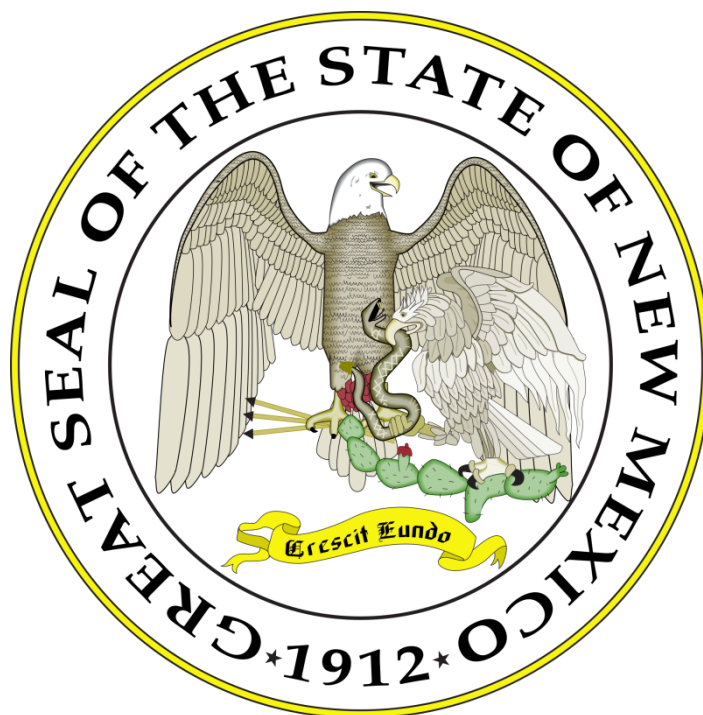


2015



New Mexico Taxation  
and Revenue  
Department



# New Mexico Tax Expenditure Report

## TAX EXPENDITURE REPORT

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## SECRETARY'S MESSAGE

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In 2011, New Mexico Governor Susana Martinez' Executive Order 2011-071 directed the Taxation and Revenue Department (TRD), with assistance from other executive branch agencies, to prepare an annual Tax Expenditure Report (TER). The report serves two purposes: (1) it creates transparency to the public, and (2) it creates a tool for policy makers .

Since issuing the first report in 2012, TRD has worked diligently each year to improve the quality and scope of the TER . The 2014 New Mexico Tax Expenditure Report reflected significant improvements over previous years' reports, as it listed each expenditure separately and provided background information on each expenditure's enactment, purpose, and cost that are necessary for evaluating the impact and effectiveness of each expenditure. This 2015 Report continues our efforts for improvement. While it maintains the same format as last year's Report, the 2015 Report reflects several significant improvements. Most notably, it presents an overview of the State's expenditures by category, reflects significant improvements in the accuracy of expenditure amounts, especially with respect to personal and corporate income tax deductions, and provides more robust analysis of many expenditures. TRD is fortunate to have a team of talented economists, who have dedicated an untold number of hours combing through the statutes, collecting and collating data, and analyzing the impacts of the deviations from the New Mexico tax programs. An undertaking of this magnitude would not be possible without them. Nor would it be possible without the cooperation of the many executive branch agencies who play a role in administering many of the tax credits New Mexico uses to incentivize beneficial economic activity. We remain grateful for their assistance.



Secretary Demesia Padilla, CPA  
Taxation and Revenue Department  
State of New Mexico

## TAX EXPENDITURES

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Any discussion of tax expenditures necessarily begins with a definition of the term. The federal government has defined tax expenditures as “those revenue losses attributable to provisions of the Federal tax laws which allow a special exclusion, exemption, or deduction from gross income or which provide a special credit, a preferential rate of tax, or a deferral of tax liability....”<sup>1</sup> In previous tax expenditure reports, we have defined them as “deviations from a baseline tax system created by specific tax law provisions.”<sup>2</sup> Tax expenditures may reflect an overarching statewide policy, such as to promote the general welfare of all citizens, or may reflect a specific purpose, such as to incentivize a certain type of consumer behavior, economic development, or job creation. Put simply, tax expenditures may be thought of as spending through the tax code.

With that definition in mind, not every credit, exemption, deduction, or rate differential constitutes a tax expenditure. Certain deductions, credits, and exemptions exist because of the limits the United States Constitution or federal statutes place on the State. Others serve to define the tax base. Implicit in any definition of “tax expenditure” is the concept of a “tax base”. This concept is particularly important given that New Mexico has adopted a gross receipts tax (“GRT”) which applies more broadly than a traditional sales tax. In theory, because the GRT is “imposed on any person engaging in business in New Mexico” (Section 7-9-4 NMSA 1978) and “engaging in business” is defined as “carrying on or causing to be carried on any activity with the purpose of direct or indirect benefit...” (Section 7-9-3.3 NMSA 1978), were there no exemptions, deductions, or credits, virtually all economic activity in New Mexico – including things like wages – would be subject to this tax. With personal income taxes, corporate income taxes, motor vehicle excise taxes, and severance taxes (to name but a few), policymakers in New Mexico have decided to tax different economic activities in different ways. The question is then: do different tax structures constitute “tax expenditures”? If so, what is the baseline from which they are deviating?

These questions are not easily answered because most taxing jurisdictions tax different activities in different ways and for different desired outcomes. Exemptions, deductions, credits, or rate differentials for activities in one tax program categorized as tax expenditures are not treated as tax expenditures if the Legislature has chosen to tax such activities in a distinctly different tax program. Likewise, if a tax structure taxes different activities or products differently without establishing a base tax rate, we do not treat these rate differentials as tax expenditures. If, however, a tax structure has a base tax rate and there are instances in which an activity or product is taxed at a different rate, we treat these as tax expenditures. We recognize that, to some degree, this is an academic difference, but we are not in a position to substitute our judgment for that of the legislature and Governor by attempting to determine what tax rate should serve as the base rate and which tax rates should then be viewed as deviations from that base rate .

Reasonable minds with a shared understanding of these definitions may disagree on specific tax expenditure examples. However, there are generally accepted standards for most deviations, and we confidently include them in the Tax Expenditures section of this report. Similarly, we conform to generally accepted standards for examples of deviations that are not tax expenditures in their section of this report. Finally, we have created a section where consensus is lacking. This last section is provided to ensure transparency and consistency in reporting . With Executive Order

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<sup>1</sup> 2 USC § 622

<sup>2</sup> 2013 New Mexico Tax Expenditure Report

2011-071 in mind, we have included the statutory basis, the intended purpose, an evaluation, any recommendations we might have, and the fiscal impact or estimated fiscal impact for each tax expenditure. In an effort to make the data more readable, and hopefully more useful, we have included charts along with the historical tables of the fiscal impact.

While not mandated by the Executive Order, we have also included both a brief history of each statute, to help the reader understand how the statute has evolved, as well as a summary of the provision as it exists at the present time. Many sections have seen numerous amendments over the years and we note the year of each amendment. For those amendments that have a direct impact on the deviation being discussed, we have summarized the substance of the change.

In total there are 130 tax expenditures, 99 that are not tax expenditures, and 23 activities where consensus is lacking.

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## NOTES ABOUT TYPES OF TAX EXPENDITURES

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### EXEMPTIONS AND DEDUCTIONS

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In terms of the practical effect on tax liability, there is little difference between an “exemption” and a “deduction.” However, there are conceptual differences and significant administrative differences between exemptions and deductions. At a conceptual or definitional level, an “exemption” is a statutory means of freeing a taxpayer from a duty, liability, or requirement. New Mexico tax exemptions come in several forms. There can be a broad exemption for certain types of taxpayers from a tax program – i.e. insurance companies are exempt from corporate income tax if they pay New Mexico premium taxes. There can be exemptions for certain types of transactions; and, there can be exemptions for certain amounts of income, revenue, or gross receipts. In most instances, exemptions free taxpayers of a reporting obligation with respect to the exempt entity, transactions, or amounts. In short, unless specifically required by statute, exemptions are not reported.

A tax deduction is a statutory mechanism that decreases a taxpayer’s liability by reducing the amount of the taxpayer’s income, revenue, or gross receipts that is subject to tax. Like exemptions, deductions can apply to certain types of entities, to transactions, or to amounts of income, revenue, or gross receipts. Unlike exemptions, deductions do not typically free taxpayers of reporting obligations. Rather, taxpayers that are entitled to deductions typically must file returns under the particular tax program to which the deduction pertains, identify the amount of the tax base before the deduction, and then reduce this tax base by the amount of the deduction. In addition, many deductions under the GRT program require the taxpayer to obtain nontaxable transaction certificates to establish entitlement to the deduction.

As noted above, many deductions and exemptions in New Mexico statutes are not tax expenditures.

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### CREDITS

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A tax credit is a statutory mechanism which allows taxpayers that meet the qualifications for obtaining a credit to subtract the amount of the credit from the total tax liability they owe the state. Tax credits can be granted in recognition of taxes already paid or to encourage behaviors like investment or parenting. Most tax credits are reported on returns, but are not always separately reported.

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### DIFFERENCE BETWEEN TAX CREDITS AND DEDUCTIONS

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Tax deductions and tax credits can both reduce a taxpayer’s tax liability, but they do it in different ways. Tax deductions reduce the taxpayer’s tax base, for example taxable income for income taxes or gross receipts for GRT, in order to calculate the taxpayer’s liability. Additionally, deductions cannot reduce taxable income below zero. In contrast, tax credits do not directly reduce a person’s tax base. Rather, they are dollar for dollar credit amounts that offset or reduce a taxpayer’s liability. In contrast to deductions, credits that exceed liability are often allowed to be carried forward to the taxpayer’s next reporting period, or, in more limited instances, are refundable.



## NOTES ABOUT THE DATA

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As with the 2014 Report, this report continues to qualify the expenditure amounts with Reliability Factors, which are an effort to help the reader understand the methodology for determining the fiscal impact of the tax expenditure. We stress that the fiscal impact of an expenditure needs to be read in conjunction with that expenditure's reliability factor. The Reliability Factor is a scale of 1-4 as follows:



1: The most reliable data. It comes directly from taxpayer-reported data as contained in GenTax; there has been no estimation or manipulation of the data. It is, however, only as reliable as the taxpayers who are reporting it.



2: Estimated from taxpayer-reported data as contained in GenTax. I.E. If a GRT tax expenditure is industry-specific, we are able to make educated guesses based on NAICS codes.



3: Estimated using national data and extrapolating to New Mexico.

4: The least reliable data. Estimates represent the economists' best estimate about the value of a tax expenditure. Due to limited data for analysis these estimates are frequently rounded up to the nearest million.

Readers should understand that taxpayers have the opportunity to amend their tax returns for up to three years, plus the current year. Amended returns often impact expenditure amounts. We have decided that current data is more valuable than historically-consistent data. Therefore, when comparing this year's *Tax Expenditure Report* to prior versions, the reader should expect to see some changes to prior years. For example, the amount of a particular expenditure for FY2012 may be different in the 2015 Report than it was in the 2014 Report. Amended returns comprise a significant, but not the sole reason, for these variations. Other sources of the variation may include late filings by taxpayers or improvements to TRD methodologies for quantifying certain expenditures.

New Mexico, like many states, defines a year differently for different tax structures. For instance, the GRT tax year corresponds to the State's fiscal year (i.e., July 1-June 30) while the income tax programs use a calendar year (i.e., January 1-December 31). This presents a challenge for organizing and reporting the data. Because the tax filing deadline for personal income tax is in April of the following year which means that the money accompanying those returns goes to the General Fund during the following fiscal year, we present the tax year data as fiscal year (i.e., PIT year 2013 is presented as FY2014 because PIT year 2013 returns are due in April of 2014 which is in the 4<sup>th</sup> quarter of FY2014). PIT and CIT data from tax year 2013 is the most complete dataset available at the time of publication of this report.

Finally, our goal is to provide data for each tax program affected by a tax expenditure. However, we are limited both by federal and state law from disclosing data which might reveal a taxpayers identity. Therefore, when there are less than three taxpayers reporting a deduction, exemption, or credit against a particular tax, we have combined the data for all of the tax programs affected by those deductions, exemptions, and credits. When combining the data is not enough, we have redacted data.

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## PRINCIPLES OF GOOD TAX POLICY

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There has been much discussion in recent years about what makes good tax policy, and there are a number of principles which establish consensus. We provide a brief overview of each below. It must be noted, however, that these principles are often in conflict, and it is the responsibility of the Legislature and executive to work together to maintain balance between these principles.

Perhaps the most glaring example of how some principles can overwhelm others is New Mexico's Gross Receipts and Compensating Tax Act. It has become increasingly complex as efforts have been made to achieve Equity, Efficiency, and - with recent reporting requirements - Accountability. Put another way, Simplicity has been sacrificed on the altar of other tax policy principles.

We use this illustration not to disparage any particular section of the tax code but to remind policy makers that reliance on these principles requires considerations of how application of one principle impacts other principles.

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### ADEQUACY

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Tax revenues should be adequate to support needed government services. Inherent in this principle is the fact that taxes are necessary in order to provide these services. Unfortunately, there is no objective measure as to what constitutes "adequate" as this concept is tied tightly to the determination about what services government should provide and at what level of service these should be provided. Adequacy is often cited as the reason for increasing taxes without a corresponding conversation about the appropriateness of the services being provided or the appropriateness of the level of that service. The two conversations should take place together.

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### EQUITY

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Tax equity or fairness is concerned with how tax burdens are distributed among taxpayers. There are two different types of equity: 1) "vertical" equity which says that tax burdens should be distributed according to taxpayers' ability to pay, so that taxpayers with greater ability to pay bear a larger burden than those with a lesser ability to pay, and 2) "horizontal" equity which is interested in ensuring that similarly-situated taxpayers face similar tax burdens. Without horizontal equity, the government is putting its thumb on the scale by giving one taxpayer a competitive advantage over another. There may be legitimate policy reasons for doing so, but it should neither be done lightly nor without an understanding about what is happening.

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### EFFICIENCY

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In this context, efficiency is the term economists apply to policies that benefit economic growth. Tax policies affect the efficiency of the economy in complicated ways. As a general rule, tax efficiency requires that taxes be levied in such a way as to minimize market distortions that occur as taxpayers substitute untaxed goods for taxed goods so as to reduce tax burdens. As an example, income taxes on labor income may induce taxpayers to work less and instead use their time for non-taxed leisure. The result is a lower labor supply and less economic growth.

Evaluation of efficiency in the application of economic theory is complicated when an activity generates external costs, such as environmental degradation. These costs are "external" in the sense that they may not be fully considered by individual actors in their marketplace decisions. In this case, taxes may be imposed as proxies for costs that would otherwise not be taken into account

and can arguably improve the functioning of the economy. For example, this reasoning supports tax expenditures for renewable energy because they may have the effect of reducing pollution, an important example of an external cost.

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### SIMPLICITY

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Taxpayers incur compliance costs as they prepare, submit, and keep records about tax returns. They also face significant penalties for failure to correctly prepare those returns. New Mexico's state and local governments incur administrative costs as they collect taxes, check on the accuracy of tax returns and tax payments, and deal with taxpayers who underpay or fail to pay. These costs are inescapable, but their magnitude is affected by how taxes are defined and collected: the more complicated the code, the higher the cost that the State must bear to ensure compliance.

While they may increase accountability, tax expenditures that require additional reporting move away from the tax principle of simplicity - for both the taxpayer and the administration of the tax code. Although generally hidden from view, the costs of collection and compliance impose significant burdens on society and should be kept to a minimum level, consistent with other goals.

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### ACCOUNTABILITY

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Good tax policy suggests that tax preferences should be easy to monitor and evaluate. Moreover taxes should be transparent so that taxpayers can better evaluate government policy. Improved accountability is an important goal of this tax expenditure report.

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## BRIEF SUMMARY OF NEW MEXICO'S MAJOR TAXES

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### PERSONAL INCOME TAX

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Because it is based on a federal tax program, New Mexico's personal income tax ("PIT") is relatively simple for the taxpayer to comply with and for the State to administer.

The PIT rates for Tax Year 2013<sup>3</sup> are:

<b>Married Filing Separately</b>	<b>Head of Household, Surviving Spouses, and Married Filing Jointly</b>	<b>Individuals, Estates, and Trusts</b>	<b>Rate</b>
Up to \$4,000	Up to \$8,000	Up to \$5,500	1.7%
Over \$4,001 to \$8,000	Over \$8,000 to \$16,000	Over \$5,500 to \$11,000	3.2%
Over \$8,001 to \$12,000	Over \$16,000 to \$24,000	Over \$11,000 to \$16,000	4.7%
Over \$12,000	Over \$24,000	Over \$16,000	4.9%

PIT also shares many base definition issues with the federal income tax. For example, New Mexico follows the federal practice in allowing the exclusion of a certain amount of income from taxation through the personal exemption and the standard deduction. Note that, because these policies are common practice among the states and because they are part and parcel of defining the New Mexico tax base, they are not treated as tax expenditures in this report. Similarly, there are numerous tax expenditures under federal tax law on which the State "piggybacks" because New Mexico taxable income is based on federal adjusted gross income. Because such piggybacking is a common practice among most states, the state tax effects of these federal tax expenditures are not reported on as tax expenditures in this report.

NEW this year: Actual individual tax rates instead of average tax rates were applied to the PIT estimates. This changes the reliability from a 2 to a 1.

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### CORPORATE INCOME TAX

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New Mexico's corporate income tax ("CIT") is also based on the federal corporate income tax with the same corresponding administrative benefits for taxpayers and the State in its administration.

Section 7-2A-3(A) NMSA 1978 defines "base income" as that part of the taxpayer's taxable income upon which the federal income tax is calculated, excluding the amount of the net operating loss carryover deduction and including interest received on state or local bonds (Section 7-2A-2(C) NMSA 1978). The statute then defines "net income" as base income adjusted by exclusions of income from the obligations of the federal government, other income where tax is prohibited by explicit statutory or constitutional authority, and statutory provisions for net operating loss carryover deductions (Section 7-2A-2(H) NMSA 1978).

Thus, "net income" is defined as the tax base for CIT purposes in New Mexico, and, by application of the income-graduated percentage tax rate, a "baseline tax revenue" is defined.

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<sup>3</sup> PIT and CIT data from tax year 2013 is the most complete dataset available at the time of publication of this report.

The following table shows the CIT rates from 1987 through full implementation of HB641 (2013) in 2018:

	1987-2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Up to \$500,000	4.8%	4.8%	4.8%	4.8%	4.8%	4.8%
\$500,000.01 to \$1,000,000	6.4%	6.4%	6.4%	6.4%	6.2%	5.9%
Over \$1,000,000	7.6%	7.3%	6.9%	6.6%		

The 2013 Legislative Session produced two additional CIT changes, including mandatory combined reporting for certain retailers and single-sales factor apportionment election for manufacturers.

NEW this year: Actual corporate tax rates instead of average tax rates were applied to the CIT estimates. This changes the reliability from a 2 to a 1.

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### GROSS RECEIPTS TAX

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For the privilege of engaging in business in New Mexico, a state tax of 5.125% and local option taxes are imposed on gross receipts received from certain transactions. “Gross receipts” is revenue generated “from selling property in New Mexico, from leasing or licensing property employed in New Mexico, from granting a right to use a franchise employed in New Mexico, from selling services performed outside of New Mexico, the product of which is initially used in New Mexico, or from performing services in New Mexico” (Section 7-9-3.5(A)(1) NMSA 1978). This is a far more comprehensive tax base than the typical retail sales tax imposed by most states. It is also more comprehensive than a value added tax base, a commonly suggested alternative for consumption taxation. Because of this broad base definition, many of the exemptions and deductions in the gross receipts (GRT) are necessary to prevent multiple taxation of transactions and the associated economic distortion that would cause. Examples include the exemption for wages, dividends, and interest, all of which are taxed under the income tax. Also exempt are various sales which are taxed under separate excise taxes, including motor fuels, motor vehicles, etc.

Another set of deductions and exemptions in the GRT is designed to reduce the incidence of “tax pyramiding.” Tax pyramiding refers to the imposition of tax on business purchases. Because the final sales by businesses are typically subject to GRT, imposing the GRT on their purchases creates an additional layer of taxation. This practice creates economic distortion because, for example, small businesses have to purchase more of the goods and services they need from outside companies than do large businesses; the GRT on those inputs creates a discriminatory burden on them. Deductions, like the deduction for the sale of goods for re-sale, reduce this burden and ensure that the tax policy principles of Horizontal Equity and Efficiency are met. Therefore, they are not treated as tax expenditures.

While not directly related to determining whether a particular exemption, deduction, or credit is a tax expenditure, the question about the Municipal Share of the GRT comes up quite frequently because it plays a role about the fiscal impact of tax expenditures. Pursuant to Section 7-1-6.4 NMSA 1978, the state gives each municipality approximately 24% (1.225% divided by 5.125%) of the GRT revenue that is generated from activity taking place in that municipality. To think of it another way: for taxable activity taking place within a municipality, the state’s effective rate becomes 3.9% while the effective rate for each municipality is increased by 1.225%.

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## COMPENSATING TAX

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For the privilege of using tangible personal property and certain services within New Mexico, a compensating tax of 5.125% is imposed on the use of tangible property and 5% on certain services used in New Mexico. This tax is New Mexico's version of a "use" tax. Unlike the GRT, the legal incident of the compensating tax is on the purchaser, but the collection obligation for the compensating tax is with the seller if the seller is not subject to GRT and can be required to fulfill this collection obligation under the US Constitution. Typically the compensating tax is imposed on New Mexico residents when they purchase from out-of-state vendors. Because of the unusual nature of the GRT, many of the deductions from the compensating tax base can be thought of as simply defining the tax base.

