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## FISCAL IMPACT REPORT

SPONSOR _	TrujilloORIGINAL DATELAST UPDATED	01/21/10 <b>HB</b>	30
SHORT TITL	E Capital Outlay Gross Receipts Restrictions	SB	
		ANALYST	Gutierrez

### **<u>REVENUE</u>** (dollars in thousands)

Estimated Revenue			Recurring	Fund
FY10	FY11	FY12	or Non-Rec Affected	
	\$0.0 - \$91,432	\$0.0 - \$96,461	Recurring	Counties
	\$0.0 - \$74,427	\$0.0 - \$78,520	Recurring	Municipalities
	(\$2,795) - \$0.0	(\$2,949) - \$0.0	Recurring	General Fund

(Parenthesis () Indicate Revenue Decreases)

Relates to HB42.

### SOURCES OF INFORMATION

LFC Files

<u>Responses Received From</u> Department of Finance and Administration (DFA) Taxation and Revenue Department (TRD)

#### SUMMARY

#### Synopsis of Bill

House Bill 30 amends Sections 7-19D-12 and 7-20E-21 NMSA 1978 to allow all counties and municipalities to impose a local option capital outlay gross receipts tax in increments of 1/16 percent, not to exceed <sup>1</sup>/<sub>4</sub> percent. Under current law, only those local governments that have fully imposed their local option gross receipts tax and local infrastructure gross receipts tax increments may do so.

The bill also amends language regarding restriction of the use of county capital outlay gross receipts tax revenue to match language pertaining to use by municipalities.

The bill's provisions will become effective July 1, 2010.

# FISCAL IMPLICATIONS

The fiscal impact of this bill depends on if and when local governments choose to impose the capital outlay gross receipts tax. To illustrate the potential fiscal impacts of the bill, the tables below show the amount of revenue that could be generated by each municipality and county if the full <sup>1</sup>/<sub>4</sub> percent capital outlay gross receipts tax were imposed in FY11. About \$91 million could be generated by counties and about \$74 million could be generated by municipalities if all were to fully impose the tax in FY11.

The tables below also indicate the potential general fund revenue loss that would occur if all local governments fully imposed the tax in FY11. The food and medical gross receipts tax deductions enacted in 2004 include "hold harmless" provisions to protect local governments from associated revenue losses. In 2007, legislation froze the tax rate at which some local governments are held harmless from the food and medical deductions. However, in smaller cities and counties, the general fund hold harmless distribution grows larger when higher local option taxes are imposed. The tables below show that the general fund revenue loss would be about \$2.8 million in FY11 if all local governments chose to impose the tax. Fiscal impacts are expected to grow by 5.5 percent in FY12, which is the rate at which the December 2009 consensus revenue estimate expects taxable gross receipts to grow.

	Potential Revenue: 1/4%	Potential General Fund Loss Due to Hold	
<b>C</b> (		Harmless Distribution: 1/4% County Capital	
County	Increment	Outlay GRT Increment	
Bernalillo	37,095,752	Hold Harmless Rate Frozen	
Catron	73,475	(3,612)	
Chaves	2,770,364	Hold Harmless Rate Frozen	
Cibola	Already Imposed	Already Imposed	
Colfax	716,821	(41,370)	
Curry	1,795,112	(236,456)	
De Baca	53,450	(5,966)	
Dona Ana	7,656,262	Hold Harmless Rate Frozen	
Eddy	5,892,587	Hold Harmless Rate Frozen	
Grant	1,120,058	(150,066)	
Guadalupe	Already Imposed	Already Imposed	
Harding	162,114	(1,153)	
Hidalgo	244,644	(10,087)	
Lea	7,572,117	Hold Harmless Rate Frozen	
Lincoln	1,104,344	(104,274)	
Los Alamos	4,165,368	(136,527)	
Luna	Already Imposed	Already Imposed	
McKinley	Already Imposed	Hold Harmless Rate Frozen	
Mora	73,499	(6,851)	
Otero	2,012,104	Hold Harmless Rate Frozen	
Quay	446,763	(34,019)	
Rio Arriba	1,372,069	(136,017)	
Roosevelt	559,834	(65,889)	
San Juan	9,998,887	Hold Harmless Rate Frozen	
San Miguel	Already Imposed	Already Imposed	
Sandoval	3,767,231	Hold Harmless Rate Frozen	
Santa Fe	Already Imposed	Hold Harmless Rate Frozen	
Sierra	366,898	(42,409)	
Socorro	488,204	(59,256)	
Taos	Already Imposed	Already Imposed	
Torrance	Already Imposed	Already Imposed	
Union	343,297	(15,035)	
Valencia	1,580,805	Hold Harmless Rate Frozen	
Total	\$91,432,060	(\$1,048,988)	
Source: RP500 from TRD, LFC Files			

