other income (deductions) in the table above. Operating expenses for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2018 includes approximately $1.5 million in legal and consulting costs that were not allocated to PNM or TNMP. The change in depreciation expense primarily relates to additions to computer software. Substantially all depreciation and amortization expense is offset in operating expenses as a result of allocation of these costs to other business segments.

Operating Results – Three months ended September 30, 2018 compared to 2017

The following tables summarize the primary drivers for changes in other income (deductions), interest charges, and income taxes:

Other income (deductions):	Three Months Ended September 30, 2018 Change (In millions)
Decrease in interest income on the Westmoreland Loan	$ (1.9)
Equity in net earnings of NMRD	0.3
Other	0.1
Net Change	$ (1.5)

Interest charges:

Issuance of $300.0 million of PNMR 2018 SUNs in March 2018 (Note 9)	$(2.2)
Increase in interest expense on the PNMR 2016 Two-Year Term Loan	(0.2)
Repayment of $150.0 million PNMR 2015 Term Loan Agreement in March 2018	0.8
Repayment of the BTMU Term Loan Agreement	0.8

Elimination of intercompany interest (Note 9)	0.8
Other	(0.2)
Net Change	