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## OTHER EXCISE TAXES

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As is the case with the GRT and the compensating tax, New Mexico's excise taxes contain several provisions which serve to define the tax base by preventing double taxation or tax pyramiding. Examples include the exemption for sales of cigarettes on tribal lands to tribal members. Other provisions are treated as tax expenditures in this report, including the sale of cigarettes by tribal vendors to non-tribal members.

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## NATURAL RESOURCE EXTRACTION TAXES

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New Mexico imposes a variety of taxes on natural resource production activities. These taxes are generally imposed on the privilege of severing natural resources and the largest of the deductions associated with these taxes reduce taxable value for royalties paid to federal, Indian, and state owners of the minerals. Because the State is preempted from imposing tax on these entities - or because it wouldn't make sense for the State to tax itself - these are not treated as tax expenditures. Most of the remaining deductions allowed under New Mexico's minerals production taxes, such as processing and transportation deductions, serve to define the tax base because taxable value for the severed products is determined at the extraction location. Because the actual sales of severed materials often occurs after the materials have been transported from the extraction site and processed to some degree, these deductions are necessary to determine the value of the product that forms the statutory tax base. Other provisions, aimed at stimulating particular types of production, for example, are treated as tax expenditures.

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## PROPERTY TAX

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New Mexico's property tax law features a number of limitations and exclusions that reduce the revenue-generating potential of the tax. Some of these are broad-based, however, and are not treated as tax expenditures in this Report. Examples include the exclusion from tax of personal property and the 3% limit on annual value growth for residential property. Other provisions that are targeted at specific populations are included. Note that because most property taxes are assessed and collected at the county level, TRD does not maintain data that addresses the impact of property tax expenditures.

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**PERSONAL INCOME TAX BY INCOME BRACKET TABLE**

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<b>All Tax Payers (Tax Year 2013 Data)</b>						
<b>Income Bracket</b>	<b>Number of Returns</b>	<b>Percent Returns</b>	<b>New Mexico Taxable Income by Bracket</b>	<b>Percent NM Taxable Income</b>	<b>Estimated Tax on TI in Bracket</b>	<b>Percent Tax</b>
<b>Under \$25,000</b>	614,858	62.54%	10,381,967,505	35.53%	342,296,249	27.05%
<b>\$25,000-\$50,000</b>	141,196	14.36%	6,293,768,972	21.54%	308,394,680	24.37%
<b>\$50,000-\$75,000</b>	88,098	8.96%	3,648,617,224	12.49%	178,841,838	14.13%
<b>\$75,000-\$100,000</b>	49,489	5.03%	2,107,444,355	7.21%	103,264,773	8.16%
<b>\$100,000-\$200,000</b>	60,214	6.12%	3,077,816,583	10.53%	150,813,013	11.92%
<b>Over \$200,001</b>	29,267	2.98%	3,712,069,574	12.70%	181,891,409	14.37%
<b>Total</b>	<b>983,122</b>	<b>100.00%</b>	<b>29,221,684,213</b>	<b>100.00%</b>	<b>1,265,501,962</b>	<b>100.00%</b>
<b>Single Filers</b>						
<b>Under \$25,000</b>	333,029	73.58%	\$4,043,876,787	51.10%	\$141,357,263	42.71%
<b>\$25,000-\$50,000</b>	66,311	14.65%	\$1,786,831,703	22.58%	\$87,554,753	26.46%
<b>\$50,000-\$75,000</b>	27,893	6.16%	\$753,232,175	9.52%	\$36,908,377	11.15%
<b>\$75,000-\$100,000</b>	11,316	2.50%	\$341,597,213	4.32%	\$16,738,263	5.06%
<b>\$100,000-\$200,000</b>	9,664	2.14%	\$425,130,429	5.37%	\$20,831,391	6.29%
<b>Over \$200,001</b>	4,392	0.97%	\$562,580,769	7.11%	\$27,566,458	8.33%
<b>Total</b>	<b>452,605</b>	<b>100.00%</b>	<b>\$7,913,249,076</b>	<b>100.00%</b>	<b>\$330,956,505</b>	<b>100.00%</b>
<b>Head of Household Filers</b>						
<b>Under \$25,000</b>	134,396	83.25%	\$1,038,808,149	56.42%	\$30,506,416	43.69%
<b>\$25,000-\$50,000</b>	15,725	9.74%	\$421,003,614	22.87%	\$20,629,177	29.54%
<b>\$50,000-\$75,000</b>	6,546	4.05%	\$161,289,953	8.76%	\$7,903,208	11.32%
<b>\$75,000-\$100,000</b>	2,203	1.36%	\$68,970,217	3.75%	\$3,379,541	4.84%
<b>\$100,000-\$200,000</b>	1,859	1.15%	\$80,805,262	4.39%	\$3,959,458	5.67%
<b>Over \$200,001</b>	712	0.44%	\$70,334,828	3.82%	\$3,446,407	4.94%
<b>Total</b>	<b>161,441</b>	<b>100.00%</b>	<b>\$1,841,212,023</b>	<b>100.00%</b>	<b>\$69,824,207</b>	<b>100.00%</b>
<b>Joint and Surviving Spouse</b>						
<b>Under \$25,000</b>	142,005	39.54%	\$5,164,578,641	27.28%	\$164,912,770	19.64%
<b>\$25,000-\$50,000</b>	56,888	15.84%	\$3,965,495,520	20.95%	\$194,309,280	23.15%
<b>\$50,000-\$75,000</b>	52,677	14.67%	\$2,660,558,029	14.05%	\$130,367,343	15.53%
<b>\$75,000-\$100,000</b>	35,548	9.90%	\$1,655,635,901	8.75%	\$81,126,159	9.66%
<b>\$100,000-\$200,000</b>	48,296	13.45%	\$2,520,516,237	13.31%	\$123,505,296	14.71%
<b>Over \$200,001</b>	23,729	6.61%	\$2,964,946,175	15.66%	\$145,282,363	17.31%
<b>Total</b>	<b>359,143</b>	<b>100.00%</b>	<b>\$18,931,730,503</b>	<b>100.00%</b>	<b>\$839,503,212</b>	<b>100.00%</b>
<b>Separate Filers</b>						
<b>Under \$25,000</b>	5,428	54.65%	\$134,703,927	25.16%	\$5,519,800	21.89%
<b>\$25,000-\$50,000</b>	2,272	22.87%	\$120,438,135	22.49%	\$5,901,469	23.40%
<b>\$50,000-\$75,000</b>	982	9.89%	\$73,537,067	13.73%	\$3,662,910	14.52%
<b>\$75,000-\$100,000</b>	422	4.25%	\$41,241,024	7.70%	\$2,020,810	8.01%
<b>\$100,000-\$200,000</b>	395	3.98%	\$51,364,654	9.59%	\$2,516,868	9.98%
<b>Over \$200,001</b>	434	4.37%	\$114,207,802	21.33%	\$5,596,182	22.19%
<b>Total</b>	<b>9,933</b>	<b>100.00%</b>	<b>\$535,492,609</b>	<b>100.00%</b>	<b>\$25,218,039</b>	<b>100.00%</b>



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**CORPORATE INCOME TAX BY INCOME BRACKET TABLE**

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2 digit NAICS	2012 Industries	Taxable Income over \$1,000,000		Taxable Income over \$500,000 but not over \$1,000,000		Taxable Income under \$500,000	
		CIT	# Returns	CIT	# Returns	CIT	# Returns
11	Agriculture, Fishery and Hunting	\$542,279	19	\$128,386	7	\$466,752	206
21	Oil and Gas and Other Mining	\$21,996,281	143	\$441,322	31	\$622,771	279
22	Utilities	\$1,274,730	12	\$510	3	\$26,452	15
23	Construction	\$1,743,274	140	\$217,329	54	\$636,887	435
31-33	Manufacturing	\$136,370,481	619	\$125,315	37	\$324,490	191
42	Wholesale Trade	\$6,383,033	374	\$391,333	52	\$428,741	266
44-45	Retail Trade	\$6,383,033	317	\$391,333	22	\$428,741	182
48-49	Transportation & Warehousing	\$20,280,568	141	\$136,922	133	\$147,106	152
51	Information	\$12,663,677	163	\$84,329	18	\$153,510	77
52	Finance & Insurance	\$18,100,159	640	\$226,147	118	\$325,385	470
53	Real Estate& Rental & Leasing	\$2,570,220	141	\$40,376	21	\$434,367	428
54	Professional, Scientific & Technical	\$8,852,373	560	\$130,890	71	\$585,539	524
55	Management of Companies & Enterprises	\$32,869,318	285	\$77,447	13	\$81,284	95
56	Admin & Support & Waste Mgt Remediation	\$1,793,031	153	\$61,032	25	\$111,560	152
62	Health Care & Social Assistance	\$5,505,573	71	\$4,162	5	\$205,627	168
72	Accommodation & Food Service	\$1,224,565	50	\$81,048	7	\$195,431	104
81	Other Services except Public Administration	\$438,156	45	\$54,718	6	\$240,333	181

Note: Only businesses that have reported a valid North American Industry Classification System (NAICS) codes have been included in the chart above.



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## GROSS RECEIPTS TAX AVERAGE RATE TABLE

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The RP-500 is a monthly local government distribution report that provides the detail behind the distributions made to each location code for the month from any activity period. On the Industry tab in the RP-500 “Current” is for the most recent business activity month and “Other” is for prior business activity months. Prior business activity months can be from late reporting or amendments. As an example, if Taxpayer A amends returns for six months in the reporting month of September it will affect the distribution made in October.

The RP-80 report provides gross receipts information by geographic area and 6-digit NAICS Codes and is by business activity month. The amendments that Taxpayer A submitted will show up in the corresponding months that were amended. Normally TRD updates the RP-80 simultaneously with the RP-500. This way each location that receives a distribution has the current activity for the distribution month. For the reasons explained above the RP-80 cannot be directly compared to the RP-500.

Below are two Gross Receipts Tax Average Rate Tables that provide examples of how the RP-500 and RP-80 differ.

	Gross Receipts	Taxable Gross Receipts	Gross Tax	Food & Medical Deductions	Average State Rate	Formula: A-B	Formula: F * E
\$ Millions	A	B	C	D	E = (C/B)	F	G
FY2010	\$90,828	\$44,115	\$2,980	\$3,899	6.754%	\$46,713	\$3,155
FY2011	\$98,539	\$46,917	\$3,226	\$4,036	6.875%	\$51,622	\$3,549
FY2012	\$100,236	\$48,796	\$3,379	\$4,250	6.924%	\$51,440	\$3,562
FY2013	\$102,260	\$50,053	\$3,425	\$4,307	6.843%	\$52,207	\$3,573
FY2014	\$104,023	\$51,523	\$3,517	\$4,344	6.827%	\$52,500	\$3,584
FY2015	\$106,409	\$55,506	\$3,762	\$4,284	6.777%	\$50,903	\$3,450

Source: RP-500. Fiscal years represent distributions.

	Gross Receipts	Taxable Gross Receipts	Gross Tax	Food & Medical Deductions	Average State Rate	Formula: A-B	Formula: F * E
\$ Millions	A	B	C	D	E = (C/B)	F	G
FY2010	\$95,623	\$44,773	\$3,014	\$3,900	6.731%	\$50,850	\$3,423
FY2011	\$103,786	\$47,825	\$3,283	\$4,046	6.864%	\$55,961	\$3,841
FY2012	\$105,298	\$49,546	\$3,391	\$4,243	6.843%	\$55,752	\$3,815
FY2013	\$107,631	\$50,576	\$3,465	\$4,299	6.851%	\$57,055	\$3,909
FY2014	\$109,294	\$52,313	\$3,570	\$4,354	6.825%	\$56,981	\$3,889
FY2015	\$109,994	\$55,179	\$3,792	\$4,278	6.873%	\$54,816	\$3,767

Source: RP-80. Fiscal years represent business activity.

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## CATEGORIZING EXPENDITURES

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Following TRD's presentation of the 2014 Report to interim Legislative committees, TRD has, for the first time, categorized the expenditures reported in this 2015 Tax Expenditure Report. Please note that by grouping expenditures into categories, this report is not weighing in on whether TRD believes any particular expenditure or category of expenditures is good or bad as a matter of policy. Rather, categorizing expenditures affords policy makers a broader view New Mexico's tax expenditures that cannot be gleaned from reviewing each individual expenditure in isolation.

The five major categories of expenditures listed in this report are: citizen benefits; economic development; environment, conservation, and renewable energy; health care; and highly specialized industry incentives.

As with the determination of whether a particular deduction, credit, or exemption constitutes a tax expenditure, TRD acknowledges there that can be legitimate differences of opinion as to whether a particular expenditure belongs in one category or another. Certain expenditures may cross multiple categories. For example, an expenditure listed in the highly specialized industry category might also serve economic development purposes. However, TRD believes it is important to the integrity of the categorization exercise to include an expenditure in only one category. Finally, as TRD continues to develop its capacity technologically, expenditure categories may change. For example, we may have the capability in future Tax Expenditure Reports to, group expenditures that pertain to a specific industry or a specific subset of taxpayers into smaller categories in order to examine the universe of expenditures that affects or could affect certain groups or industries.

The outline below sets forth, in plain language, the types of expenditures that have been included in each category. The full listing of expenditures included in each category can be found in Appendix B.

### **1. Citizen benefits**

- a. Expenditures that are available to or that benefit all individual taxpayers, such as the expenditures food & medical services and prescription drug deductions from GRT and contributions to education deduction from PIT.
- b. Expenditures designed to alleviate burdens for a specific subset of the NM population, such as veterans, active military, low-income, or elderly.
- c. Expenditures that lessen burdens of government, such as certain nonprofit expenditures.

### **2. Economic development**

- a. Expenditures designed to stimulate investment in New Mexico, such as the Angel Investment PIT Credit.
- b. Job creation expenditures, such as the High-Wage and Rural Job Tax Credits.
- c. Expenditures designed to attract industries, such as the Film Production and R&D credits.

### **3. Environment, conservation and renewable energy**

Expenditures designed for environmental health, to promote conservation, and to promote renewable energy technologies and usage, such as the Advanced Energy Credit (renewables and carbon sequestration), Biofuels Incentives, Renewable Energy Production Tax Credit, and PIT/CIT credit for land conservation contributions.

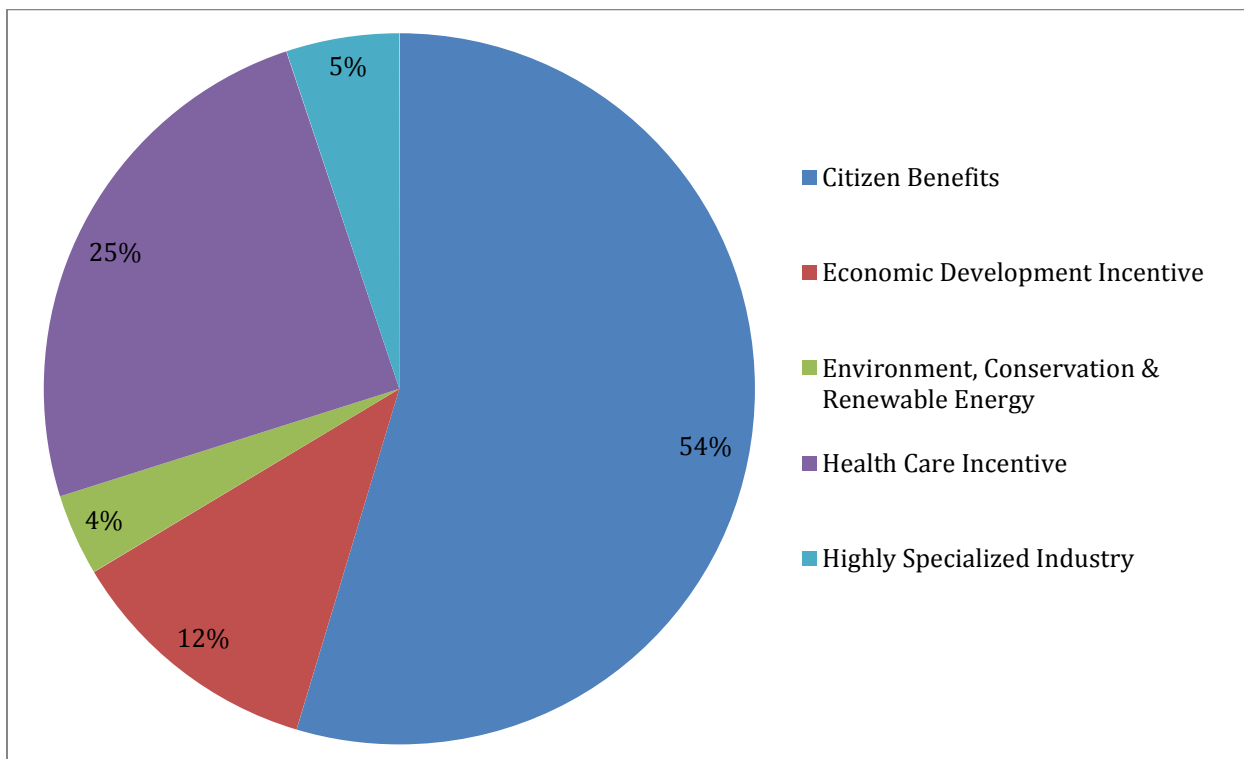
#### 4. Health care

Expenditures designed to increase accessibility to and lower the costs of health care.  
Examples – Health Care Practitioners deduction, Hospital Construction Deduction, and Rural Health Care Practitioners Credit.

#### 5. Highly specialized industries

Expenditures available to specific or highly specified industries, such as agriculture, uranium, aerospace, and other industries.

This chart reflects the most recent data available for all tax expenditures. The data presented is based on the cost of the tax expenditures.



## FREQUENTLY USED ACRONYMS

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**ACA** – Affordable Care Act

**CIT** - Corporate Income Tax

**CRS** - Combined Reporting System (CRS returns include GRT, Compensating Tax, and Withholding Tax)

**DOH** – New Mexico Department of Health

**EDD** – New Mexico Economic Development Department

**EMNRD** – New Mexico Energy, Minerals, and Natural Resources Department

**GGRT** - Governmental Gross Receipts Tax

**GRT** - Gross Receipts Tax

**HSD** – New Mexico Human Services Department

**ITGRT** - Interstate Telecommunications GRT

**LVGRT** - Leased Vehicle GRT

**MCF** - 1,000 Cubic Feet

**MFA** - New Mexico Mortgage Finance Authority

**MVX** - Motor Vehicle Excise Tax

**NMENV** – New Mexico Environment Department

**PIT** - Personal Income Tax

**PPLF** – Petroleum Products Loading Fee

**TIDD** - Tax Increment Development District

**TPP** - Tangible Personal Property

**TRD** - New Mexico Taxation and Revenue Department

**WDT** - Weight Distance Tax

**WTI** - West Texas Intermediate

## ADVANCED ENERGY CREDIT AGAINST GRT, COMPENSATING TAX, WITHHOLDING TAX, PIT, OR CIT

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**Brief Description:** A taxpayer who holds an ownership interest in a qualified generating facility located in New Mexico may claim an advanced energy credit against GRT, compensating tax or withholding tax. The allowable credit is 6% of the costs of designing and constructing the qualified generating facility. If the credit amount exceeds its GRT, compensating tax and withholding tax liability, the excess may be claimed against the taxpayer's New Mexico PIT or CIT return. A qualified generating facility is one that begins construction before December 31, 2015 and is:

- (1) solar thermal electric,
- (2) solar photovoltaic electric,
- (3) geothermal electric,
- (4) a recycled energy project, or
- (5) new or repowered coal-based electric.

The aggregate amount of all advanced energy tax credits that may be claimed with respect to a single qualified generating facility may not exceed sixty million dollars (\$60,000,000).

The credit is not refundable but may be carried forward for up to ten years.

**Statutory Basis:** 7-2-18.25, 7-2A-25, and 7-9G-2 NMSA 1978

**Intended Purpose:** Presumably to incentivize investment in renewable energy generation facilities by mitigating all or a portion of the GRT, compensating tax liability, withholding tax, PIT, and CIT.

**History:** Originally enacted in 2007 as a credit against GRT, compensating tax, and withholding tax.

Amended in 2009 to allow credit that exceeds the claimant's GRT, compensating tax and withholding tax liability to claim the excess credit against PIT and CIT; made the GRT, compensating tax, and withholding tax credit conform to the new credits.

