

New Mexico Taxation of Healthcare

Presentation to Revenue Stabilization and Tax Policy Committee September 30, 2025

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Introduction

- Taxation of healthcare services in New Mexico is complex
 - Different types of healthcare services receive different treatment
 - Generally speaking, one set of rules applies to hospitals, and another set of rules applies to other types of healthcare services
- Taxation of healthcare services is reduced by several tax incentives
- 2019 legislation (HB6) impacted healthcare taxation
 - Treatment of non-profit and government hospitals' receipts changed

Taxation of Hospitals

Basic Principles of Healthcare Gross Receipts Taxation

- New Mexico imposes gross receipts tax on all goods and services
 - The default is that receipts from all services are subject to GRT
 - Deductions, exemptions may remove receipts from the GRT base
 - New Mexico's approach is different from most states', who only tax goods and specific services
 - New Mexico is one of very few states that imposes GRT/sales tax on healthcare services
 - Most states do tax Medicaid receipts as does New Mexico to support the State share of Medicaid

Gross Receipts Taxation of Hospitals

- Taxation of hospitals is different than taxation of other healthcare services
- HB6 (2019) reformed gross receipts taxation of hospitals
 - For profit hospitals were subject to GRT all along. HB6 increased an existing hospital GRT deduction from 50% to 60% of receipts
 - Non-profit hospitals became newly subject to GRT and claim the 60% deduction
 - Government hospitals became newly subject to governmental gross receipts tax (GGRT) and claim the 60% deduction
- The result of HB6 was to tax hospitals equitably, regardless of ownership structure
- HB6 raises about \$120 million per year by broadening the tax base to include non-profit and government hospitals, despite increasing the deduction from 50% to 60%
- In FY2025, the 60% deduction totaled \$214 million to the State and \$31 million to local governments

Gross Receipts Taxation of Hospitals

- Technical details of HB6:
 - Made receipts of government hospitals licensed by the Department of Health (DOH) subject to the GGRT, with a 60% deduction. Sections 7-9-3.2 and 7-9-4.3 NMSA; deduction under Section 7-9-73.1 NMSA
 - Removed the State exemption from gross receipts tax of non-profit hospitals licensed by DOH. Section 7-9-29 NMSA
 - Receipts of non-profit hospitals are only subject to state GRT, not local options.
 Section 7-9-41.5 NMSA
 - Increased from 50% to 60% the deduction available to for-profit hospitals; deduction became applicable to non-profit hospitals. Section 7-9-73.1 NMSA

Additional GRT Deductions for Hospitals

- Additional GRT deductions are available for costs of constructing certain public health care facilities (Sections 7-9-99 and 7-9-100 NMSA 1978)
 - These deductions have not been claimed for many years as no eligible facilities have recently been built in New Mexico
 - Facility must be a "sole community provider hospital" located in a federally designated health professional shortage area
 - Receipts from engineering, architectural, and construction services may be deductible
 - Receipts from construction equipment and construction materials used in the facility may be deductible

Taxation of Other Healthcare Services

Receipts of Other Healthcare Providers

- Receipts of healthcare providers are generally subject to GRT and GGRT
 - <u>Exception</u>: Receipts of government-owned entities licensed by DOH, <u>other</u> than hospitals, are not subject to the GGRT (Section 7-9-4.3 NMSA)
 - Receipts of 501(c)(3) organizations, other than hospitals licensed by DOH,
 may be exempt from GRT (Section 7-9-29 NMSA)
 - Compensating tax exemption applies to all 501(c)(3) organizations, including hospitals licensed by DOH (Section 7-9-15 NMSA)
 - Compensating tax exemption for government hospitals and other healthcare providers only applies to tangible personal property (Section 7-9-14 NMSA)

Prescription Drug, Oxygen, and Medical Cannabis Deduction

- Receipts from the sale of prescription drugs, medical cannabis, or oxygen/oxygen services provided by a licensed Medicare durable medical equipment provider are deductible from GRT and GGRT (Section 7-9-73.2 NMSA)
- Enacted 1998 and expanded over time
- Taxpayers are required to separately report this deduction as of July 1,
 2025 estimated cost of the deduction will be more accurate

