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FISCAL IMPACT REPORT

SPONSOR:	Ве	am	DATE TYPED:	3/18/03	HB	584/aHTC/aHJC
SHORT TITL	E:	Local Option Tax to	Fund Rail System		SB	
				ANAL	YST:	Reynolds-Forte

REVENUE

Estimated Revenue		Subsequent Years Impact	Recurring or Non-Rec	Fund Affected	
FY03	FY04				
	Indeterminate (see fiscal implications below)		Recurring	Local Government Funds	
	Indeterminate		Recurring	MVD Adm Fee	

(Parenthesis () Indicate Revenue Decreases)

Relates to SB 34 and HB102, which creates the regional transit districts, and to SB420 which creates a local option vehicle gross receipts tax to finance regional transit systems and to SB666.

SOURCES OF INFORMATION

Responses Received From
Taxation and Revenue Department
Highway and Transportation Department

Energy Minerals and Natural Resources Department

SUMMARY

Technical Issue Correction

House Bill 584/aHTC/aHJC appears to conflict with Section 66-6-25 NMSA 1978 which states that 'No county or municipality shall require registration or charge fees for any vehicle subject to registration under the Motor Vehicle Code [66-1-1 NMSA 1978." Section 66-6-25 should probably be brought into the bill and amended as appropriate.

Synopsis of HJC Amendment

The House Judiciary Committee amendment to HB 584 strikes the House Transportation Committee amendments.

The House Judiciary Committee amendment also adds language that requires an elec-

House Bill 584/aHTC/aHJC -- Page 2

tion/referendum prior to imposing the \$25.00 vehicle registration fee for public transit and light rail.

The amendment also changes the definition of the vehicles upon which the fee shall be imposed to "vehicles with a gross vehicle weight of less than twelve thousand pounds; provided that the fee shall not be imposed on motorcycles or manufactured homes or on vehicles that come within the definition of "vehicle" in the Leased Vehicle Gross Receipts Tax Act."

Fiscal Implications of the HJC Amendment

The HJC amendment changes the definition of vehicles to include small trucks, which increases the number of vehicles which will pay the fee, and thus increases the revenues each county would collect. The State Highway and Transportation Department has provided the following chart showing revenues by county related to imposition of the \$25.00 fee based on the HJC amendment:

A \$25 fee imposed county-wide would raise approximately the following amount of revenue per year (based on year 2001 registration statistics – *amounts in thousands of dollars*):

Bernalillo	
	10,282.0
Catron	
	104.0
Chaves	
	1,225.0
Cibola	
	471.0
Colfax	
	353.0
Curry	
	931.0
De Baca	
	57.0
Dona Ana	
	3,454.0
Eddy	
	1,139.0
Grant	
	695.0
Guadalupe	
	99.0

Harding	25.0
Hidalgo	115.0
Lea	1,214.0
Lincoln	507.0
Los Alamos	464.0
Luna	534.0
McKinley	1,037.0
Mora	115.0
Otero	1,217.0
Quay	240.0
Rio Arriba	968.0

Roosevelt	367.0
San Juan	2,364.0
San Miguel	572.0
Sandoval	1,860.0
Santa Fe	3,050.0
Sierra	334.0
Socorro	327.0
Taos	731.0
Torrance	363.0
Union	101.0
Valencia	1,551.0

The total number of applicable vehicles registered in 2001 was 1,474,607 statewide. The total revenue from a statewide imposition of the \$25 fee would be about \$36,865.0.

Synopsis of HTC Amendment

The House Transportation Committee amendment changes the definition of the vehicles upon which the fee shall be imposed to vehicles with a gross vehicle weight of less than twelve thousand pounds, and provides that the fee shall not be imposed on motorcycles or manufactured homes. This amendment now includes small trucks, used like a passenger vehicle, as subject to the fee.

Fiscal Implications of the HTC Amendment

By changing the definition of vehicles to include small trucks, the number of vehicles that will pay the fee increases, and thus the revenues each county would collect increases. The State Highway and Transportation Department has provided the following chart showing revenues by county related to imposition of the \$25.00 fee based on the HTC amendment:

A \$25 fee imposed county-wide would raise approximately the following amount of revenue per year (based on year 2001 registration statistics – *amounts in thousands of dollars*):

Bernalillo	
	10,282.0
Catron	
	104.0
Chaves	
	1,225.0
Cibola	
	471.0
Colfax	
	353.0
Curry	
	931.0
De Baca	
	57.0
Dona Ana	
	3,454.0
Eddy	
	1,139.0
Grant	
	695.0
Guadalupe	
	99.0