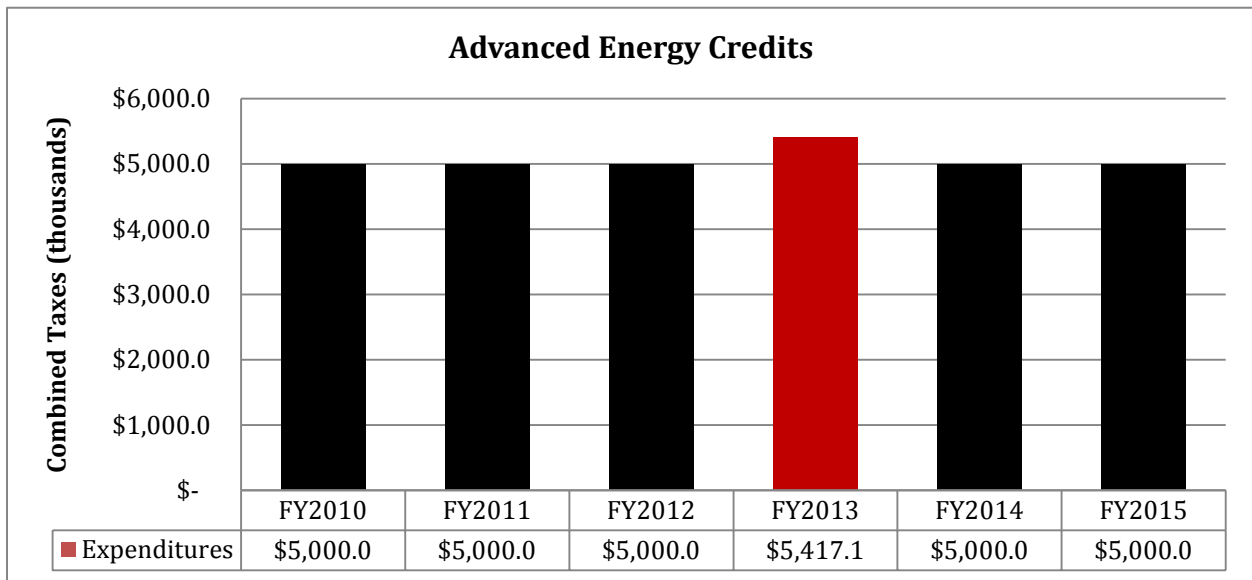
**Evaluation:** The lack of activity in FY2009 and FY2010 is likely attributable, at least in part, to the newness of the credit at that time and the changes that took place in the 2009 session. It may be that this credit is used less than was anticipated because a taxpayer who claims this credit is ineligible to claim the investment tax credit or any other credit that may be taken against PIT, CIT, GRT, compensating tax, or withholding tax liabilities. In short, this

stand-alone credit may be less attractive to the taxpayer than the combination of other available credits.

**Recommendations:** As this credit has not been widely used, especially in comparison to the Renewable Energy Production Tax Credit, and as costs for renewable technologies have decreased, consider allowing the December 2015 sunset of the advanced energy credit to occur.

**Reliability Factor:** 🚦 1 - This credit is separately reported. No estimation is required. Some of the data has been redacted do to less than 3 taxpayers reporting.


**Fiscal Impact:**



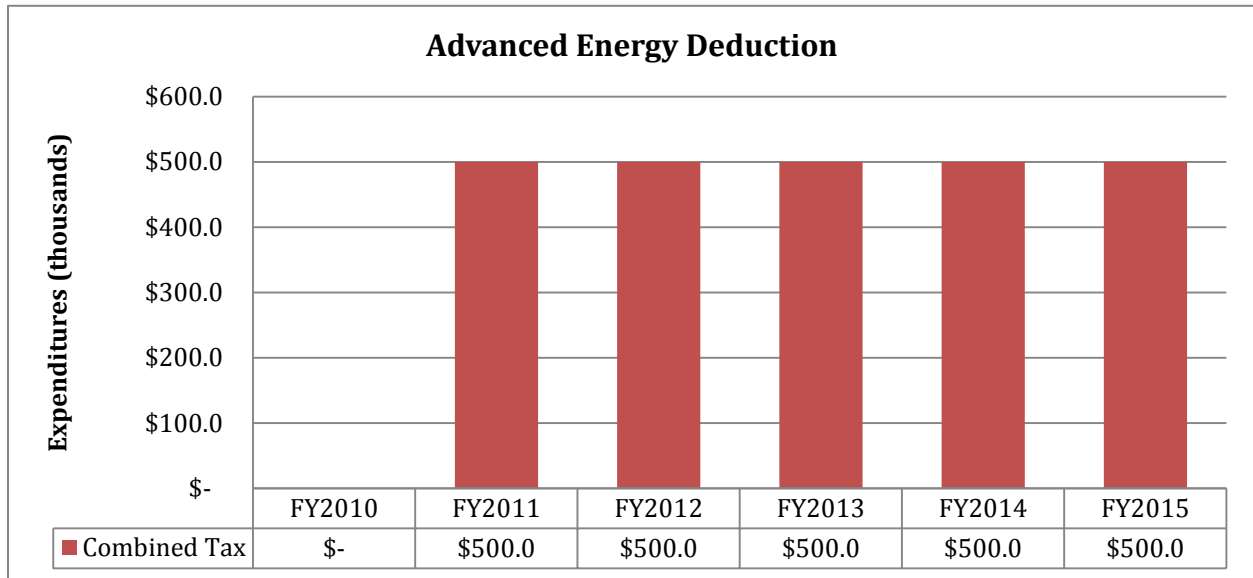
## ADVANCED ENERGY DEDUCTION FROM GRT AND COMPENSATING TAX

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<b>Brief Description:</b>	<p>Receipts from selling or leasing tangible personal property or services, such as design, construction, equipment, and equipment installation to a person that holds an interest in a qualified generating facility are deductible if the interest holder in the facility delivers a nontaxable transaction certificate to the seller.</p> <p>Similarly, the value of eligible generation plant costs from the sale or lease of tangible personal property to a person who holds an interest in a qualified generating facility may be deducted in computing the compensating tax.</p> <p>The aggregate amount of all advanced energy tax deductions that may be claimed with respect to a qualified generating facility shall not exceed sixty million dollars (\$60,000,000). The NMENV certifies the qualified generating facility.</p>
<b>Statutory Basis:</b>	7-9-114 NMSA 1978
<b>Intended Purpose:</b>	To encourage the construction and development of qualified generating facilities in New Mexico and to sequester or control carbon dioxide emissions.
<b>History:</b>	<p>Originally enacted in 2010 to allow for the deduction of tangible personal property or services that are eligible generation plant costs.</p> <p>Amended in 2011 to include the leasing of the tangible personal property.</p>
<b>Evaluation:</b>	<p>EDD does not currently track the number of temporary construction jobs or economic-based jobs related to the deduction. However, according to the NMENV, while there are few permanent jobs associated with the deduction, the number of temporary construction jobs from the projects certified by the department is notable.</p> <p>Assuming 60 new temporary construction jobs were created, and the people employed would not have been otherwise employed in New Mexico, TRD estimates these jobs would have generated approximately \$50 thousand in PIT revenue. This estimate takes into account the Bureau of Labor and Statistics-published average wages for the applicable fields, assuming the temporary jobs lasted an average of six months. Making certain assumptions about spending, GRT tax of approximately \$50 thousand could be directly created as well. Other forms of revenue – insurance premium tax, property tax, etc. – have likely also been generated, in smaller amounts.</p>
<b>Recommendations:</b>	As this deduction works in tandem with the Advanced Energy Credit, and neither have been widely used, consider the sunset or repeal of these deductions.

**Reliability Factor:**  2 -This estimate is extrapolated from incomplete taxpayer information. The lack of complete reporting diminishes the accuracy of this estimate.

**Fiscal Impact:**





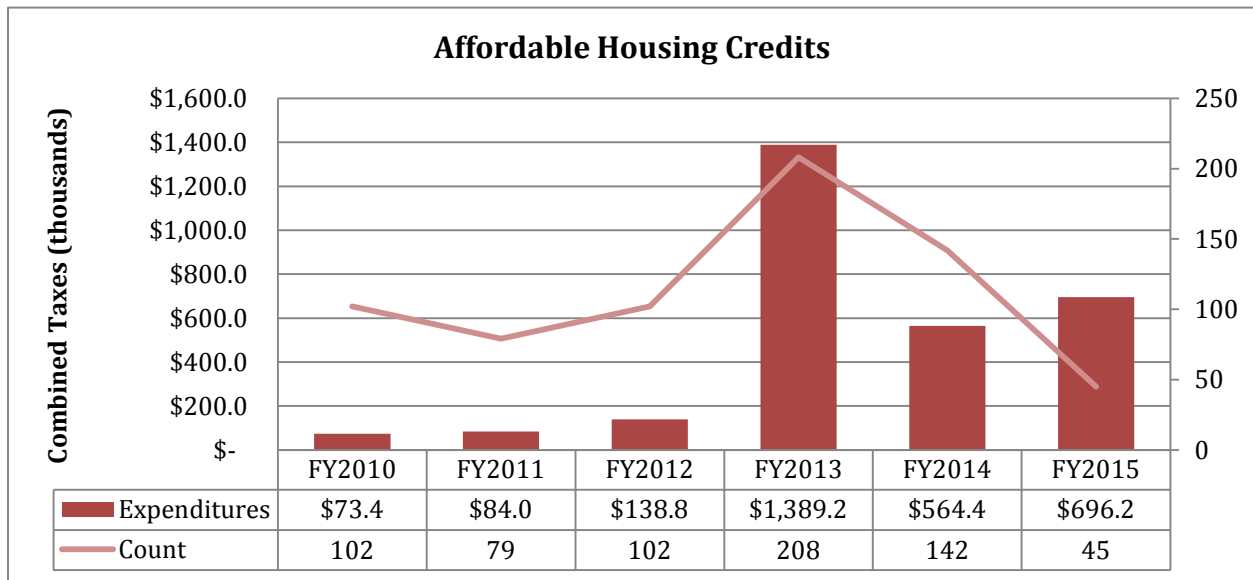
## AFFORDABLE HOUSING CREDIT AGAINST MODIFIED COMBINED TAX, PIT, OR CIT

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<b>Brief Description:</b>	<p>A tax credit can be applied against GRT (less local option gross receipts taxes), compensating tax, withholding, PIT, CIT, E911, and other CRS tax liabilities for investments in affordable housing projects equal to 50% of the amount of cash invested or the fair market value of the land, buildings, materials, or services relating to such projects. This tax expenditure is available to taxpayers receiving a tax credit voucher issued by the New Mexico Mortgage Finance Authority (“MFA”).</p> <p>Under the MFA’s program, the tax credit voucher is administered based on donations made to affordable housing projects and the Affordable Housing Charitable Trust. In 2006 and 2007, the tax credit voucher was capped at \$200,000 and \$500,000 respectively. As of 2008, it was set at a base rate of \$1.85 multiplied by the reported state population and adjusted annually for inflation. In FY2016, this cap amount will be approximately \$4 million. Donations may include land, buildings, materials, cash or services. Cash equivalents, such as store credit or waived invoices, are considered a cash donation. Donations received by the project sponsor in exchange for tax credits may be used to fund the acquisition, substantial rehabilitation, and/or new construction of affordable housing projects throughout the state, including down payment and closing cost assistance for acquisition of affordable single family housing. No minimum or maximum dollar limits are placed on donations made directly to the Affordable Housing Charitable Trust.</p> <p>The credit is not refundable but may be carried forward for up to five years.</p>
<b>Statutory Basis:</b>	7-9I-5 NMSA 1978
<b>Intended Purpose:</b>	Presumably to incentivize the construction of affordable housing projects.
<b>History:</b>	<p>Originally enacted in 2005.</p> <p>An amendment to the Affordable Housing Tax Credit Act in 2010 expanded where eligible “affordable housing projects” can be located from counties with a population of less than 100,000 to all counties and to include materials in the allowed investments.</p>
<b>Evaluation:</b>	MFA reports this program has been highly effective in leveraging donations for affordable housing development organizations like Habitat for Humanity. Between 2009 and 2014, the authority has facilitated a total 288 units of affordable housing (111 multifamily rental units and 177 single family homes for sale) representing a return on investment of \$26.72 for every dollar of tax credit used for affordable housing development.
<b>Recommendations:</b>	None.


**Reliability Factor:** 🚦 1 - This credit is separately reported. No estimation is required.

**Fiscal Impact:**




## AGRICULTURAL BIOMASS CREDIT AGAINST PIT AND CIT

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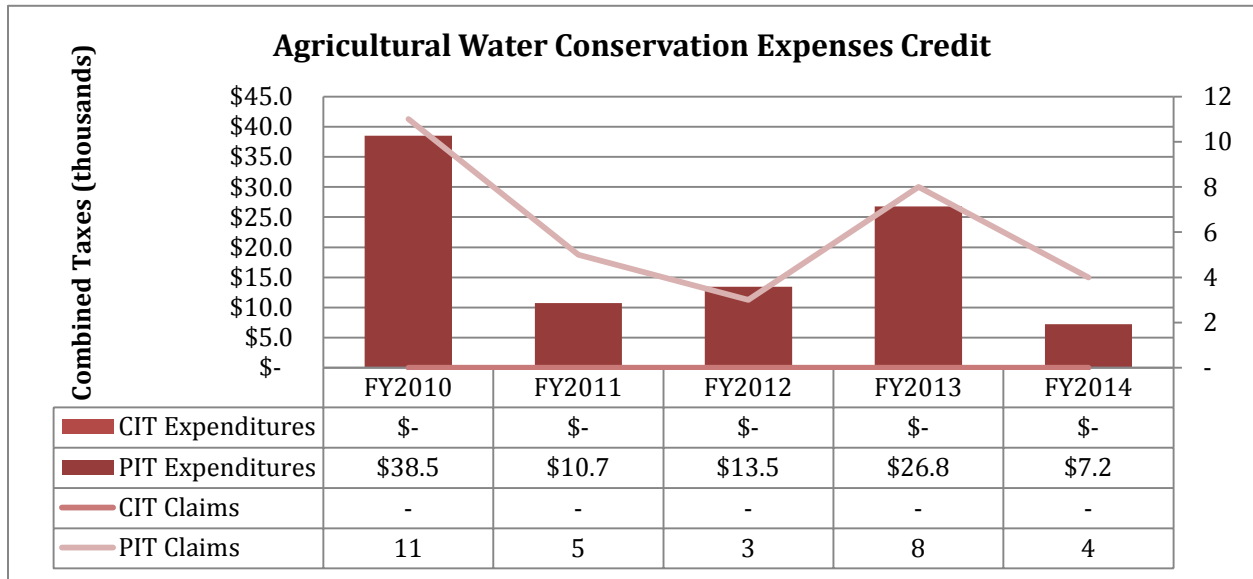
<b>Brief Description:</b>	<p>A dairy or feedlot owner is eligible for a credit of \$5 for each wet ton of agricultural biomass that is transported from the owner's dairy or feedlot to a facility that uses agricultural biomass to generate electricity or make fuels for commercial use. The aggregate annual combined total of all agricultural biomass PIT and CIT credits is capped at \$5,000,000.</p> <p>As used in this section:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>(1) "agricultural biomass" means wet manure meeting specifications established by EMNRD from either a dairy or feedlot commercial operation;</li><li>(2) "biocrude" means a nonfossil form of energy that can be transported and refined using existing petroleum refining facilities and that is made from biologically derived feedstocks and other agricultural biomass;</li><li>(3) "feedlot" means an operation that fattens livestock for market; and</li><li>(4) "dairy" means a facility that raises livestock for milk production.</li></ul>
<b>Statutory Basis:</b>	7-2-18.26 and 7-2A-26 NMSA 1978
<b>Intended Purpose:</b>	Presumably to incentivize the sale and use of agricultural biomass as a fuel.
<b>History:</b>	Originally enacted in 2010.
<b>Evaluation:</b>	To date the Energy, Minerals and Natural Resources Department (EMNRD) has not received any applications for this tax credit. Due to the recent announcement of an agricultural biomass project that is under construction, EMNRD anticipates claims for this credit to increase.
<b>Recommendations:</b>	Consider amending statute as part of a clarification or clean-up bill to better delineate the claim procedures and deadlines. The credit is written to apply to a taxpayer "...who files an individual New Mexico income tax return for a taxable year beginning on or after January 1, 2011 and ending prior to January 1, 2020." Absent additional clarification, this provision could be read to mean as long as the taxpayer filed a tax return during that period, the taxpayer could receive the credit any time, regardless of when the biomass was shipped and long after January 1, 2020. EMNRD regulations have partially addressed this issue by correctly requiring taxpayer's to file applications within 30 days of the end of the tax year in which the biomass was transported. However, the certification received should be tied to a particular taxable year – i.e. the year for which the certification was issued. Continue to monitor and evaluate the sunset as agricultural biomass projects are constructed and developed.
<b>Reliability Factor:</b>	 1 - This credit is separately reported. No estimation is required.
<b>Fiscal Impact:</b>	None.

## AGRICULTURAL WATER CONSERVATION EXPENSES CREDIT AGAINST PIT AND CIT

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<b>Brief Description:</b>	<p>CIT and PIT credits are available for agricultural water conservation expenses incurred by the taxpayer for specific improvements in irrigation systems or water management methods. The expenses must comply with a water conservation plan approved by the local soil and water conservation district in which the improvement is located. The improvements must be primarily designed to substantially conserve water on the land in New Mexico that is owned or leased by the taxpayer and used to produce agricultural products, harvest or grow trees, or sustain livestock.</p> <p>The credit amount is 35% of eligible expenses incurred in calendar year 2008 and 50% of expenses in subsequent years through December 31, 2012 when the credit sunsets.</p> <p>The credit is not refundable but may be carried forward for up to five years. Carryforward claims can continue to be made through tax year 2017.</p>
<b>Statutory Basis:</b>	7-2-18.20 and 7-2A-22 NMSA 1978
<b>Intended Purpose:</b>	Presumably to incentivize responsible water management and to offset the cost of conservation-driven irrigation improvements incurred by the individual farmer or rancher.
<b>History:</b>	Originally enacted in 2007 with a delayed repeal of January 1, 2013.
<b>Evaluation:</b>	The number of claims was relatively high early in the lifespan of this credit and has reduced over time. A plausible explanation is that the creation of the credit stimulated the necessary investment in irrigation systems and water management methods. Furthermore, this credit is not refundable which means that the taxpayer must have enough liability over six years to offset the credit in order to get the full benefit of the credit. Once these early initial investments were made, there were significantly fewer farmers with the requisite liability to claim the credit who needed to make this investment.
<b>Recommendations:</b>	Evaluate the current status and adequacy of agricultural water conservation in the State to determine whether a new or revised incentive should be considered or implemented.
<b>Reliability Factor:</b>	 1 - This credit is separately reported. No estimation is required.

**Fiscal Impact:**



## AIRCRAFT SALES OR SERVICES DEDUCTION FROM GRT

**Brief Description:** Receipts from selling, maintaining, refurbishing, remodeling or otherwise modifying a commercial or military carrier over ten thousand pounds gross landing weight are deductible from gross receipts.

**Statutory Basis:** 7-9-62.1 NMSA 1978


**Intended Purpose:** Presumably to incentivize a more robust commercial and military aircraft industry in New Mexico.

**History:** Originally enacted in 2000 and amended in 2005.

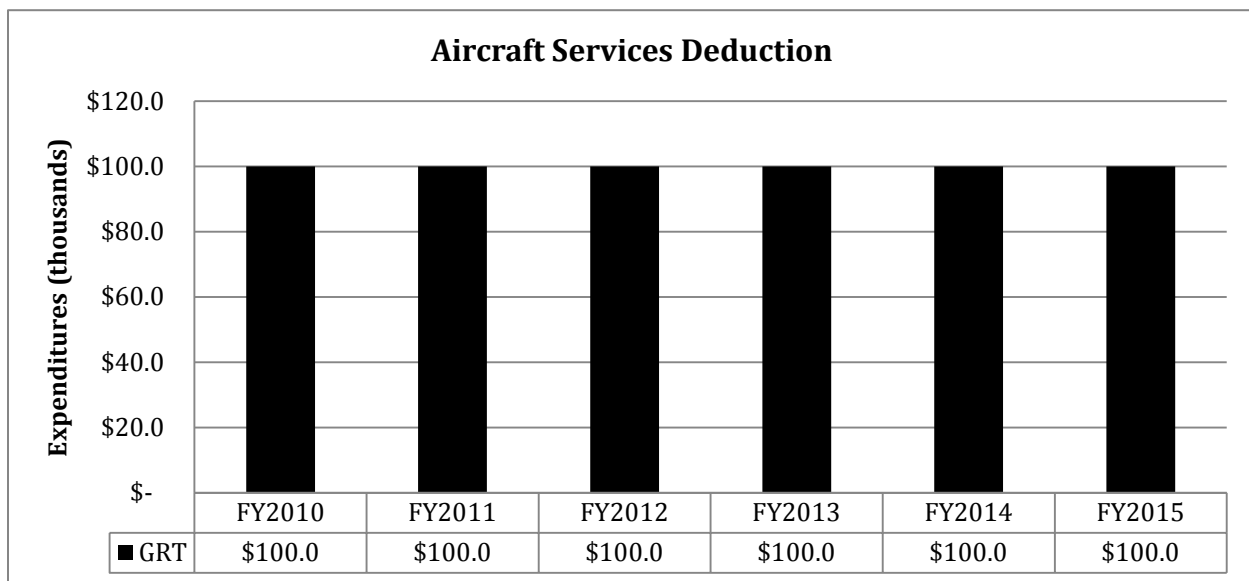
Amended in 2014 to expand the deduction by adding the sale of an aircraft over 10,000 pounds to the activities that are deductible. With an effective date of July 1, 2014, the impact from this expansion will begin in FY2015.

**Evaluation:** With the 2014 change to this deduction, it is too soon to evaluate its effectiveness. Members of the impacted industry tout the potential for significant new business opened up by the addition of aircraft sales to the deduction.