	Fiscal Year	2023	2024	2025
Prescription Drugs, Oxygen and Medical Cannabis GRT and GGRT Deduction	State General Fund Expenditure (thousands)	\$10,700	\$9,400	\$9,100
	Local Government Expenditure (thousands)	\$6,900	\$6,300	\$6,100

Medical and Health Care Services Deduction

- Certain receipts of health practitioners or associations of health practitioners for provision of healthcare services by a healthcare practitioner, hospices, or nursing home are deductible (Section 7-9-77.1 NMSA)
 - Receipts under Title 18 of the Social Security Act Medicare
 - Payments from a third-party administrator under the TRICARE program
 - Receipts from the Indian Health Service
 - Receipts of clinical laboratories
 - Receipts of home health agencies from Medicare

Healthcare Practitioner Deduction – Estimated Foregone Revenue

	Fiscal Year		2023	2024	2025
Taxpay		/ers	1,328	1,491	1,337
Ger		Medicare	\$23,290	\$38,012	\$42,813
	State General	Tricare	\$1,589	\$4,319	\$2,786
		Indian	\$628	\$976	\$958
		Clinical	\$1,181	\$770	\$748
	Fund	Home	\$2,052	\$3,095	\$2,705
Medical and	re (thousands)	Dialysis	\$3,932	\$5,273	\$3,664
Health Care		Hospice	\$780	\$3,107	\$3,232
Services GRT		Total	\$33,452	\$55,551	\$56,905
Gover Expen		Medicare	\$14,890	\$25,341	\$28,542
		Tricare	\$1,016	\$2,880	\$1,857
	Local	Indian	\$402	\$650	\$639
	Government	Clinical	\$755	\$513	\$498
	Expenditure	Home	\$1,312	\$2,063	\$1,803
	(thousands)	Dialysis	\$2,514	\$3,515	\$2,442
		Hospice	\$499	\$2,071	\$2,154
		Total	\$21,388	\$37,034	\$37,937

Health Practitioner Deduction

- Receipts of a healthcare practitioner or association of healthcare practitioners from commercial contract services or Medicare Part C services paid by a managed healthcare provider or insurer are deductible (Section 7-9-93 NMSA)
- Deduction was expanded in 2023 to include patient copays and deductibles through FY2028
- Deduction may only be taken after all applicable deductions are taken. Generally, deductions under Section 7-9-48 (sale of services for resale) and Section 7-9-77.1 must be taken before this deduction applies.
 - Receipts from fee-for-service payments made by an insurer are not deductible

Health Practitioner Deduction: Local Hold Harmless Distributions

- Hold harmless distributions partially compensate counties and municipalities for revenue forgone as a result of the health care practitioner services deduction (Sections 7-1-6.46 and 7-1-6.47 NMSA)
 - Hold harmless distributions are a percentage of the deductions claimed under Section 7-9-93
 - Deductions under Section 7-9-93 can only be taken after all other applicable deductions are taken to limit hold harmless distributions (such as Sections 7-9-48 and 7-9-77.1 NMSA)
 - Hold harmless distributions are being phased out, with final payments to be made in July 2029, with the exception of certain smaller local governments

Health Practitioner Deduction – Estimated Foregone Revenue

Health Care
Practitioner
Services GRT
Deduction and
Hold Harmless
Distribution

Fiscal Year	2022	2023	2024
State General Fund Expenditure from Local Hold Harmless Distributions (thousands)	\$15,819	\$15,282	\$16,565
State General Fund Expenditure from Deduction (thousands)	\$36,527	\$37,203	\$44,239
Local Government Expenditure from Deduction (thousands)	\$24,351	\$24,103	\$28,993