#### Illistration of Potential Revenue from Additional County Local Option Increments Fiscal Year 2011

Illistration of Potential Revenue from Additional Municipal Local Option Increments - Fiscal Year 2011

Municipality	Potential Revenue: 1/4% Municipal Capital Outlay GRT Increment	Potential General Fund Loss Due to Hold Harmless Distribution: 1/4% Municipal Capital Outlay GRT Increment	Municipality	1/4% Municipal Capital Outlay GRT Increment	Potential General Fund Loss Due to Hold Harmless Distribution: 1/4% Municipal Capital Outlay GRT Increment
Alamogordo	Already Imposed	Hold Harmless Rate Frozen	Las Cruces	5,439,930	Hold Harmless Rate Frozen
Albuquerque	31,090,876	Hold Harmless Rate Frozen	Las Vegas	626,932	(107,132)
Angel Fire	174,076	Hold Harmless Rate Frozen	Logan	31,775	(4,968)
Artisia	Already Imposed	Hold Harmless Rate Frozen	Lordsburg	136,472	Hold Harmless Rate Frozen
Aztec	387,215	(51,161)	Los Alamos	4,165,368	Hold Harmless Rate Frozen
Bayard	44,135	(7,610)	Los Lunas	776,341	(163,874)
Belen	Already Imposed	Already Imposed	Los Ranchos De Albuq.	216,661	(11,426)
Bernalillo	352,685	(101,672)	Loving	36,069	(2,873)
Bloomfield	608,103	(6,618)	Lovington	562,379	(49,685)
Bosque Farms	83,022	(4,397)	Magdalena	15,972	(2,566)
Capitan	32,082	(11,426)	Maxwell	3,224	-
Carlsbad	1,751,628	(205,078)	Melrose	12,573	(1,006)
Carrizozo	15,591	Hold Harmless Rate Frozen	Mesilla	77,503	(3,641)
Causey	682	-	Milan	158,222	Hold Harmless Rate Frozen
Chama	Already Imposed	Already Imposed	Moriarty	143,852	(17,457)
Cimmaron	22,618	(22)	Mosquero	4,903	(5)
Clayton	130,224	(15,034)	Mountainair	32,882	(242)
Cloudcroft	Already Imposed	Hold Harmless Rate Frozen	Pecos	28,622	(2,550)
Clovis	1,531,096	Hold Harmless Rate Frozen	Peralta	36,837	Hold Harmless Rate Frozen
Columbus	21.239	(1,524)	Portales	410,474	(64,792)
Corona	10,248	(.,=_,)	Questa	28,622	(2,978)
Corrales	163,771	(1,309)	Raton	265,462	Hold Harmless Rate Frozen
Cuba	Already Imposed	Hold Harmless Rate Frozen	Red River	90,411	(4,446)
Deming	529,645	Hold Harmless Rate Frozen	Reserve	12,767	Hold Harmless Rate Frozen
Des Moines	6,787	Hold Harmless Rate Frozen	Rio Rancho	2,283,053	Hold Harmless Rate Frozen
Dexter	56,590	(4,521)	Roswell	2,162,422	(307,849)
Dora	2,402	Hold Harmless Rate Frozen	Roy	6,606	(1,147)
Eagle Nest	Already Imposed	Already Imposed	Ruidoso	578.658	Hold Harmless Rate Frozen
Edgewood	215.320	Hold Harmless Rate Frozen	Ruidoso Downs	199.684	(59.114)
Elephant Butte	49.874	(1.168)	San Jon	10,998	(55,114)
Elida	5,466	(1,103)	San Ysidro	10,998	(1.382)
Encino	1,035	(1,011)	Santa Clara	41,416	Hold Harmless Rate Frozen