**Recommendations:** None.

**Reliability Factor:**  1 – This credit is separately reported. No estimation is required. Less than 3 taxpayers have taken this deduction.

**Fiscal Impact:**



## ALTERNATIVE ENERGY PRODUCT MANUFACTURERS CREDIT AGAINST MODIFIED COMBINED TAX

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**Brief Description:** Manufacturers of certain alternative energy products who hire at least one new employee for every \$500,000 in qualified expenditures (up to \$30 million) and for every \$1,000,000 in qualified expenditures (over \$30 million) may receive a tax credit not to exceed 5% of qualified expenditures for purchase of manufacturing equipment used in the manufacturing operation.

The credit is not refundable but may be carried forward for up to five years.

**Statutory Basis:** 7-9J-1 *et seq.* NMSA 1978

**Intended Purpose:** Presumably, to encourage hiring and investment in the alternative energy production sector.

**History:** Originally enacted in 2007 and amended in 2011.

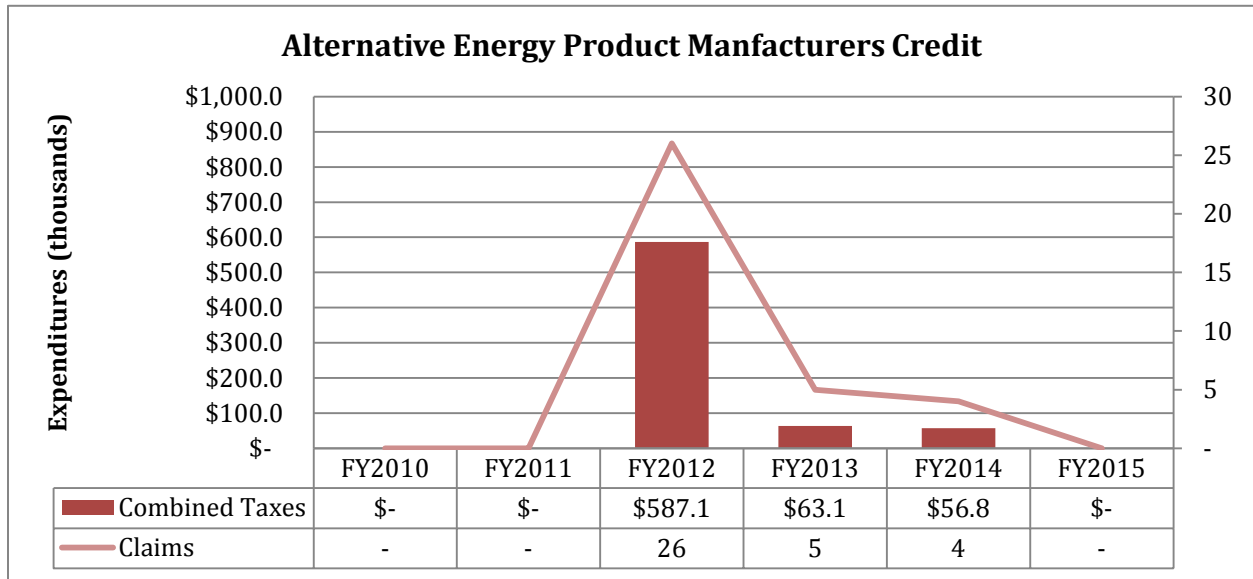
The 2011 amendment included products of single cell photosynthetic organisms as eligible alternative energy products for taxable years 2011 through 2019.

**Evaluation:** This credit is underused. While the Solar Energy Industries Association's website indicates that there are 10 solar energy product manufacturing plants alone in New Mexico, these companies may consist of small manufacturers. The employment eligibility investment threshold requirements may be too high for this credit to be useful to small manufacturers. Additionally, manufacturers that qualify for this credit would also qualify for the investment tax credit, which has a higher credit rate and better carryforward and credit refund provisions.

**Recommendations:** Consider making the investment tax credit and this credit mutually exclusive and lowering the investment and employment threshold requirements for the Alternative Energy Product Manufacturers Tax credit. Doing so would allow large manufacturers, even those that produce alternative energy products, to use the investment tax credit. Yet, it would open up this incentive to smaller alternative energy product producers. TRD will continue to monitor credit utilization, especially with respect to the single sales factor phase-in for manufacturers, as that election may stimulate expansion or larger investment in alternative energy manufacturing in New Mexico. As there are several credits and deductions for related expenses. A comprehensive review of the relationships and interactions between these related expenditures could explain why some of them are underused.

**Reliability Factor:**  1 - This credit is separately reported. No estimation is required.

**Fiscal Impact:**





## ANGEL INVESTMENT CREDIT AGAINST PIT

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**Brief Description:** For purposes of this 2015 Report, a taxpayer who files a New Mexico PIT return and makes a qualified investment may claim a credit in an amount not to exceed 25% of not more than \$100,000 of the qualified investment (\$25,000). To be a qualified investment, it must be in a business that maintains its principal place of business in New Mexico and engages in high-technology research or manufacturing activities in New Mexico.

Prior to January 1, 2015, EDD, in any calendar year, did not issue eligibility certificates to exceed the \$750,000 cap. The period for which the credit may be carried forward is three consecutive years.

For tax years beginning on or after January 1, 2015 until January 1, 2025, 2015 legislation increased the credit amount per investment to \$62,500 and increased the number of qualified investments that a taxpayer could make per tax year to five. The aggregate annual cap was also increased from \$750,000 to \$2,000,000. The period for which the credit may be carried forward is five consecutive years.

**Statutory Basis:** 7-2-18.17 NMSA 1978

**Intended Purpose:** Presumably to incentivize the investment in high-technology research and manufacturing activities in New Mexico by angel investors.

**History:** Originally enacted in 2007 with a delayed repeal date of January 1, 2013. The credit was amended in 2012 and 2015.

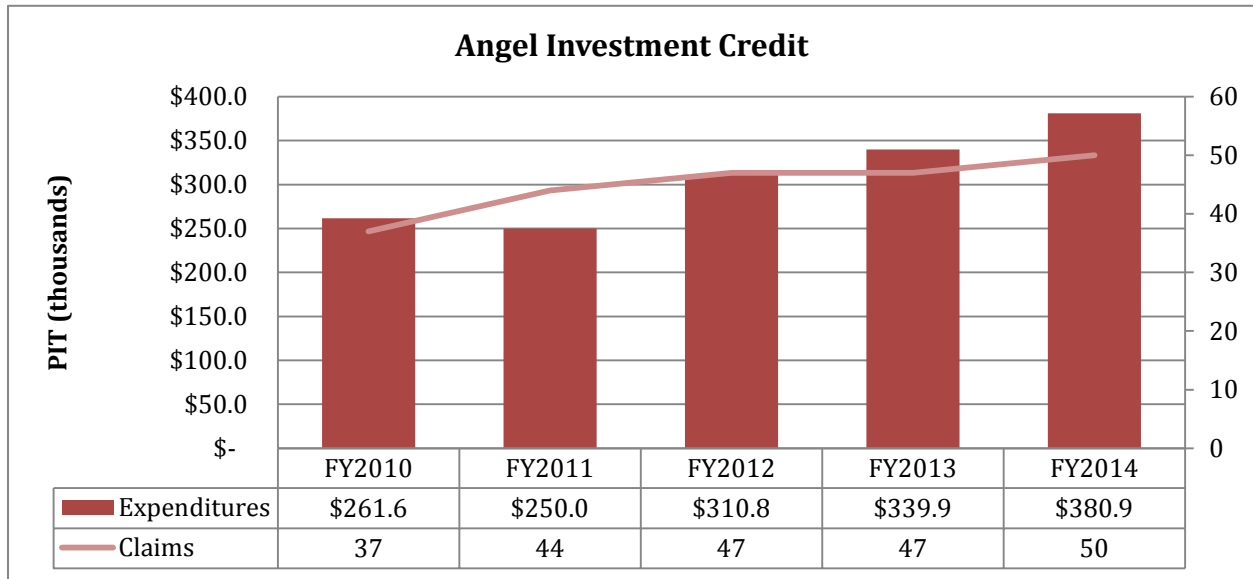
The 2012 amendment eliminated the delayed repeal and extend the date before which an investment must be made in order to qualify for the credit from December 31, 2011 to December 31, 2016. The 2015 amendment changed the qualified investment amount, relax the limits on the number of investments, and increase the annual cap and the carry forward period.

**Evaluation:** While this credit is being used by angel investors, the credit was too limiting both in terms of amount and number of investments to attract the kind of investment New Mexico needs. The 2015 amendments were intended to address these concerns, but it is too early to determine the effectiveness of the amendments as the tax year 2015 use of this credit will not be reported until spring of 2016, at the earliest.

**Recommendations:** There is tension in the statutory language that should be corrected through clarifying legislation. Subsection C prescribes that the claim must be made within one year of making the investment. Yet, Subsection E contemplates and allows a queue that may render the one-year claim limitation impracticable.


**Reliability Factor:**  1 - This credit is separately reported. No estimation is required.

**Fiscal Impact:**

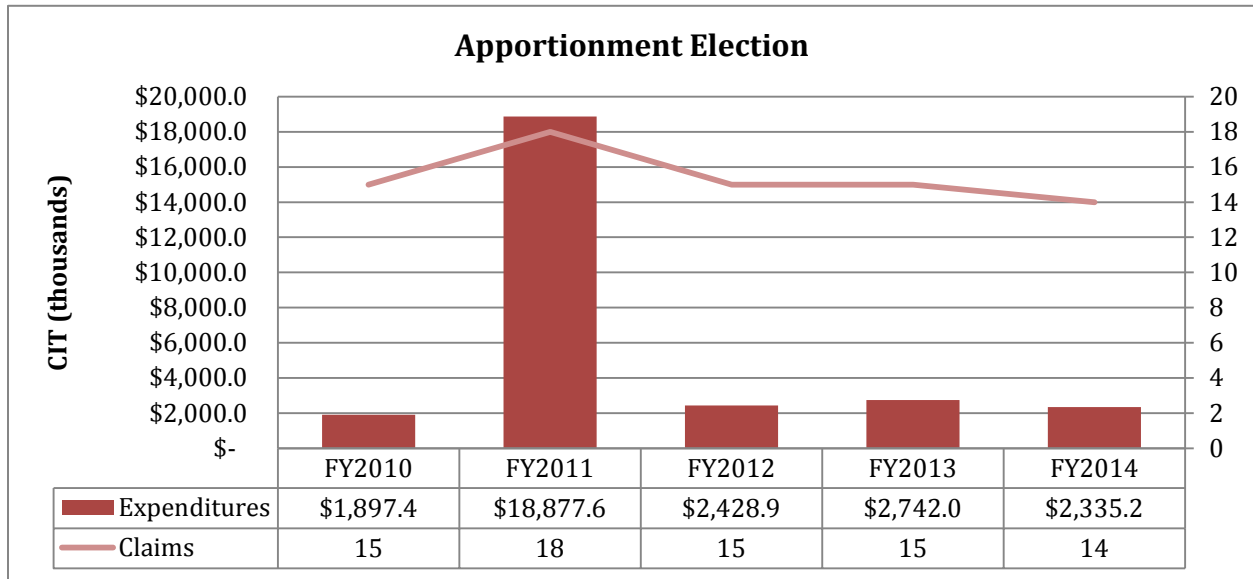


## APPORTIONMENT ELECTION OF CIT

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<b>Brief Description:</b>	A taxpayer whose principal business activity is manufacturing may, elect to have its business income apportioned to New Mexico by using a formula which puts a greater emphasis on the taxpayer's sales than on the taxpayer's property or payroll. The transition from allowing a taxpayer to use a double-weighted sales factor formula (2014) to allowing a taxpayer to use fully phased-in single sales factor formula will be complete for tax years beginning on or after January 1, 2018.
<b>Statutory Basis:</b>	7-4-10(B) NMSA 1978
<b>Intended Purpose:</b>	As enacted in 1993, the purpose for having the double-weighted sales factor formula election for manufacturers was to encourage investment and employment in this state by manufacturers who do not anticipate substantial sales revenue within this state. This purpose language was deleted in the 2001 amendment. Nonetheless, the purpose for allowing manufacturers to choose an alternative apportionment formula presumably remains the same.
<b>History:</b>	<p>Section 7-4-10 was originally enacted in 1993 and amended in 1999, 2001, 2002, 2013, and 2015.</p> <p>The 2013 amendment provided a phase-in over five years the use of a single sales factor by taxpayers whose principal business activity is manufacturing.</p>
<b>Evaluation:</b>	While this expenditure does reduce corporate income tax revenue directly, there is good evidence to indicate that the indirect effect is to create a more favorable business climate for manufacturing in New Mexico. For example, the share of GRT paid by manufacturers has increased from 2.7% to 4.2% of total GRT from FY2009 to FY2014. In addition to allowing the eventual election of sales factor only apportionment, the 2013 legislative changes also included changes to the qualifying requirements that should increase the stability and predictability of this expenditure going forward. Full evaluation of this expenditure will have to continue over time, as the phase-in will not be complete until 2018 and many states already have a fully phased-in single sales factor.
<b>Recommendations:</b>	None at this time.
<b>Reliability Factor:</b>	 2 - This election is reported. Some estimation is required. Note, however, that data for FY2012, FY2013, and FY2014 is likely to change significantly in future Tax Expenditure Reports as a relatively large number of taxpayers file returns under extensions and frequently amend previously file returns.

**Fiscal Impact:**



## APPORTIONMENT ELECTION OF CIT FOR HEADQUARTERS

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<b>Brief Description:</b>	A taxpayer whose principal business activity is a headquarters operation may elect to have its business income apportioned to New Mexico by using a single sales factor.
<b>Statutory Basis:</b>	7-4-10(C) NMSA 1978
<b>Intended Purpose:</b>	Presumably to encourage companies to locate their headquarters or center of operations for their managerial activities in New Mexico, thereby increasing employment and economic activity within the state.
<b>History:</b>	Originally enacted in 2015.
<b>Evaluation:</b>	This expenditure must be evaluated over time. Initial data will not be available until the spring of 2016, at the earliest.
<b>Recommendations:</b>	Consider either a shift to market-based sourcing for all taxpayers or, at minimum, for taxpayers making this election. The shift to a single sales factor for service providers that locate headquarters here and perform a majority of the services from locations in New Mexico will not create the desired incentive because those companies will have a very high sales factor in New Mexico under the income-producing activity/cost of performance test currently prescribed by Section 7-4-18, NMSA 1978.
<b>Reliability Factor:</b>	 2 - This election is reported. Some estimation is required.
<b>Fiscal Impact:</b>	Not applicable to time periods covered by this report.

## ARMED FORCES SALARIES EXEMPTION FROM PIT

**Brief Description:** A salary paid by the United States government to a taxpayer for active duty service in the armed forces of the United States is exempt from PIT.


**Statutory Basis:** 7-2-5.11 NMSA 1978

**Intended Purpose:** Presumably to provide a tax benefit for our armed forces personnel. .

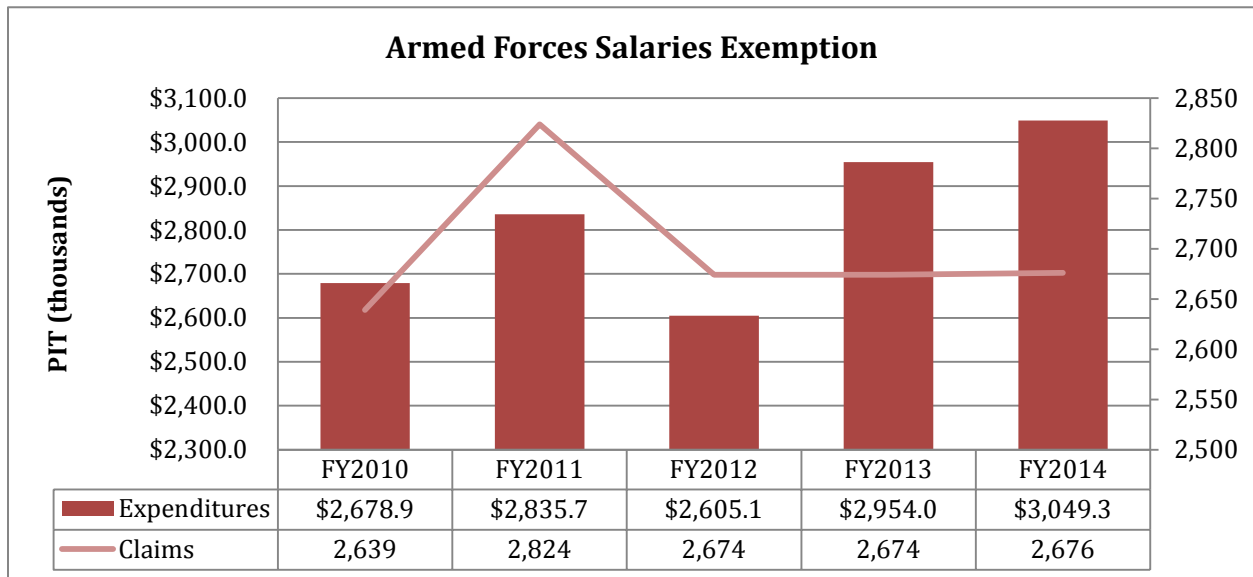
**History:** Originally enacted in 2007.

**Evaluation:** According the New Mexico Department of Workforce Solutions there were over 17,500 employed by the US military in New Mexico in 2014 or about 2% of total employment. According to the *US Census, Statistical Abstract of the United States 2012*, in 2009 there were 11,000 active military personnel in New Mexico.


**Recommendations:** None.

**Reliability Factor:**  1 - Taxes were computed for each taxpayer claiming this exemption, making this data more reliable than in past years when an average rate for all taxpayers was used.

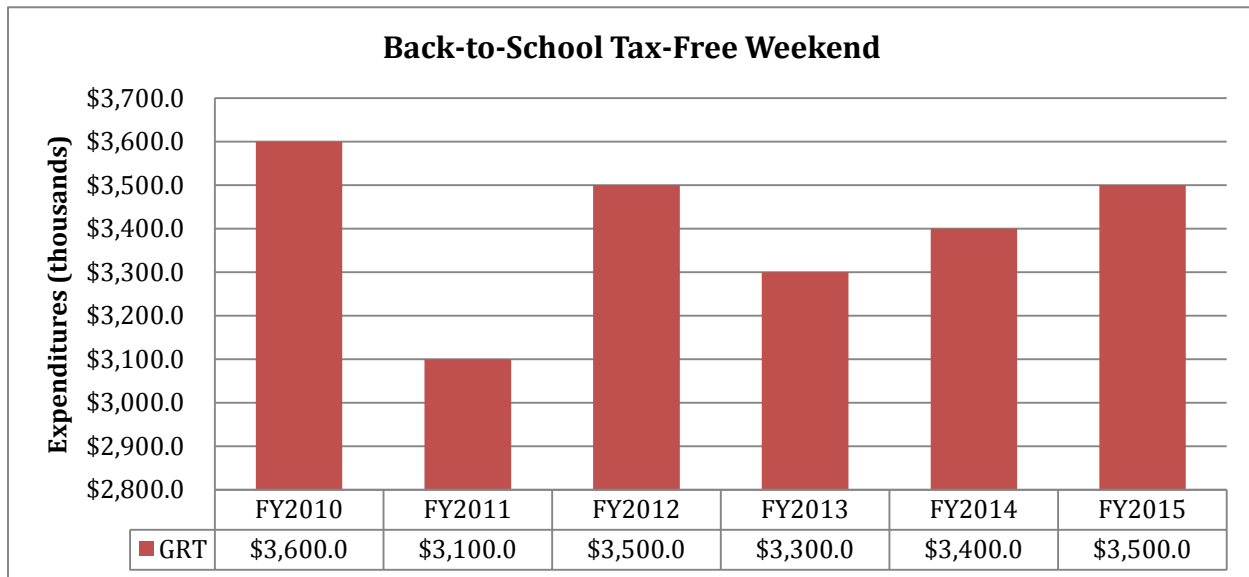
**Fiscal Impact:**



## BACK-TO-SCHOOL TAX-FREE WEEKEND DEDUCTION FROM GRT


- Brief Description:** Receipts from retail sales of specified tangible personal property if the sale occurs during the first full weekend (Friday through Sunday) in August are deductible from gross receipts. The property specified by this statute includes certain clothing valued under \$100, computers valued under \$1,000, computer accessories valued under \$500, and school supplies.
- Statutory Basis:** 7-9-95 NMSA 1978
- Intended Purpose:** Presumably to reduce the cost of school supplies and school clothes.
- History:** Originally enacted in 2005.
- Evaluation:** Without direct data it is difficult to evaluate the effectiveness of this deduction. The value limits on deductible items are fixed, and could become less appropriate over time with inflation.
- Recommendations:** None.
- Reliability Factor:**  4 - No direct data exists to estimate this deduction. Estimate is based on a percentage of August retail sales gross receipts.