Sale of Vision and Hearing Aids Deduction

- Receipts from the sale of vision aids or hearing aids or related services are deductible (Section 7-9-111 NMSA)
 - Only available if receipts are not deductible pursuant to another provision of the GRT Act
 - Additional limitations exist, based on patient medical condition

	Fiscal Year	2023	2024	2025*
Hearing and Vision Aids GRT Deduction	State General Fund Expenditure (thousands)	\$912	\$880	\$180
	Local Government Expenditure (thousands)	\$583	\$587	\$120

^{*}Note: A recent NAICS code revision by the federal Office of Management & Budget is reflected in FY25 estimates

General GRT Deductions May Also Apply to Healthcare

- Deduction for sale of tangible personal property to manufacturers (Section 7-9-46 NMSA)
- Deduction for sale of administrative and accounting services (Section 7-9-69 NMSA): Services must be performed by an affiliate on a nonprofit or cost basis
- Deduction for uncollectible debts (Section 7-9-67 NMSA): Taxpayer must use accrual method of accounting
- Sale-for-resale deductions (Sections 7-9-47 and 7-9-48 NMSA)
- Deduction for sale of tangible personal property to a governmental unit, or instrumentality thereof (Section 7-9-54 NMSA)
- Deduction for sale of tangible personal property to 501(c)(3) organizations (Section 7-9-60 NMSA)

Income Taxation on Healthcare Income

Rural Health Care Practitioner Personal Income Tax Credit

- Up to \$5,000 or \$3,000 credit against PIT for practitioners in rural areas, depending on type of health care practitioner
- Practitioner must have provided at least 1,584 hours of services in a rural health care underserved area in the taxable year for full credit; at least 792 hours for half-credit
- See Section 7-2-18.22 NMSA for details

	Tax Year (Calendar)	2021	2022	2023
Credit, Rural Healthcare Practitioner	Claims	2,049	2,000	1,640
	Expenditure (thousands)	\$7,149	\$6,953	\$5,675
	Fiscal Year	2022	2023	2024
	Claims	2,029	2,092	2,044
	Expenditure (thousands)	\$7,042	\$7,246	\$7,172

What Remains in the Tax Base from Healthcare?

What healthcare is still taxed in New Mexico? GRT

- 40% of receipts of hospitals are still subject to GRT/GGRT
- Health care practitioner services (7-9-93 NMSA)
 - Direct-payments from patients to health practitioners
 - Estimated \$160 million per year State and local GRT
 - Fee-for-service payments by private insurers to health practitioners
 - Payments from Medicaid (state share and federal match subject to GRT)
 - Sales of medical equipment, supplies and drugs to health practitioners
 - Estimated \$3 million per year State and local GRT
 - Home health services and nursing home care unless under a managed care contract
 - Payments for dental services
 - Medicare coinsurance payments made by Medicaid
 - Medicare Part A & B service payments and coinsurance (Medicare Part C is deductible)
 - Note: Patient copays, co-insurance and deductibles are only deductible from GRT through FY2028

Health Care Quality Surcharge

- Enacted in 2019 and made permanent through 2022 legislation
- Surcharge on skilled nursing facilities and intermediate care facilities based on non-Medicare bed days
- Appropriated to the New Mexico Healthcare Authority and fund the Medicaid program
- About \$30 million per year distributed to the Health Care Facility Fund and the Disability Health Care Facility Fund
- State funding is used in the Medicaid program, where it results in about \$96 million per year federal match
- New federal H.R. 1 will phase out federal "state directed payments" to Medicaid, will reduce this federal match gradually over time

Health Care Delivery and Access Assessment

- Enacted in 2024 (SB17)
- Assessment on hospitals based on non-Medicare hospital utilization
- Appropriated in the New Mexico Healthcare Authority and fund the Medicaid program
- About \$330 million per year is distributed to the Health Care Delivery and Access Fund
- State funding is used in the Medicaid program, where it results in about \$1.2 billion per year federal match
- New federal H.R. 1 will phase out federal "state directed payments" to Medicaid, will reduce this federal match gradually over time

Thank you!

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