Espanola	Already Imposed	- Hold Harmless Rate Frozen	Santa Fe	6,524,804	Hold Harmless Rate Frozen
Espanoia	Aiready imposed 55,296	Hold Harmless Rate Frozen (4,515)	Santa Rosa	6,524,804 161,811	Hold Harmless Rate Frozen
Eunice	388,379	Hold Harmless Rate Frozen	Sana Rosa Silver City	602,054	(140,625)
	4.879.074				,
Farmington	4,879,074 6,706	Hold Harmless Rate Frozen	Socorro	319,978	(56,634) Hold Harmless Rate Frozen
Floyd	6,706	Hold Harmless Rate Frozen	Springer	20,384	
Folsom		-	Sunland Park	245,680	Hold Harmless Rate Frozen
Fort Sumner	38,091	(5,882)	Taos	735,686	Hold Harmless Rate Frozen
Gallup	Already Imposed	Hold Harmless Rate Frozen	Taos Ski Valley	Already Imposed	Already Imposed
Grady	5,271	·· · · · ·	Tatum	28,891	(4,107)
Grants	Already Imposed	Already Imposed	Texico	15,202	Hold Harmless Rate Frozen
Grenville	1,571	-	Tijeras	79,307	(68)
Hagerman	27,774	(2,183)	Truth or Consequences	220,171	(40,498)
Hatch	54,430	Hold Harmless Rate Frozen	Tucumcari	226,180	(28,720)
Hobbs	3,753,183	(231,369)	Tularosa	Already Imposed	Already Imposed
Норе	2,817	Hold Harmless Rate Frozen	Vaughn	14,054	(1,742)
House	4,431	-	Virden	1,892	-
Hurley	23,486	-	Wagon Mound	4,762	(206)
Jal	66,651	(7,791)	Willard	9,752	-
Jemez Springs	10,787	(269)	Williamsburg	4,639	-
Lake Arthur	4,193	Hold Harmless Rate Frozen	TOTAL ALL MUNIS	\$74,427,026	(\$1,746,291)
Source: RP500 from TRD, LFC Files					

### SIGNIFICANT ISSUES

Under current law, only counties and municipalities that have fully imposed their local option gross receipts tax and their local option infrastructure gross receipts tax may impose a capital outlay gross receipts tax. Imposition of the capital outlay gross receipts tax requires voter approval.

In a similar bill presented during the 2008 session, the New Mexico Municipal League and the New Mexico Association of Counties stated that they supported the bill because they contend that local governments should not be required to fully impose the local option gross receipts tax of 1.5 percent in municipalities and 7/16 percent in counties, when they may need capital outlay revenue instead of general revenue.

Revenues raised by a county or municipality through a capital outlay gross receipts tax may be restricted for use to build, acquire or improve public buildings and their grounds, water and wastewater systems, firefighting equipment, local roads and bridges, airport facilities, recreational facilities and open space, or repayment of revenue bonds issued for infrastructure purposes. County revenue may also be used for county correctional and juvenile detention facilities.