### Fiscal Impact:



## BIODIESEL BLENDING FACILITY TAX THIRTY PERCENT CREDIT AGAINST GRT AND COMPENSATING TAX

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<b>Brief Description:</b>	<p>A taxpayer who is a rack operator as defined in the Special Fuels Supplier Tax Act and who owns and installs biodiesel blending equipment at its facility to produce blended biodiesel fuel may claim a GRT and compensating tax credit. The credit is 30% of the purchase and installation cost of equipment.</p> <p>Biodiesel is a renewable and biodegradable fuel derived from agricultural plant oils or animal fat. Blended biodiesel fuel is a diesel fuel that contains at least 2% biodiesel.</p> <p>The credit is not refundable but may be carried forward for up to four years.</p>
<b>Statutory Basis:</b>	7-9-79.2 NMSA 1978
<b>Intended Purpose:</b>	Presumably to incentivize the establishing or expansion of a facility that produces blended biodiesel fuel.
<b>History:</b>	Originally enacted in 2007.
<b>Evaluation:</b>	So far, this credit has not been claimed. According to EMNRD's Energy Conservation and Management Division, they are currently processing an application for this credit and data should be available by the end of FY2016.
<b>Recommendations:</b>	None.
<b>Reliability Factor:</b>	 1 - This credit is separately reported. No estimation is required.
<b>Fiscal Impact:</b>	None.

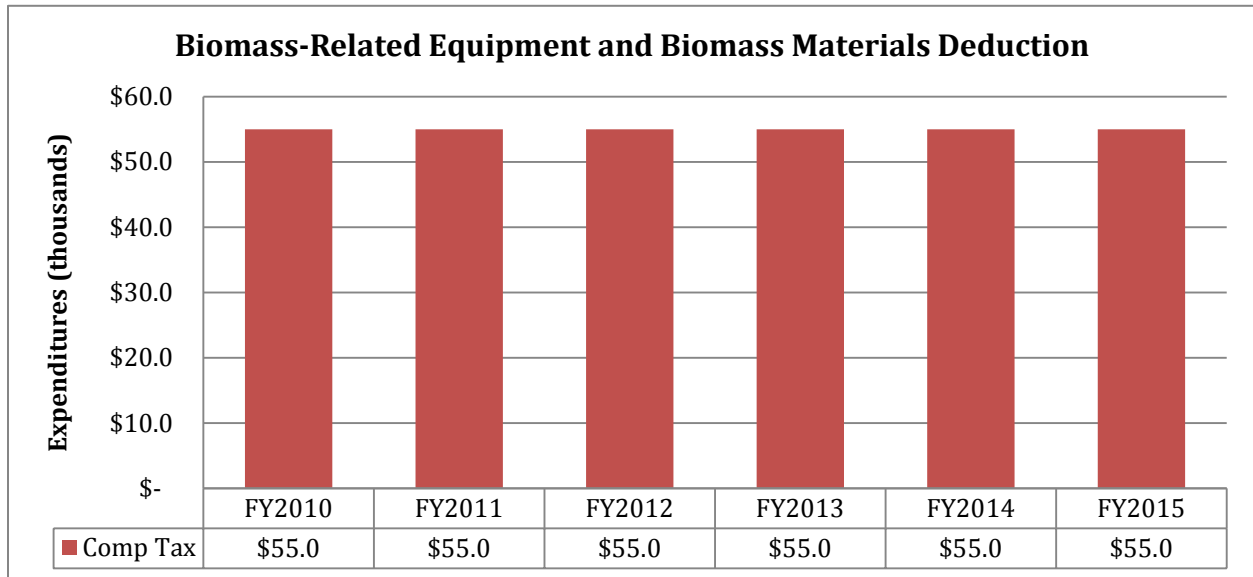


## BIOMASS-RELATED EQUIPMENT AND BIOMASS MATERIALS DEDUCTION FROM COMPENSATING TAX

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- Brief Description:** The value of a biomass boiler, gasifier, furnace, turbine-generator, storage facility, feedstock processing or drying equipment, feedstock trailer or interconnection transformer, and the value of biomass materials used for processing into biopower, biofuels or biobased products is deductible when computing the compensating tax due.
- Statutory Basis:** 7-9-98 NMSA 1978
- Intended Purpose:** Presumably to incentivize the use of biomass materials.
- History:** Originally enacted in 2005.
- Evaluation:** According to EMNRD, several new bioenergy projects are currently underway in the state and involve partnerships between federal agencies, local governments, New Mexico higher education institutions, and foreign entities. There are currently no privately owned biomass power generators in New Mexico. The NMENV reports Albuquerque's Southside Water Reclamation Plant is the only biomass power generator (net power producer) in the state. The Las Cruces Waste Water Treatment Plant also creates biogas but without exporting energy to the grid. NMENV notes there are a handful of very small scale projects currently underway in other parts of the state that involve schools using biomass boilers for heating. EMNRD reports two biomass projects in the state utilize wood chip fueled power systems and another uses a steam boiler that uses lumber mill residues and forest thinnings for fuel. Further, the state is working with the U.S. Department of Energy and dairy producers in the state to develop a project involving the use of a bioreactor to produce methane from related waste.
- Recommendations:** None.
- Reliability Factor:**  4 - In the absence of any source of direct data, an accurate estimate of the impact of this deduction is problematic. The U.S. Department of Energy estimated a price of \$20 to \$80 per ton of forest biomass and wood waste biomass fuel. Using that information and a generous estimate of 20,000 tons of biomass fuel used annually, at an average price of \$40 per ton, the impact of the deduction would be about \$55,000. The cost would increase dramatically if the unbuilt power generators ever come online.

**Fiscal Impact:**



## BLENDED BIODIESEL FUEL CREDIT AGAINST PIT AND CIT

**Brief Description:** A taxpayer who is liable for payment of the special fuel excise tax is eligible to claim a credit against PIT or CIT liability for each gallon of blended biodiesel fuel on which that person paid or would have paid the special fuel excise tax in the taxable year. This blended biodiesel fuel is a 3% mixture of biodiesel which is a different mixture from vegetable oil which is 99% biodiesel.

The credit is not refundable but may be carried forward for up to four years.


**Statutory Basis:** 7-2-18.21 and 7-2A-23 NMSA 1978

**Intended Purpose:** Presumably to incentivize the establishment or expansion of a facility that produces blended biodiesel fuel.

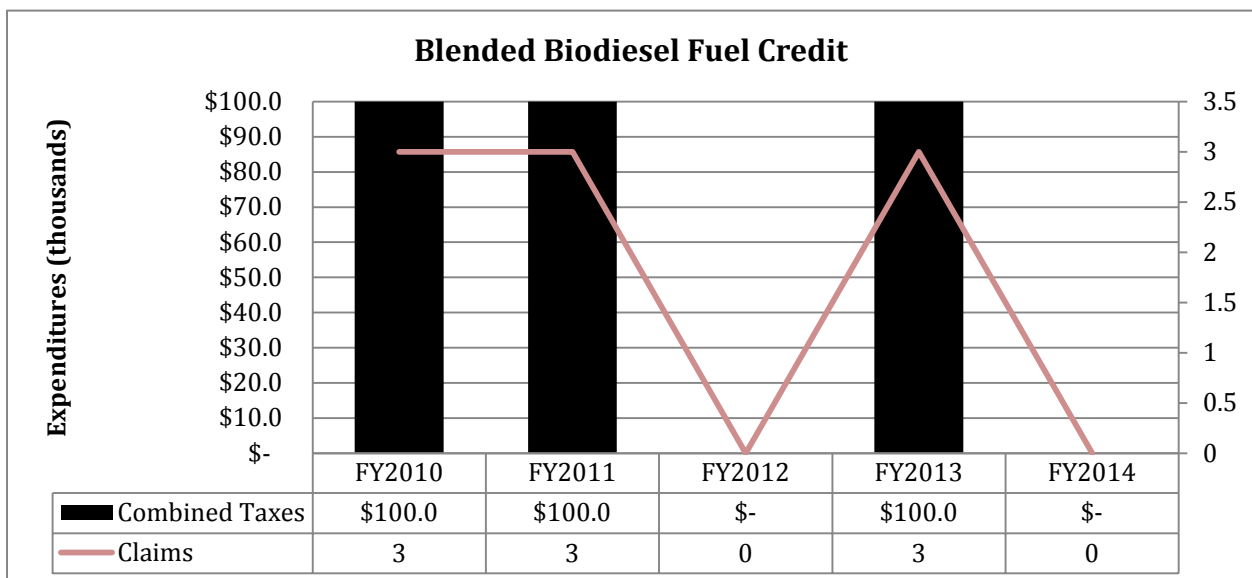
**History:** Originally enacted in 2007 with a sunset of December 31, 2012.

**Evaluation:** The credit saw a decrease as the value of the credit reduced (from 2007-2010, the credit was \$0.03 per gallon; in 2011, it was \$0.02 per gallon; and in 2012, it was \$0.01 per gallon). It was sunset in 2012 and the only possibility for further expenditures from this credit would be due to the use of a carry forward or amended return.

**Recommendations:** None for now. Once the four-year carry-forward period and the three-year period for claiming refunds has past, a repeal of the credits should be considered.


**Reliability Factor:**  1 - This credit is separately reported. No estimation is required.

**Fiscal Impact:**

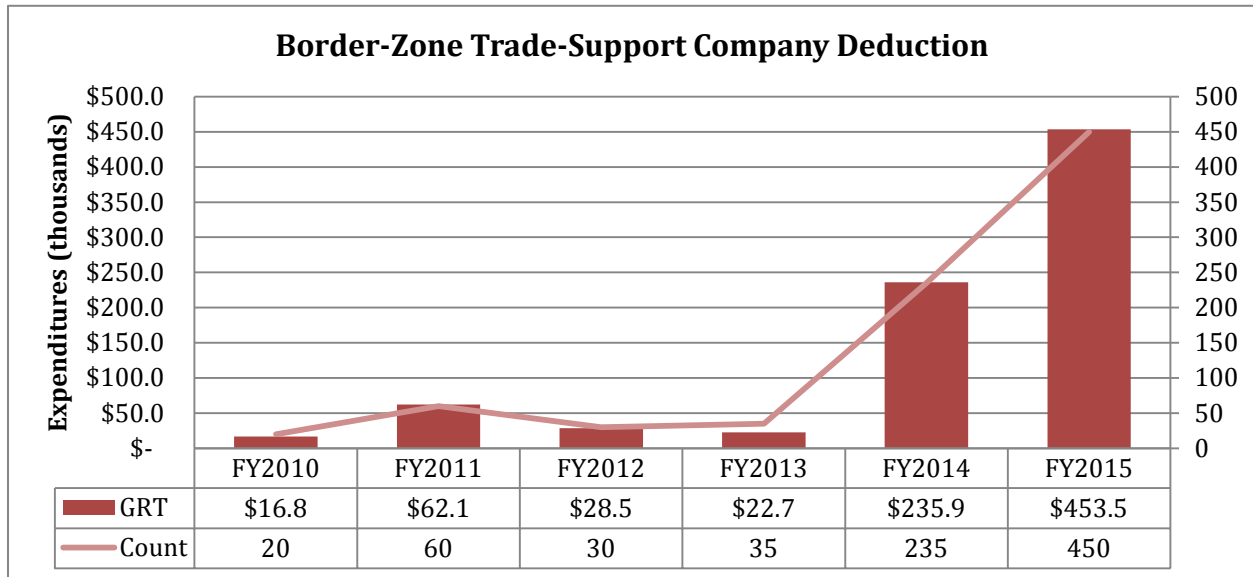


## BORDER-ZONE TRADE-SUPPORT COMPANY DEDUCTION FROM GRT

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<b>Brief Description:</b>	<p>The receipts of a trade-support company are deductible from gross receipts if:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>(1) the trade-support company first locates in New Mexico within twenty miles of a port of entry on New Mexico's border with Mexico on or after July 1, 2003 but before July 1, 2013; or they locate in a border-zone after July 1, 2016 but before January 1, 2021.</li><li>(2) the receipts are received by the company within a five-year period beginning on the date the trade-support company locates in New Mexico and the receipts are derived from its business activities and operations at its border zone location; and,</li><li>(3) the trade-support company employs at least two employees in New Mexico.</li></ol> <p>A "trade-support company" means a customs brokerage firm or a freight forwarder.</p>
<b>Statutory Basis:</b>	7-9-56.3 NMSA 1978
<b>Intended Purpose:</b>	Presumably to incentivize the location of trade-support companies to support and increase economic activities at the various ports of entry (Santa Teresa, Columbus, and Antelope Wells).
<b>History:</b>	Originally enacted in 2003, amended in 2007 and 2015 to extend credit and add reporting requirements.
<b>Evaluation:</b>	The trade support sector as defined in this deduction is very small and focused. Even if fully used, it only applies to a small number of taxpayers.
<b>Recommendations:</b>	None.
<b>Reliability Factor:</b>	 2 – All gross receipts deductions for taxpayers classified as trade support companies, per the RP-80 report, located in the following locations are assumed to derive from this deduction: Sunland Park, Anthony and unincorporated areas in Luna, Dona Ana, and Hidalgo Counties. This may result in the over-estimation of this deduction as the trade support classification does not match up perfectly to the definition of taxpayers who are eligible to take this deduction. Furthermore, these companies could be eligible for additional deductions which would mean that not all of their deducted amounts are attributable to this deduction.

**Fiscal Impact:**



## BUSES OPERATED BY RELIGIOUS AND NONPROFIT CHARITABLE ORGANIZATIONS EXEMPTION FROM WDT

**Brief Description:** Use of the highways in New Mexico by buses operated by religious or nonprofit charitable organizations is exempt from the WDT.


**Statutory Basis:** 7-15A-5(C) NMSA 1978

**Intended Purpose:** Presumably to subsidize the activities of organizations the federal government has determined to be performing socially-beneficial activities.

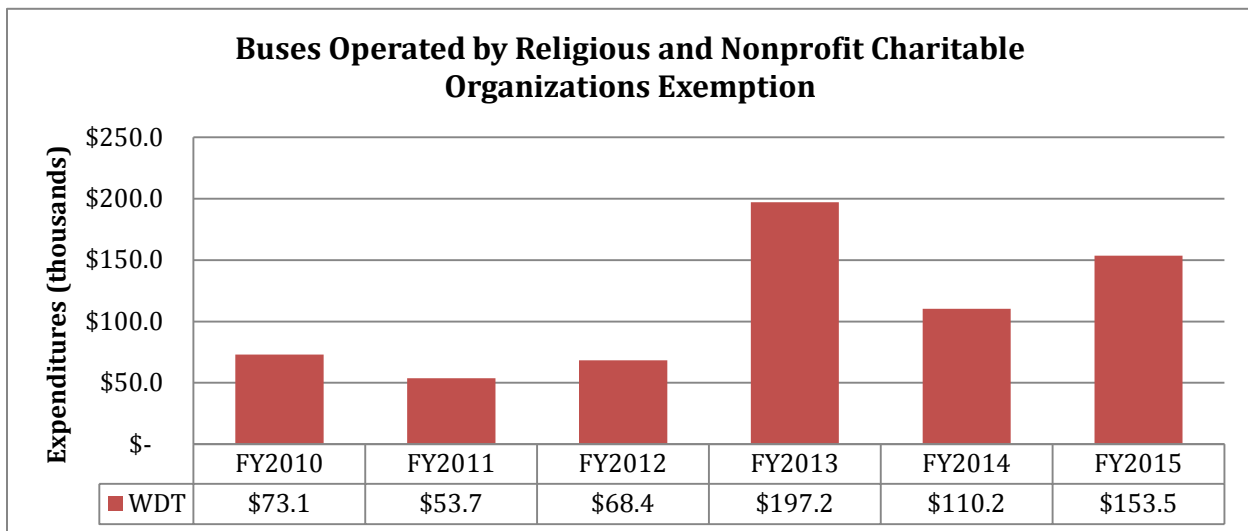
**History:** Originally enacted in 1988.

**Evaluation:** It is unknown why nonprofits increased the miles reported as exempt from the WDT from FY2012 to FY2013 and decreased the amount of exempted miles after FY2013 in FY2014. FY2015 data showed an increase in miles reported compared to FY2014, but not as many miles were reported in FY2013. The number of miles reported over the last three fiscal years seem to be reaching a new average level above the one seen in FY2010 through FY2012.

**Recommendations:** None.

**Reliability Factor:**  3 - Data on miles travelled exempt from the WDT was collected from TRD's internal database. The tax rates for vehicles weighing more than 26,000 lbs. and less than 36,000 lbs. were used in estimating this tax expenditure. The tax rates were multiplied by the number of exempted miles in fiscal years 2010 to 2014 that were estimated to be from buses operated by religious and non-profit organizations.

**Fiscal Impact:**



## BUSES USED FOR TRANSPORTATION OF AGRICULTURAL LABORERS EXEMPTION FROM WDT

**Brief Description:** Use of the highways in New Mexico by buses used exclusively for the transportation of agricultural laborers is exempt from the WDT.


**Statutory Basis:** 7-15A-5(B) NMSA 1978

**Intended Purpose:** Presumably to increase the production of agricultural products by lowering the costs of labor for agricultural producers.

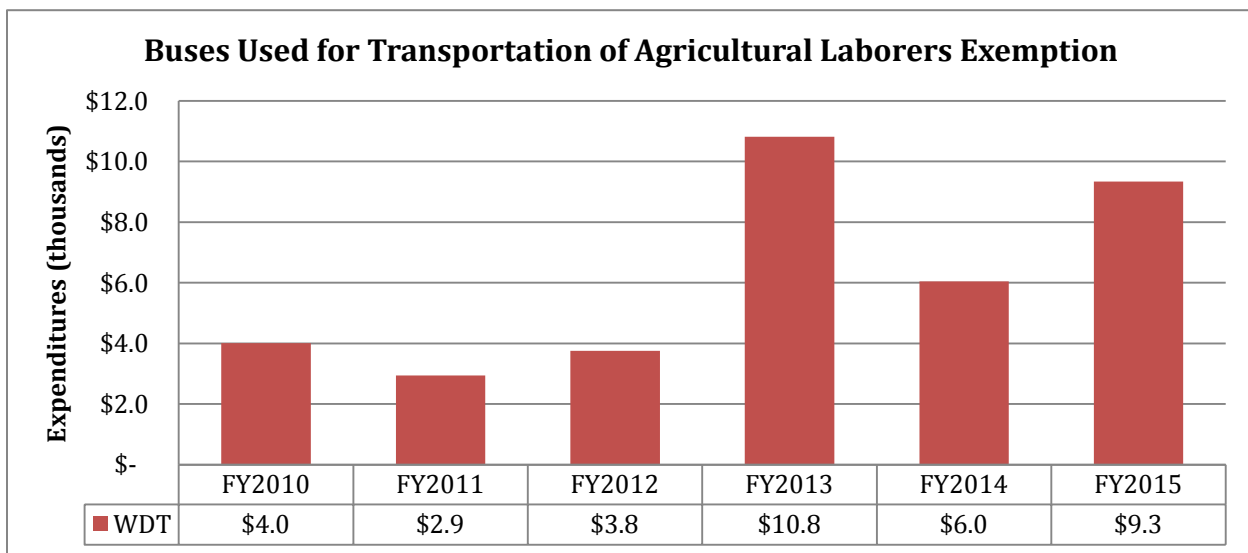
**History:** Originally enacted in 1988.

**Evaluation:** It is unknown if the increase in exemptions from FY2012 to FY2013 was due to an increase in miles reported as exempt from the WDT. The amount of exempted miles decreased again after FY2013 in FY2014 to a level that is still higher than previous fiscal years prior to FY2013. FY2015 showed an increase in miles reported over FY2014, thus reaching a new three-year average above the one seen in FY2010 through FY2012. Starting in 2014, the TRD Taxpayer Access Point (online filing system) has been automatically tracking taxpayer's monthly reporting. The Taxpayer Access Point assesses penalties when taxpayers report late. This electronic assessment has led to increased compliance.

**Recommendations:** None.

**Reliability Factor:**  3 - Data on miles travelled exempt from the WDT was collected from TRD's internal database. The tax rates for vehicles weighing more than 26,000 lbs. and less than 36,000 lbs. were used in estimating this tax expenditure. The tax rates were multiplied by the number of exempted miles in fiscal years 2010 to 2014 that were estimated to be from buses used for the transportation of agricultural laborers.

**Fiscal Impact:**



## BUSINESS FACILITY REHABILITATION CREDIT AGAINST PIT AND CIT

**Brief Description:** A taxpayer who owns a qualified business facility in an enterprise zone and restores, renovates, or rehabilitates it may receive a credit of 50% per project cost (up to \$50,000) on PIT and CIT owed to New Mexico.

A “qualified business facility” is a building vacant for at least 24 months and intended to be put into use by a person in the manufacturing, distribution or service industries. Cultural or historic properties do not qualify for this credit.

The credit is not refundable but may be carried forward for up to four years.


**Statutory Basis:** 7-2-18.4 and 7-2A-15 NMSA 1978

**Intended Purpose:** To stimulate the creation of new jobs and revitalize economically depressed areas within New Mexico enterprise zones.