Harding	25.0
Hidalgo	115.0
Lea	1,214.0
Lincoln	507.0
Los Alamos	464.0
Luna	534.0
McKinley	1,037.0
Mora	115.0
Otero	1,217.0
Quay	240.0
Rio Arriba	968.0

Roosevelt	367.0
San Juan	2,364.0
San Miguel	572.0
Sandoval	1,860.0
Santa Fe	3,050.0
Sierra	334.0
Socorro	327.0
Taos	731.0
Torrance	363.0
Union	101.0
Valencia	1,551.0

The total number of applicable vehicles registered in 2001 was 1,474,607 statewide. The total revenue from a statewide imposition of the \$25 fee would be about \$36,865.0.

Synopsis of Original Bill

HB584 creates a new local option motor vehicle registration fee of up to \$25.00 per year on motor vehicles other than motorcycles, trucks, buses and tractors. Revenue from the local option fee is to be used for management, planning, design, construction, acquisition, or operation of a public transit or light rail system. The fee may be imposed by county or municipal governments, and is based on the address of the registered owner as recorded by the department.

A county-imposed fee would only apply to vehicles belonging to taxpayers residing in unincorporated areas of the county. However, a county may enter into a joint powers agreement with one or more municipalities authorizing countywide imposition and distribution of fees for joint transit purposes. The fee is to be collected by the Motor Vehicle Division (MVD). MVD is authorized to retain a 3% administrative charge to defray the costs of collecting the local option fee.

House Bill 584/aHTC/aHJC -- Page 4

FISCAL IMPLICATIONS

HB584 allows counties and municipalities to impose a local option motor vehicle registration fee of up to \$25.00 per year. The amount of revenues which will be received from this fee will be dependent upon the number of communities who impose it and the amount of fee the community chooses to impose. Each community has the choice to impose the flat \$25.00 per vehicle fee or to base rates on a vehicle weight.

The Taxation and Revenue Department has provided the following chart which shows by county the value of a countywide \$25.00 fee.

Countywide \$25.00 Imposition of Local Option Registration Fee					
Illustration at 2001 County Registration Levels					
Bernalillo	\$6,765,225	Harding	9,150	Roosevelt	202,575
Catron	32,700	Hidalgo	53,025	San Juan	1,190,025
Chaves	702,875	Lea	639,625	San Miguel	322,575
Cibola	249,200	Lincoln	287,025	Sandoval	1,142,900
Colfax	197,325	Los Alamos	306,875	Santa Fe	1,937,775
Curry	587,900	Luna	279,425	Sierra	164,775
De Baca	25,000	McKinley	530,050	Socorro	172,450
Dona Ana	2,103,675	Mora	54,575	Taos	421,850
Eddy	620,600	Otero	724,825	Torrance	174,975
Grant	345,000	Quay	115,000	Union	44,100
Guadalupe	45,575	Rio Arriba	537,675	Valencia	863,625

ADMINISTRATIVE IMPLICATIONS

The Taxation and Revenue Department states that their computer systems would need to be modified, and forms and instructions revised. Motor vehicle personnel would need to be trained on the new provisions. Verifying whether or not a vehicle owner's address is within municipal boundaries may prove to be burdensome, especially for owners who reside just in or outside of municipal boundaries.

TECHNICAL ISSUES

This bill should further clarify the types of vehicles not subject to the local option registration fee. Other motor vehicles subject to state registration fees that are not specifically addressed in this proposal include: farm trucks, taxis, off-road vehicles, and motor homes.

In Section 1, Subsection A (on page 2, line 6), the exclusion of "trucks" from vehicles on which the fee is imposed may not have been intended. In the year 2000 there were 498,177 trucks registered in the state, many of which are privately owned pick-up trucks. The Taxation and Revenue Department notes that excluding trucks from the local option fee may not be equitable treatment of two similar classes of vehicle. Many trucks registered in the state are used like cars as passenger vehicles.

House Bill 584/aHTC/aHJC -- Page 5

OTHER SUBSTANTIVE ISSUES

Energy Minerals and Natural Resources Department notes that this legislation would support the ECMD's goal of promoting ride sharing and reducing dependence on foreign oil. Reducing the number of vehicles on New Mexico roads will promote traffic safety and energy efficiency. An added benefit of this legislation is that ride sharing, with the possibility of using alternative fuels, would significantly reduce air pollution and provide support for alternative fuel infrastructure development.

PRF/yr:sb:njw