The table below indicates that as of January 2010, 17 municipalities and 6 counties currently impose the capital outlay gross receipts tax while 8 municipalities and 2 counties are currently eligible but do not impose the tax. Notably, several more municipalities were eligible to impose the capital outlay gross receipts tax until January 1, 2007, when new legislation increased the maximum increment of municipal gross receipts tax from 1.25 to 1.5 percent.

I	Local Option Capital Out	lay Gross Receipts Tax
Municipalities Cu	rrently Imposing	Counties Currently Imposing
Alamogordo	Logan	Guadalupe
Angel Fire	Mesilla	Luna
Aztec	Red River	McKinley
Bloomfield	San Jon	San Miguel
Clayton	Santa Fe	Santa Fe
Clovis	Santa Rosa	Taos
Cuba	Taos Ski Valley	
Espanola	Tucumcari	
Las Vegas		
Municipalities Currently Eligible but not		Counties Currently Eligible but not
Imposing		Imposing
Artesia	Eagle Nest	Cibola
Belen	Gallup	Torrance
Chama	Grants	
Cloudcroft	Tularosa	

# Local Option Capital Outlay Gross Receipts Tax

Source: TRD, Enactment dates of local optian taxes as of January 1, 2010

New Mexico's municipalities and counties are authorized to impose over 4 percent of local option gross receipts taxes (that figure excludes several additional local option taxes that have been authorized for selected local governments). On average, a local option gross receipts tax of about 2.2 percent is actually imposed by local governments statewide. Combined with the state gross receipts tax of 5 percent, the average statewide tax rate is therefore 7.2 percent.

# RELATIONSHIP

This bill relates to HB42 which amends Section 7-19D-10 to allow municipalities to impose a municipal environmental services gross receipts tax at a rate not to exceed 0.5 percent.

# **OTHER SUBSTANTIVE ISSUES**

New Mexico's gross receipts tax (GRT) is imposed on many business-to-business transactions. This adds to overhead, putting New Mexico companies at a competitive disadvantage with outof-state businesses. It also disadvantages small versus large businesses. These problems are exacerbated by higher tax rates.

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The gross receipts tax is by far the largest single revenue source for operations of state and local government. Diverting a portion of this revenue for capital outlay may have the long-term effect of reducing funds available for operations.

### TRD:

The capital outlay gross receipts tax can be imposed in smaller increments (i.e., 1/16%) than the municipal or county gross receipts tax increments, or the initial infrastructure gross receipts tax increment which all must be imposed in 1/8% increments. Election questions to impose such smaller tax increments of the municipal capital outlay gross receipts tax might be more acceptable to voters who would otherwise vote against election questions to impose tax increments with the larger increments required for the municipal or county gross receipts tax.

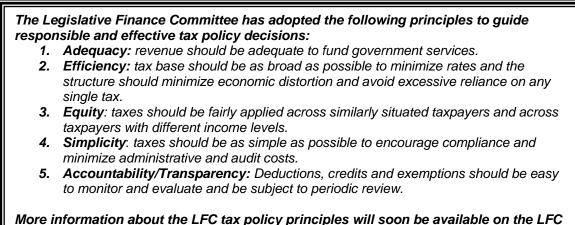
### DFA:

By amending this section local governments would have the ability to impose taxes to generate revenue for a specific usage as they deem necessary, i.e. when they may need capital outlay revenue instead of general operating revenue. With the current economic downturn, and the possible withdrawal of previous legislatively appropriated capital outlay monies may require that local governments have the ability to impose the capital outlay gross receipts tax in order to generate revenue and complete infrastructure projects that are already underway.

### **POSSIBLE QUESTIONS**

The county and municipal gross receipts taxes contribute to general revenue. Is there any reason a local government that has not yet fully imposed its local option gross receipts tax could not, under current law, impose additional increments of that tax to use for the same capital outlayrelated purposes?

BLG/svb



More information about the LFC tax policy principles will soon be available on the LFC website at www.nmlegis.gov/lcs/lfc