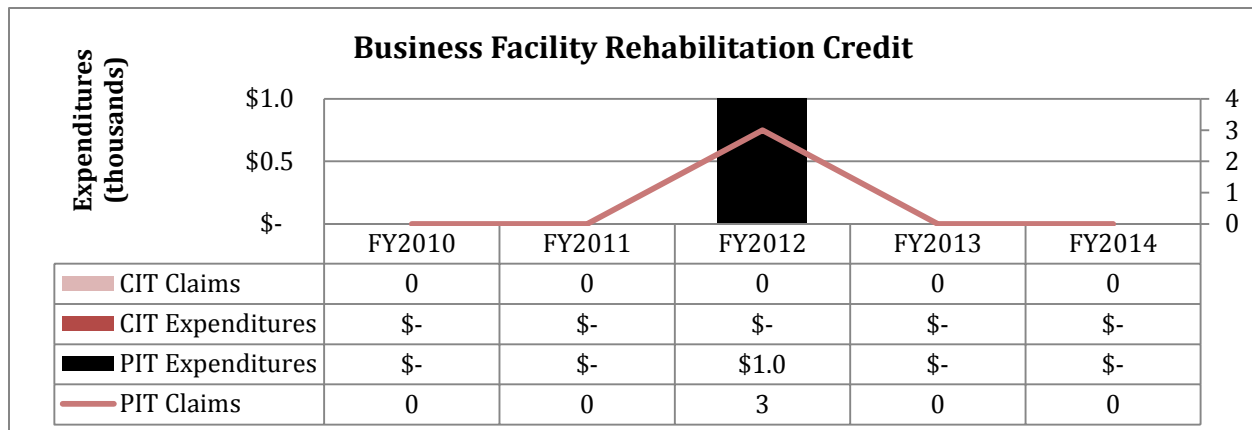
**History:** Originally enacted in 1994.

**Evaluation:** The credit has not been used because most individuals do not have enough tax liability to apply against the credit. Qualified individuals and corporations who take this credit are not eligible for the investment credit which provides a higher benefit. According to EDD, there are currently no enterprise zones completing the required annual reporting, which indicates that the enterprise zones that were established when this credit was originally enacted have expired.

**Recommendations:** As there are currently no enterprise zones, either consider repealing the Enterprise Zone Act and this credit and replacing it with another mechanism to spur redevelopment or consider amendments that would accomplish that result.

**Reliability Factor:**  1 - This credit is separately reported. No estimation is required. Data has been redacted due to less than 3 taxpayers taking the credit.

**Fiscal Impact:**





## CERTAIN DISABLED MILITARY VETERAN EXEMPTION FROM MVX

**Brief Description:** A person is exempt from the MVX if the person is a bona fide resident of New Mexico who served in the armed forces of the United States and who suffered, while serving in the armed forces or from a service-connected cause, the loss or complete and total loss of use of:

- (1) one or both legs at or above the ankle; or
- (2) one or both arms at or above the wrist.


**Statutory Basis:** 7-14-6(E) NMSA 1978

**Intended Purpose:** Presumably to ease the tax burden of individuals whose service in the armed forces resulted in disability.

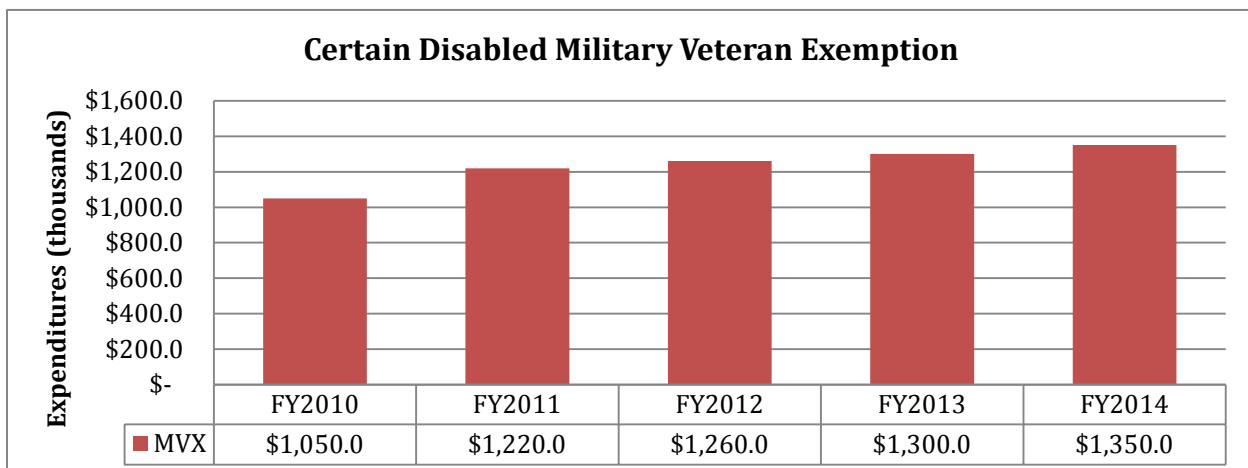
**History:** Section 7-14-6 was originally enacted in 1978 and amended in 1988, 1990, 19954, 2004, and 2007 to include Subsection E.

**Evaluation:** This tax expenditure meets its intended purpose of lowering the tax burden of disabled veterans. The estimated expenditure suggests that the exemption from the excise tax has had a positive effect on vehicle purchases.


**Recommendations:** None.

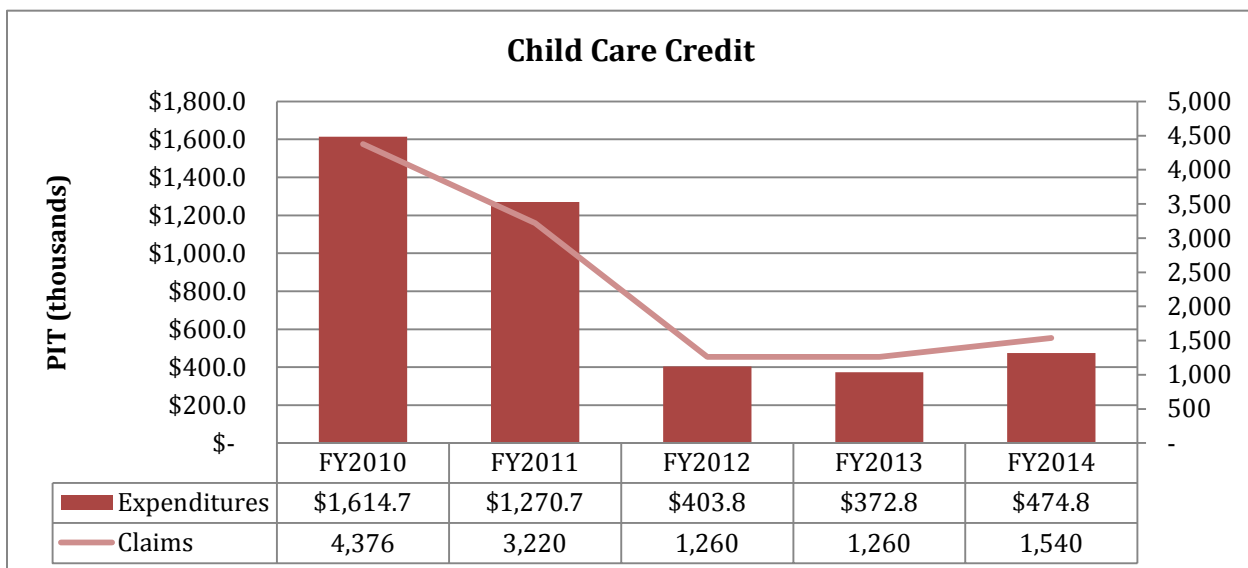
**Reliability Factor:**  3 - The number of disabled veterans in the state of New Mexico was collected from the Department of Veteran Services. The national average prices of new and used vehicles were collected for the years of 2008 through 2015. According to the University of Michigan Transportation Research Institute, in 2011, 1 out of 19.7 drivers bought a vehicle, either new or used. The total number of disabled veterans was divided by 19.7 and then multiplied by the average price of a new and used vehicle. The resulting dollar amount was multiplied by the MVX rate of 3%. Data for FY2015 is not available because, at the time this report was updated, the Department of Veterans Services did not have data available for FY2015 on the number of disabled veterans in New Mexico.

**Fiscal Impact:**



## CHILD CARE TO PREVENT INDIGENCY CREDIT AGAINST PIT


<b>Brief Description:</b>	Any resident who files a PIT return and who is not a dependent of another taxpayer may claim a credit for child daycare expenses incurred and paid to a caregiver in New Mexico during the taxable year. The credit is available to a taxpayer who has a modified gross income, including child support payments, if any, of not more than the annual income that would be derived from earnings at double the federal minimum wage.  The credit is for 40% of actual compensation paid to a caregiver and may not exceed \$480 for each qualifying dependent or \$1,200 for all qualifying dependents in any taxable year.
<b>Statutory Basis:</b>	7-2-18.1 NMSA 1978
<b>Intended Purpose:</b>	Presumably to protect the health, safety and well-being of children of low-income families and to give the parents an opportunity to place their children in day care while they work.
<b>History:</b>	Originally enacted in 1981 and amended in 1990, 1995, 1999 and 2015.
<b>Evaluation:</b>	In 2011, increased audit and compliance efforts by TRD indicated that this credit was being over-utilized by non-qualified taxpayers. Many taxpayers that were previously taking the credit could not provide proper documentation and were denied the credit. Some taxpayers were reporting expenditures for non-qualified childcare (i.e. care rendered by grandparents, relatives, etc.) or they were not working when the credit was claimed, which is one of the requirements for eligibility. The audit and compliance measures resulted in a decline in the number of claims made.
<b>Recommendations:</b>	None.
<b>Reliability Factor:</b>	 1 - This credit is separately reported. No estimation is required.
<b>Fiscal Impact:</b>	



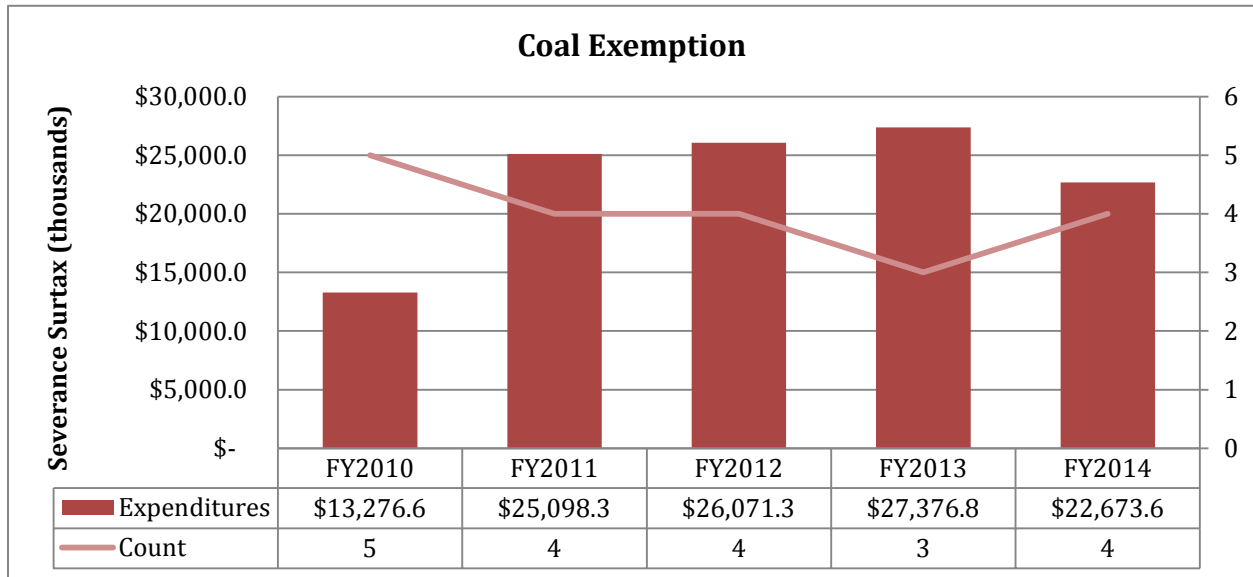
## COAL

### EXEMPTION FROM SEVERANCE SURTAX

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<b>Brief Description:</b>	The following exemptions are currently in effect: (1) coal sold and delivered pursuant to genuinely new contracts entered into on or after July 1, 1990; (2) coal sold and delivered pursuant to contracts already in effect on July 1, 1990, that exceeds the annualized average calendar year deliveries under the contract during production years 1987, 1988, and 1989, unless the deliveries are reduced due to causes beyond the reasonable control of either party to the contract; and (3) if a contract existing on July 1, 1990, and renegotiated after May 20, 1992, requires the purchaser to take annual coal deliveries in excess of the greater of the average calendar year deliveries from 1978-1989 or the highest annual contract minimum from 1978-1989, the surtax does not apply to such excess deliveries for the remaining term of the renegotiated contract.
<b>Statutory Basis:</b>	7-26-6.2 NMSA 1978
<b>Intended Purpose:</b>	Presumably this tax expenditure is a production incentive for incremental production by the New Mexico coal mining industry, providing reduced tax liability under new or restructured contracts.
<b>History:</b>	Originally enacted in 1990 and amended in 1992, 1994, 1995, 1997, and 1999.
<b>Evaluation:</b>	The tax expenditure provided through this exemption directly benefits the coal mining industry by providing exemption from the severance surtax for production of coal quantities that are in excess of the greater of the average calendar year deliveries from 1978-1989 or the highest annual contract minimum from 1978-1989. Since 2010, new agreements have been entered into which have resulted in previously unallowable activity to be eligible for this exemption.
<b>Recommendations:</b>	None.
<b>Reliability Factor:</b>	 1 - This credit is separately reported. No estimation is required. FY2015 data is not yet available.

## Fiscal impact



## COMMERCIAL MOTOR CARRIER VEHICLES OPERATING EXCLUSIVELY WITHIN 10 MILES OF MEXICO BORDER EXEMPTION FROM TRIP TAX AND WDT

**Brief Description:** Use of New Mexico highways by commercial motor carrier vehicles while operating exclusively within 10 miles of a border with Mexico in conjunction with crossing the border with Mexico, is exempt from the trip tax and the WDT.

**Statutory Basis:** 7-15-3.2 and 7-15A-5(D) NMSA 1978

**Intended Purpose:** Presumably to incentivize companies that have cross-border activities to do business in New Mexico instead of Texas and Arizona.

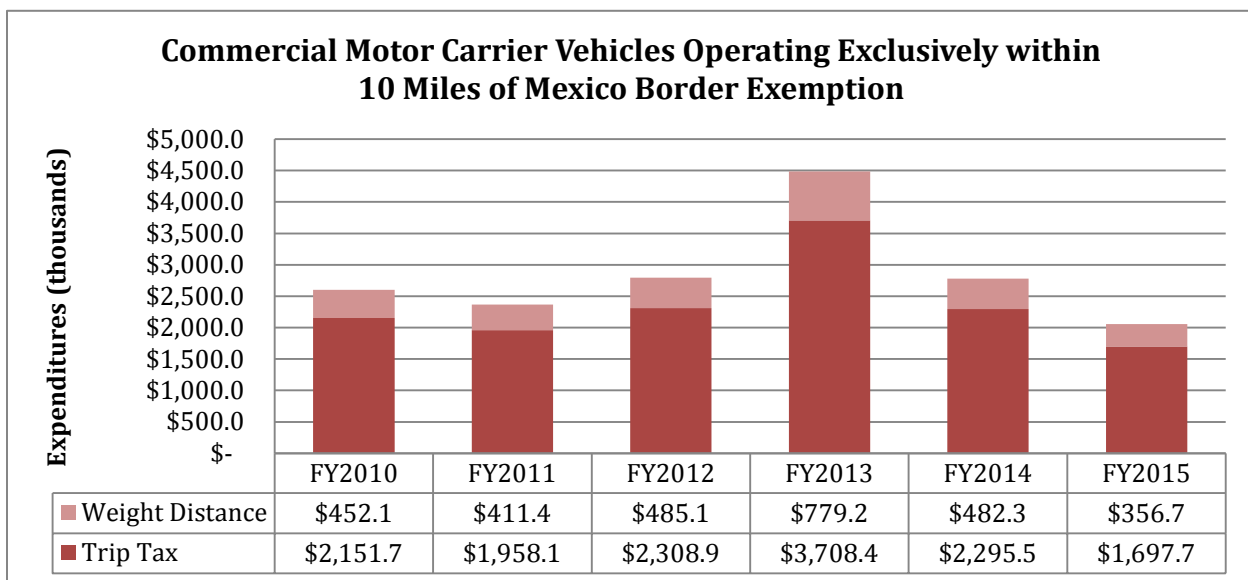
**History:** Originally enacted in 2006.

**Evaluation:** The New Mexico Border Authority reports that the number of commercial vehicles crossing the border with Mexico has increased since FY2011. This tax expenditure meets its intended purpose of creating a competitive environment for business in New Mexico. The lower expenditures estimated in FY2014 and FY2015 may indicate that FY2013 saw above average miles reported.

**Recommendations:** None.


**Reliability Factor:** 2 - Data on the number of miles reported at the southern points of entry with Mexico was compiled from TRD's internal database. The number of miles was then multiplied by the average WDT rate of all the weight classes. The same procedure was done to calculate the trip tax expenditure.

**Fiscal Impact:**




## CONSTRUCTION EQUIPMENT AND MATERIALS USED IN THE CONSTRUCTION OF SOLE COMMUNITY PROVIDER HOSPITALS DEDUCTION FROM GRT

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<b>Brief Description:</b>	Receipts from sales of construction equipment or construction materials to a foundation or nonprofit organization for use in the new facility construction of a sole community qualifying provider hospital located in a federally designated health professional shortage area are deductible from gross receipts under certain circumstances.
<b>Statutory Basis:</b>	7-9-100 NMSA 1978
<b>Intended Purpose:</b>	Presumably to reduce the costs of constructing sole community provider hospitals.
<b>History:</b>	Originally enacted in 2006.
<b>Evaluation:</b>	According to the HSD, the Medicare Prescription Drug, Improvement, and Modernization Act of 2003 established a rural community hospital demonstration project for 5 years to study a reasonable reimbursement methodology for such hospitals. Section 10313 of the Affordable Care Act expanded and extended this demonstration for another 5 years until 2013. Holy Cross Hospital in Taos, NM participated in this demonstration, but withdrew in 2011. San Miguel Hospital Corporation in Las Vegas, NM was selected to participate in this demonstration under the expansion and extension of this program by the ACA. However, because the extension for the federal pilot program has expired, there are no more federal matching funds to support the services provided at sole community provider hospitals. As a result and based on information received from HSD, TRD is unaware of any recent new construction of sole community provider hospitals.
<b>Recommendations:</b>	Because the Affordable Care Act did not preclude an entity from building or making capital investments on rural (sole) community provider hospitals, the deduction could still fulfill its purpose as rural health facilities find alternative sources of funding for operations.
<b>Reliability Factor:</b>	 1 - There have been no new sole community provider hospitals built in New Mexico over the last several years. No estimation is required.
<b>Fiscal Impact:</b>	None.

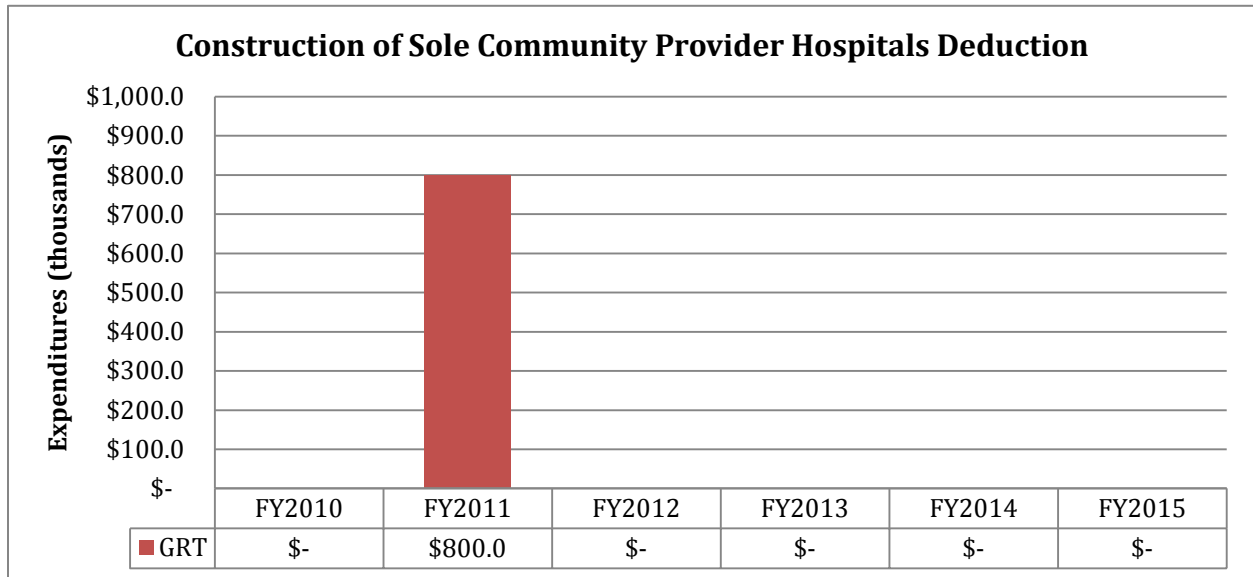
## CONSTRUCTION OF SOLE COMMUNITY PROVIDER HOSPITALS DEDUCTION FROM GRT

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- Brief Description:** Receipts from the sale of engineering, architectural, and construction services to a foundation or nonprofit organization for use in the new facility construction of a sole community provider hospital located in a federally-designated health professional shortage area are deductible from gross receipts.
- Statutory Basis:** 7-9-99 NMSA 1978
- Intended Purpose:** Presumably to reduce the costs of constructing sole community provider hospitals.
- History:** Originally enacted in 2006.
- Evaluation:** According to the HSD, the Medicare Prescription Drug, Improvement, and Modernization Act of 2003 established a rural community hospital demonstration project for 5 years to study a reasonable reimbursement methodology for such hospitals. Section 10313 of the Affordable Care Act expanded and extended this demonstration for another 5 years until 2013. Holy Cross Hospital in Taos, NM participated in this demonstration, but withdrew in 2011. San Miguel Hospital Corporation in Las Vegas, NM was selected to participate in this demonstration under the expansion and extension of this program by the ACA. However, because the extension for the federal pilot program has expired, there are no more federal matching funds to support the services provided at sole community provider hospitals. As a result and based on information received from HSD, TRD is unaware of any recent new construction of sole community provider hospitals.
- Recommendations:** Based on the presumption that the Affordable Care Act did not preclude an entity from building or making capital investments on rural (sole) community provider hospitals, this deduction would be able to fulfill its purpose as rural health facilities find alternative sources of funding for operations.
- Reliability Factor:**  3 - Used a list of sole community provider hospitals published by the US Defense Health Agency, a single applicable hospital – Guadalupe County Hospital in Santa Rosa – was found to be constructed within this time period. An estimated construction cost of \$10 million was used to estimate the cost of the deduction.

*NOTE: We are not required to redact this information even though it relates to fewer than three taxpayers because the data does not come from tax return information; rather, it comes from independent sources.*

**Fiscal Impact:**





## CONTRIBUTIONS OF INVENTORY TO NONPROFIT ORGANIZATIONS OR GOVERNMENTAL AGENCIES DEDUCTION FROM COMPENSATING TAX

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<b>Brief Description:</b>	The value of tangible personal property that is removed from inventory and contributes to a U.S. or New Mexico government entity or the governing body of an Indian nation, tribe, or pueblo for use on an Indian reservation or pueblo grant or to 501(c)(3) organizations, is deductible in computing the compensating tax due.
<b>Statutory Basis:</b>	7-9-91 NMSA 1978
<b>Intended Purpose:</b>	Presumably to incentivize the contribution of inventory to government entities and nonprofit organizations.
<b>History:</b>	Originally enacted in 2001.
<b>Evaluation:</b>	None.
<b>Recommendations:</b>	Remove the PIT deduction for owners of a pass-through entity from this compensating tax deduction. The legal incident of compensating tax is on the business, even if that business is a pass-through entity. Compensating taxes do not generally flow through to owners. As a matter of clarity, having a PIT deduction buried in a compensating tax deduction, when there is no corresponding reference to the deduction within the PIT statutes is problematic. TRD suggests making the deductions exclusive (taxpayer can claim either the compensating tax deduction or the PIT deduction, not both) and putting the PIT deduction in the PIT statutes.
<b>Reliability Factor:</b>	No data is available to estimate the fiscal impact.
<b>Fiscal Impact:</b>	Unknown.

## CONVEYANCE OF LAND FOR CONSERVATION OR PRESERVATION FIFTY PERCENT CREDIT AGAINST PIT AND CIT

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**Brief Description:** Land that is donated for the purpose of open space, natural resource or biodiversity conservation, agricultural preservation or watershed or historic preservation by the landowner or taxpayer to a public or private conservation agency eligible to hold the land and interests therein for conservation or preservation purposes may be eligible for a credit against PIT or CIT. The credit equals 50% of the fair market value of land or interest therein that was donated.

The amount of the credit that may be claimed by a taxpayer shall not exceed \$100,000 for a conveyance made prior to January 1, 2008 and shall not exceed \$250,000 for a conveyance made on or after that date.

The credit is not refundable but may be carried forward up to twenty years.

A taxpayer may claim only one tax credit per taxable year.

**Statutory Basis:** 7-2-18.10 and 7-2A-8.9 NMSA 1978

**Intended Purpose:** These credits were enacted as part of legislation that enacted the Land Conservation Incentives Act the purpose of which was to encourage private landowners to be stewards of lands that are important habitat areas or concern significant natural, open space and historic resources by providing private landowners with incentives that encourage the protection of private lands for open space, natural resources, biodiversity conservation, outdoor recreation, farmland and forest land preservation, historic preservation and land conservation purposes.

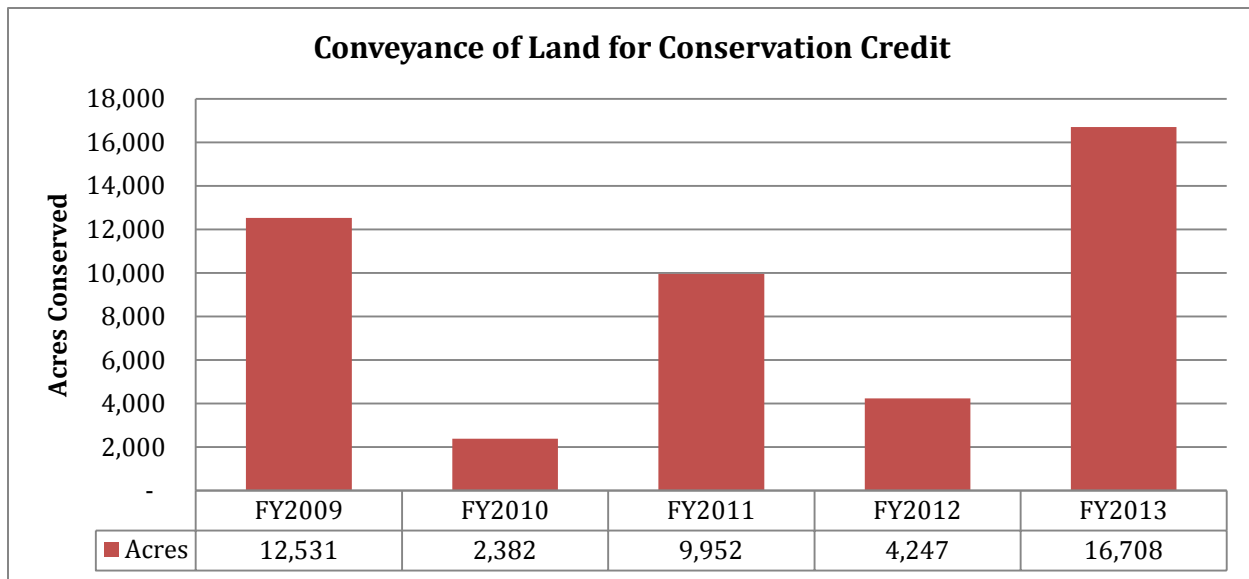
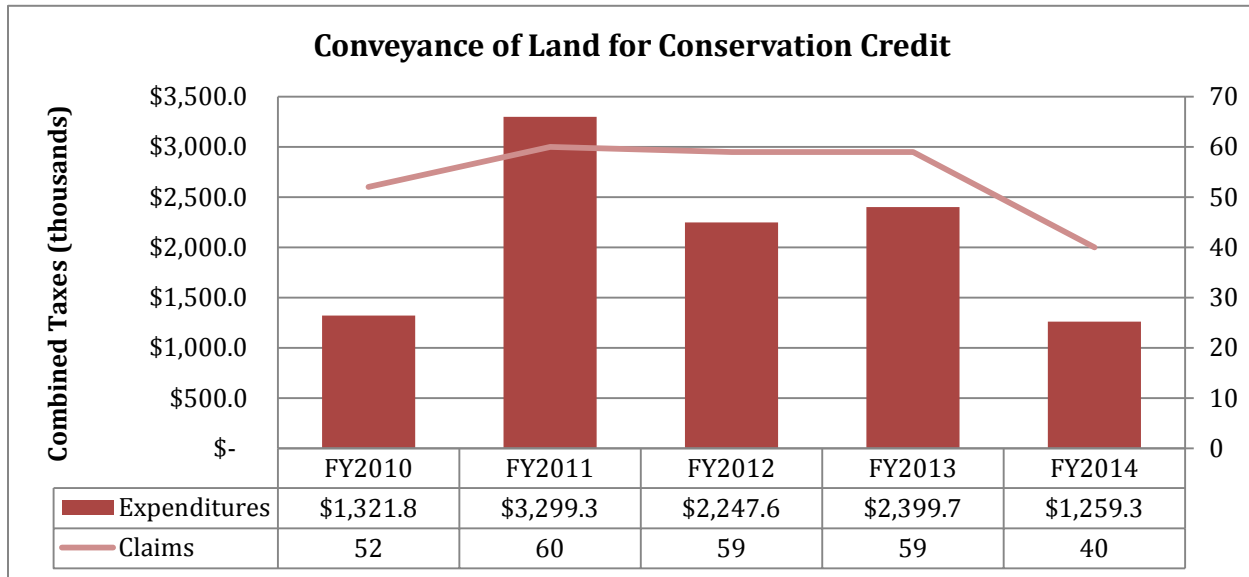
**History:** Originally enacted in 2003 and amended in 2007.

**Evaluation:** As demonstrated by the charts below, for FY2009 through 2013, 45,820 acres of land (or interests therein) have been conveyed for the preservation and conservation purposes at a total cost of \$10,527,700 to the State. The resulting average cost per acre is \$230. Based on the cost per acre, this credit appears to be an effective mechanism for ensuring conservation and preservation.

**Recommendations:** None.

**Reliability Factor:**  1 - This credit is separately reported. No estimation is required.

## Fiscal Impact:



## CORPORATE-SUPPORTED CHILD CARE CREDIT AGAINST CIT

**Brief Description:** Corporations providing or paying for licensed child care services for employees' children under 12 years of age may deduct 30% of eligible expenses from their CIT liability for the tax year in which the expenses occur. This credit has a three-year carry forward. The credit may not exceed \$30,000 per taxpayer in any taxable year.

**Statutory Basis:** 7-2A-14 NMSA 1978

**Intended Purpose:** Presumably to incentivize the provision of child care by corporations.

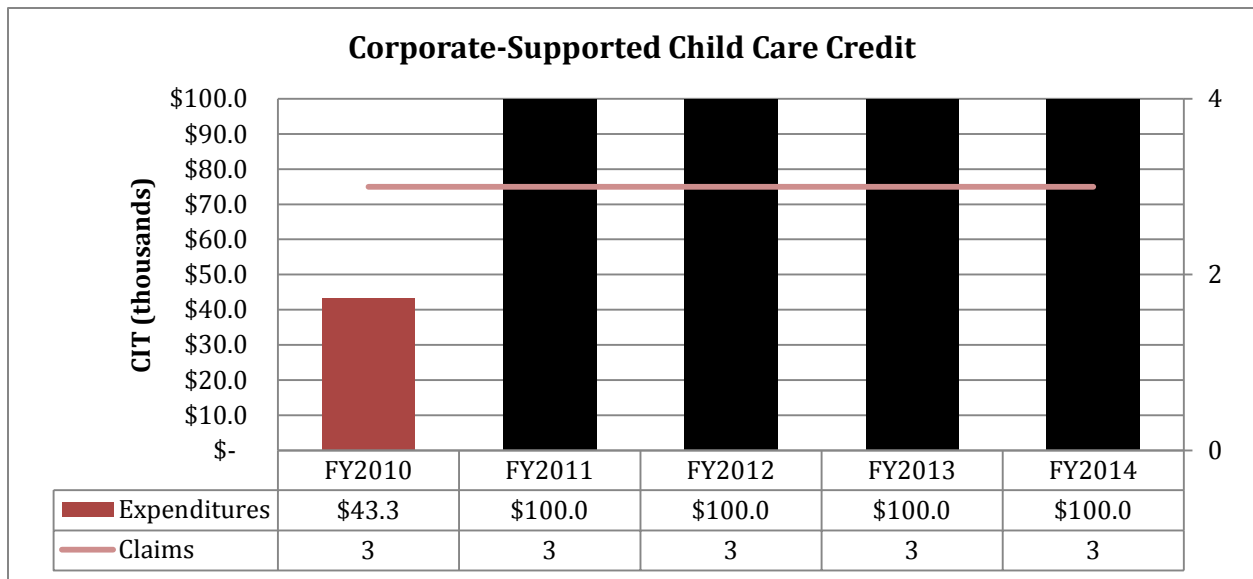
**History:** Originally enacted in 1983 and amended in 1986 and 1995.

**Evaluation:** This credit has only been used by three or fewer taxpayers in the last four years.

**Recommendations:** None.

**Reliability Factor:**  1 - This credit is separately reported. No estimation is required.

**Fiscal Impact:**



## DISABLED PERSON EXEMPTION FROM MVX

**Brief Description:** A person is exempt from the MVX if the person has a disability at the time the person purchases a vehicle and can prove to the Motor Vehicle Division of TRD or its agent, that modifications have been made to the vehicle that are:

- (1) due to that person's disability; and
- (2) necessary to enable that person to drive that vehicle or be transported in that vehicle.


**Statutory Basis:** 7-14-6(D) NMSA 1978

**Intended Purpose:** Presumably to lower the tax burden of purchasing a vehicle by individuals with a disability.

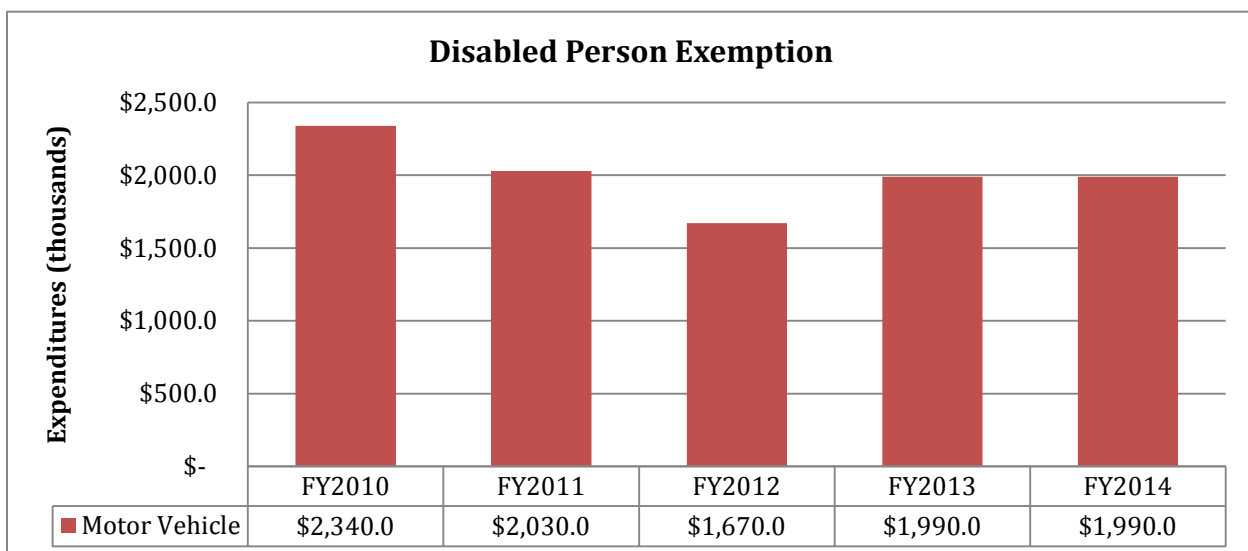
**History:** Section 7-14-6 was originally enacted in 1998 and amended in 1990, 1994, 2004 and 2007 when Subsection D was added.

**Evaluation:** This tax expenditure meets its intended purpose of lowering the tax burden of disabled persons. The estimated expenditure costs suggest that vehicle purchases have remained at a steady level over the last five fiscal years.


**Recommendations:** None.

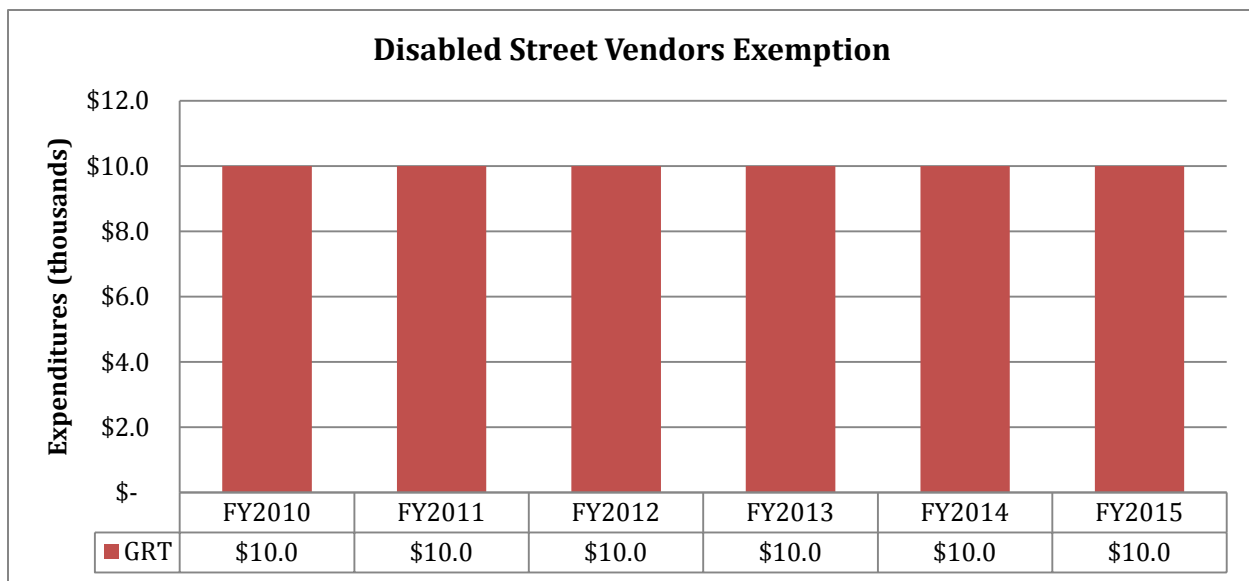
**Reliability Factor:**  3 - Information on the number of handicap placards was collected from TRD's internal database. The national average prices of new and used vehicles were collected for the years of 2008 through 2014. According to the University of Michigan Transportation Research Institute, in 2011 one out of 19.7 drivers bought a new or used vehicle. The total number of handicap placards was divided by 19.7 and then multiplied by the average price of a new and used vehicle. The resulting dollar amount was multiplied by the MVX rate of 3%.

**Fiscal Impact:**



## DISABLED STREET VENDORS EXEMPTION FROM GRT

<b>Brief Description:</b>	Receipts of disabled street vendors from the sale of goods are exempt from GRT.
<b>Statutory Basis:</b>	7-9-41.3 NMSA 1978
<b>Intended Purpose:</b>	Presumably, this exemption is intended to eliminate the burden of filing CRS returns on the vendors.
<b>History:</b>	Originally enacted in 2007.
<b>Evaluation:</b>	The compliance rate of the disabled vendors, prior to the enactment of the exemption, would be expected to be extremely low, resulting in a minimal effective loss of revenue.
<b>Recommendations:</b>	None.
<b>Reliability Factor:</b>	 4 - No data exists to support the estimation of this deduction. The impact is assumed to be minimal.
<b>Fiscal Impact:</b>	



## DOH-LICENSED HOSPITALS CREDIT AGAINST GRT

**Brief Description:** Certain hospitals licensed by the DOH may claim a credit against GRT, escalating from as little 0.755% starting July 1, 2007 to as much as 5% after July 1, 2011, depending in part on whether the hospital is located in a municipality or in an unincorporated area of a county.

**Statutory Basis:** 7-9-96.1 NMSA 1978

**Intended Purpose:** Presumably to provide equitable tax treatment between for profit hospitals and not-for-profit hospitals who are not liable for GRT.

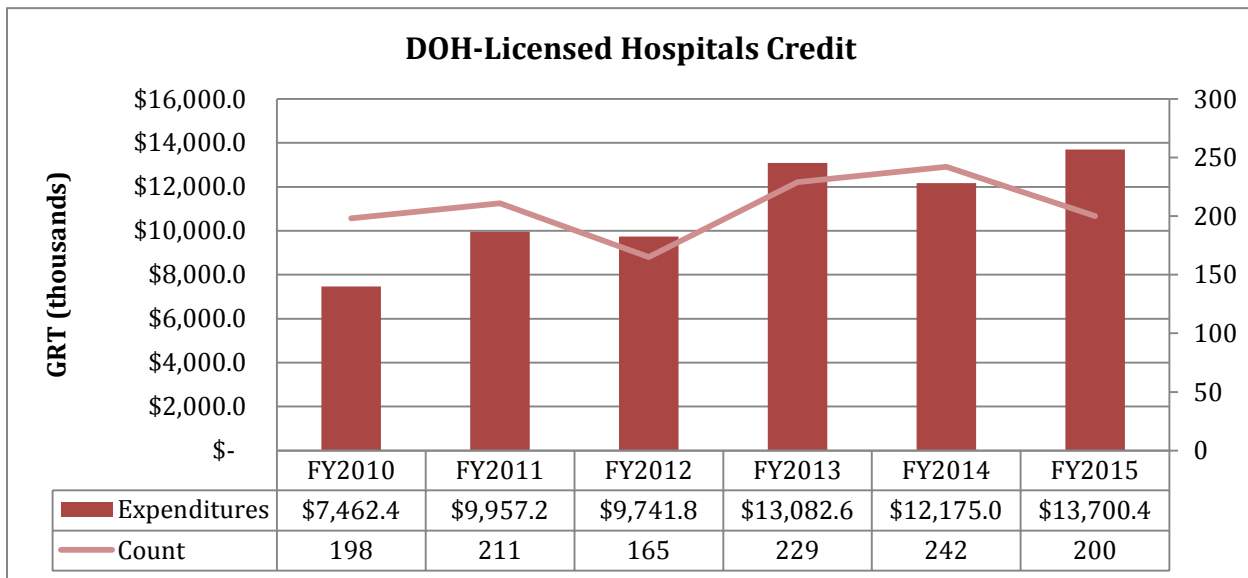
**History:** Originally enacted in 2007; phased-in the deduction over five years.

**Evaluation:** The economic subsidy provided by the credit against gross receipts is a social policy decision taken to reduce the total cost borne by New Mexicans for eligible hospital care.


**Recommendations:** None.

**Reliability Factor:**  1 - This credit is separately reported. No estimation is required.

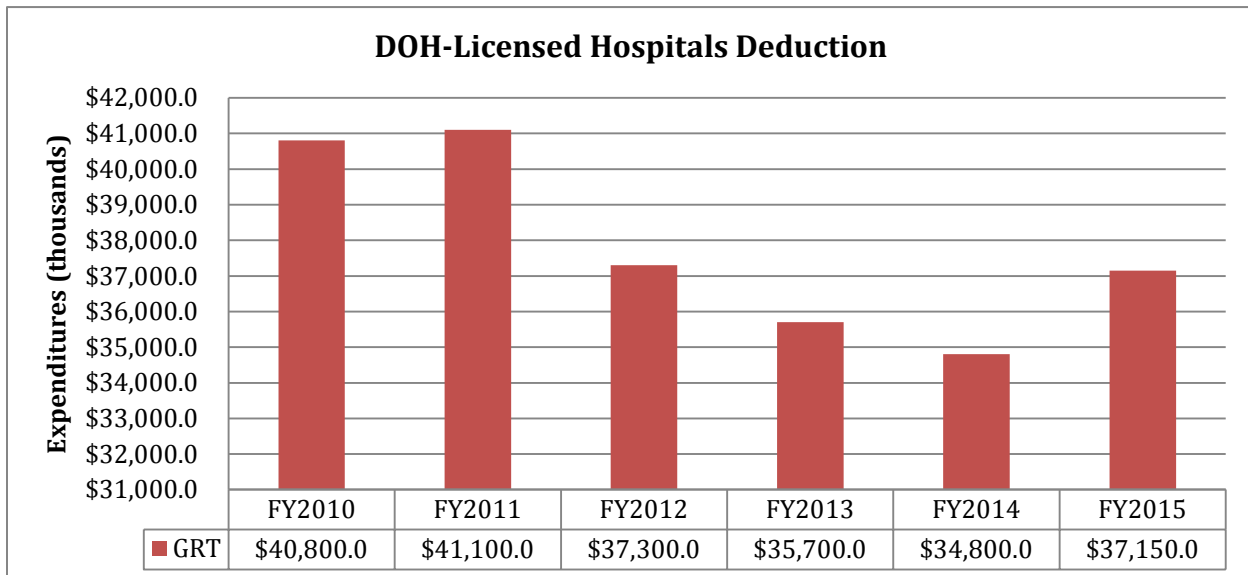
**Fiscal Impact:**



## DOH-LICENSED HOSPITALS FIFTY PERCENT DEDUCTION FROM GRT

- Brief Description:** 50% of the receipts of hospitals licensed by the DOH are deductible from gross receipts.
- This deduction may be applied only to the taxable gross receipts remaining after all other appropriate deductions have been taken.
- Statutory Basis:** 7-9-73.1 NMSA 1978
- Intended Purpose:** Presumably to provide equitable tax treatment between for profit hospitals and not-for-profit hospitals who are not liable for GRT.
- History:** Originally enacted in 1991 and amended in 1993 and 1995.
- Evaluation:** The economic subsidy provided by the deduction against gross receipts is a social policy decision taken to reduce the total cost borne by New Mexicans for eligible hospital care.
- Recommendations:** None.
- Reliability Factor:**  2 - This estimate uses GRT reported by taxpayers classified in NAICS sector 622 – Hospitals; assumes that those taxpayers are properly classified and have properly applied the deduction after all other applicable deductions.

### Fiscal Impact:





## EDUCATION TRUST FUND PAYMENT DEDUCTION FROM PIT

**Brief Description:** A taxpayer may claim a deduction from net income in an amount equal to the payments made by the taxpayer into the Education Trust Fund pursuant to a college investment agreement or prepaid tuition contract under the Education Trust Act in the taxable year for which the deduction is being claimed.

**Statutory Basis:** 7-2-32 NMSA 1978

**Intended Purpose:** Presumably to incentivize saving for college.

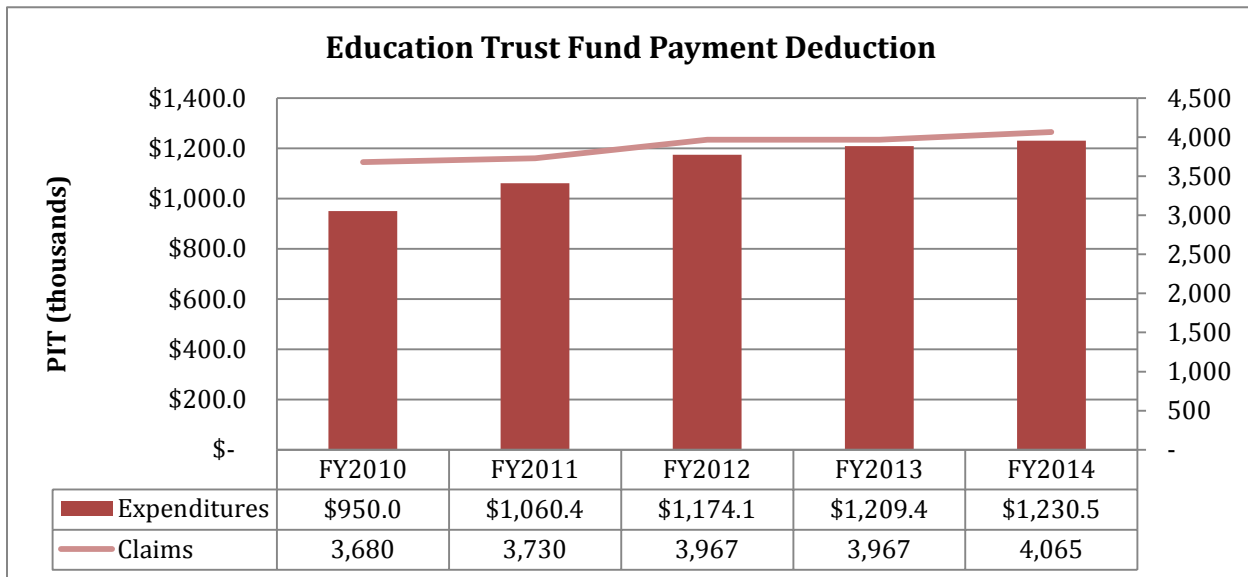
**History:** Originally enacted in 1997.

**Evaluation:** While there was a slight dip in the number and value of claims in FY2010 from FY2009 (shown in the 2104 TER), likely associated with the overall health of the economy, the deduction appears to be incentivizing some savings for college.

**Recommendations:** None.


**Reliability Factor:**  1 - This credit is separately reported. No estimation is required.

**Fiscal Impact:**



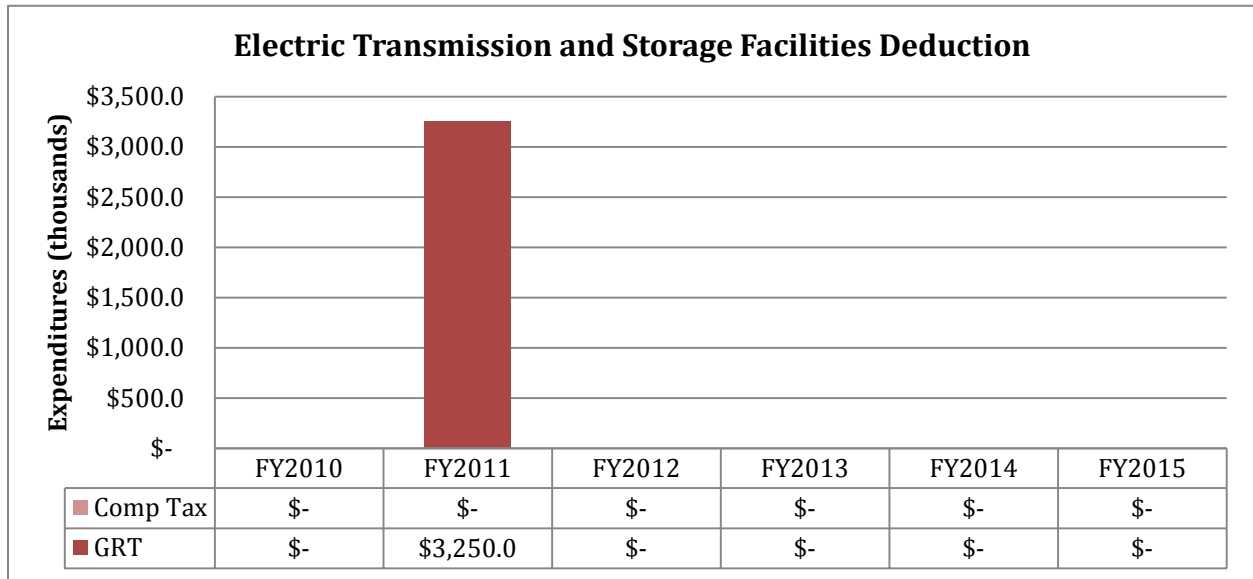
## ELECTRIC TRANSMISSION AND STORAGE FACILITIES DEDUCTION FROM GRT AND COMPENSATING TAX

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- Brief Description:** Receipts from selling equipment to the New Mexico Renewable Energy Transmission Authority (RETA) or an agent or lessee of the authority is deductible from gross receipts if the equipment is installed as part of an electric transmission facility or an interconnected storage facility acquired by the authority, pursuant to the New Mexico Renewable Energy Transmission Authority Act, are deductible from gross receipts.
- The value of equipment installed as part of an electric transmission facility or an interconnected storage facility acquired by the authority pursuant to the New Mexico Renewable Energy Transmission Authority Act, is deductible in computing the compensating tax due.
- Statutory Basis:** 7-9-101 and 7-9-102 NMSA 1978
- Intended Purpose:** Presumably to encourage the development of renewable energy transmission infrastructure in New Mexico.
- History:** Both deductions were originally enacted in 2007 as part of legislation that enacted the New Mexico Renewable Energy Transmission Authority Act.
- Evaluation:** According to RETA's 2015 annual report, RETA issued \$50 million in bonds for the High Lonesome Mesa project that brought \$12.3 million in lease agreements over a 20-year period to landowners and \$9.7 million to the Estancia School District in Torrance County. Despite announcing that RETA had not reached financial self-sufficiency in their most recent annual report, their board announced during their October 2015 meeting, RETA has secured funding to resume operations through Clean Line Energy.
- Recommendations:** None.
- Reliability Factor:**  2 - The 2015 annual report from RETA does not indicate further bond issuance or that RETA has made any qualified expenditures as of FY2015.

*NOTE: We are not required to redact this information even though it relates to fewer than three taxpayers because the data does not come from tax return information; rather, it comes from independent sources.*

**Fiscal Impact:**

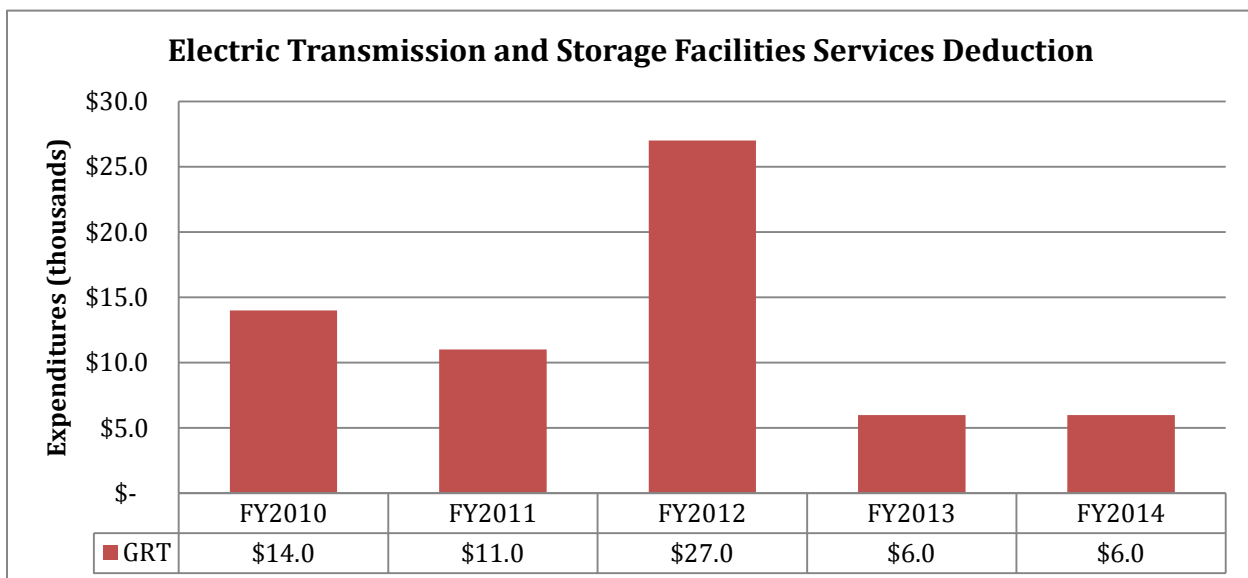


## ELECTRIC TRANSMISSION AND STORAGE FACILITIES SERVICES DEDUCTION FROM GRT

- Brief Description:** Receipts from providing services to the New Mexico Renewable Energy Transmission Authority (RETA) or an agent or lessee of RETA for the planning, installation, repair, maintenance or operation of an electric transmission facility or an interconnected storage facility acquired by the authority pursuant to the RETA Act, are deductible from gross receipts.
- Statutory Basis:** 7-9-103 NMSA 1978
- Intended Purpose:** Presumably, the deduction is intended to encourage the development of renewable energy transmission infrastructure in New Mexico.
- History:** Originally enacted in 2007 as part of legislation that enacted the New Mexico Renewable Energy Transmission Authority Act.
- Evaluation:** RETA has reported expenditures for planning and other “governmental activities.” Presumably, this will lead to qualified expenditures for the other related deductions.
- Recommendations:** None.
- Reliability Factor:**  2 - RETA’s annual audit reports list expenditures for planning and development services. All expenditures, excluding personal services and benefits, are assumed to be eligible for this deduction. The most recent report available is for FY2014.


*NOTE: We are not required to redact this information even though it relates to fewer than three taxpayers because the data does not come from tax return information; rather, it comes from independent sources.*

### Fiscal Impact:




## ELECTRICITY CONVERSION DEDUCTION FROM GRT

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<b>Brief Description:</b>	<p>Receipts from the transmission of electricity where voltage source conversion technology is employed to provide such services and from ancillary services, is deductible from gross receipts.</p> <p>This deduction works in tandem with the electricity exchange deduction provided in Section 7-9-103.2 NMSA 1978.</p>
<b>Statutory Basis:</b>	7-9-103.1 NMSA 1978
<b>Intended Purpose:</b>	Presumably this deduction is intended to encourage businesses using voltage source conversion technology to locate in New Mexico.
<b>History:</b>	Originally enacted in 2012.
<b>Evaluation:</b>	<p>Voltage source conversion is an emerging technology. According to the company's website, Tres Amigas, LLC is planning to invest \$500 million in the construction of the Tres Amigas SuperStation on a 14,400 acre site near Clovis. The company recently announced the relocation of their corporate headquarters, back office and operations from Santa Fe to Albuquerque. The SuperStation will eventually be the first interconnection between the three independent segments of the US power grid and will use voltage source conversion technology. Once fully operational, this could result in significant foregone revenue. However, a strong argument can be made that but for the deduction, the facility would not have been located in New Mexico.</p>
<b>Recommendations:</b>	None.
<b>Reliability Factor:</b>	 1 - There are currently no known facilities utilizing this technology in New Mexico.
<b>Fiscal Impact:</b>	None.

## ELECTRICITY EXCHANGE DEDUCTION FROM GRT

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<b>Brief Description:</b>	<p>Receipts from the transaction and exchange of electric power, as a part of the transmission of electricity where voltage source conversion technology is employed to provide such services and from ancillary services, are deductible from gross receipts.</p> <p>This deduction works in tandem with the electricity conversion deduction provided in Section 7-9-103.1 NMSA 1978.</p>
<b>Statutory Basis:</b>	7-9-103.2 NMSA 1978
<b>Intended Purpose:</b>	Presumably to encourage the location of electricity exchanges in New Mexico.
<b>History:</b>	Originally enacted in 2012.
<b>Evaluation:</b>	The United States power grid is actually composed of three independent segments at the current time. Tres Amigas LLC has announced the construction of the Tres Amigas SuperStation on a 14,400 acre site near Clovis. The SuperStation will eventually be the first interconnection between the three independent segments of the US power grid and will use voltage source conversion technology. Once fully operational, this could result in significant foregone revenue. However, a strong argument can be made that but for the deduction, the facility would not have been located in New Mexico.
<b>Recommendations:</b>	None.
<b>Reliability Factor:</b>	 1 - There are currently no electricity exchanges utilizing voltage source conversion technology in New Mexico.
<b>Fiscal Impact:</b>	None.

## ELECTRONIC ID READER CREDIT AGAINST PIT AND CIT

**Brief Description:** A taxpayer licensed to sell cigarettes, other tobacco products, or alcoholic beverages may claim a one-time credit of up to \$300 against PIT and CIT for the purchase of electronic card-reading equipment for age verification. The credit is allowed for each business location where the business installs the equipment.


**Statutory Basis:** 7-2-18.8 and 7-2A-18 NMSA 1978

**Intended Purpose:** Presumably to incentivize the use of the equipment necessary to electronically verify the age of purchasers of tobacco and alcohol by subsidizing its cost.

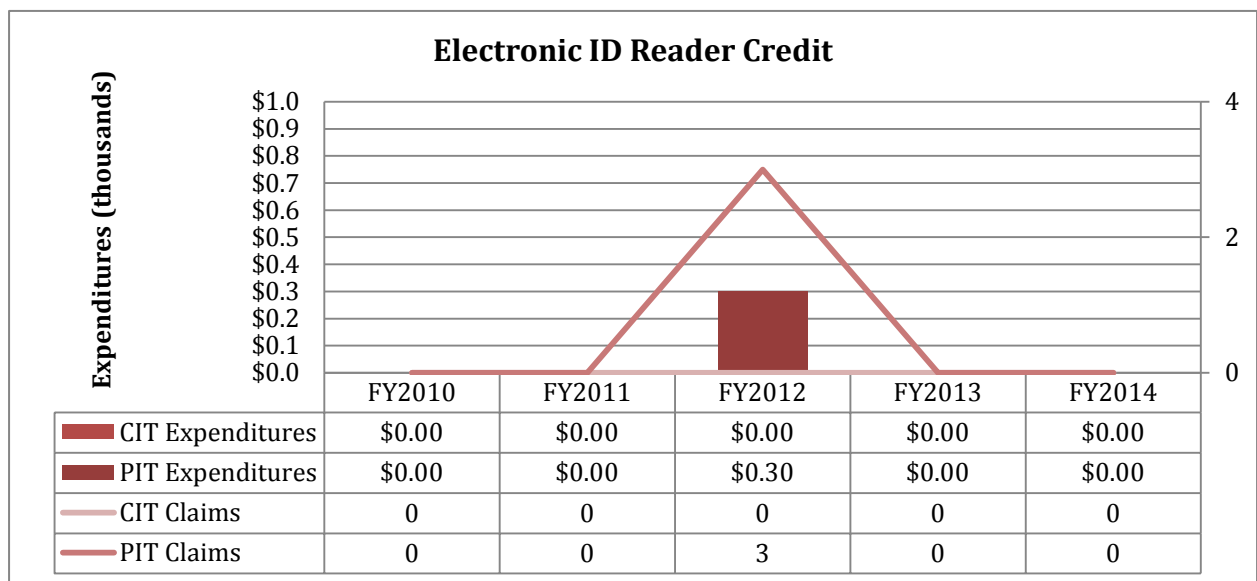
**History:** Originally enacted in 2001.

**Evaluation:** This credit is severely underused. One plausible explanation for this is that the value of the credit is too low when compared to the cost of the equipment. There is also a distinct possibility that knowledge in the industry about the availability of the credit is lacking.

**Recommendations:** This credit should be re-evaluated, taking into account input from industry stakeholders, or be repealed as ineffective and unused.

**Reliability Factor:**  1 - This credit is separately reported. No estimation is required.

**Fiscal Impact:**



## EXCESS OF ELDERLY TAXPAYERS MAXIMUM PROPERTY TAX LIABILITY REBATE FROM PIT

**Brief Description:** Taxpayers who are 65 and older may claim a PIT rebate for the amount of their property tax that exceeds their maximum liability (ranging from \$20 to \$300 depending on the taxpayer's modified gross income). No tax rebate shall be allowed to any taxpayer whose modified gross income exceeds \$16,000 unless the taxpayer's principal place of residence is in a county that has in effect for the taxable year, a resolution authorizing an increase to a \$25,000 gross income cap.

**Statutory Basis:** 7-2-18 NMSA 1978

**Intended Purpose:** Presumably to partially offset the property tax costs for taxpayers who are often on a fixed income.

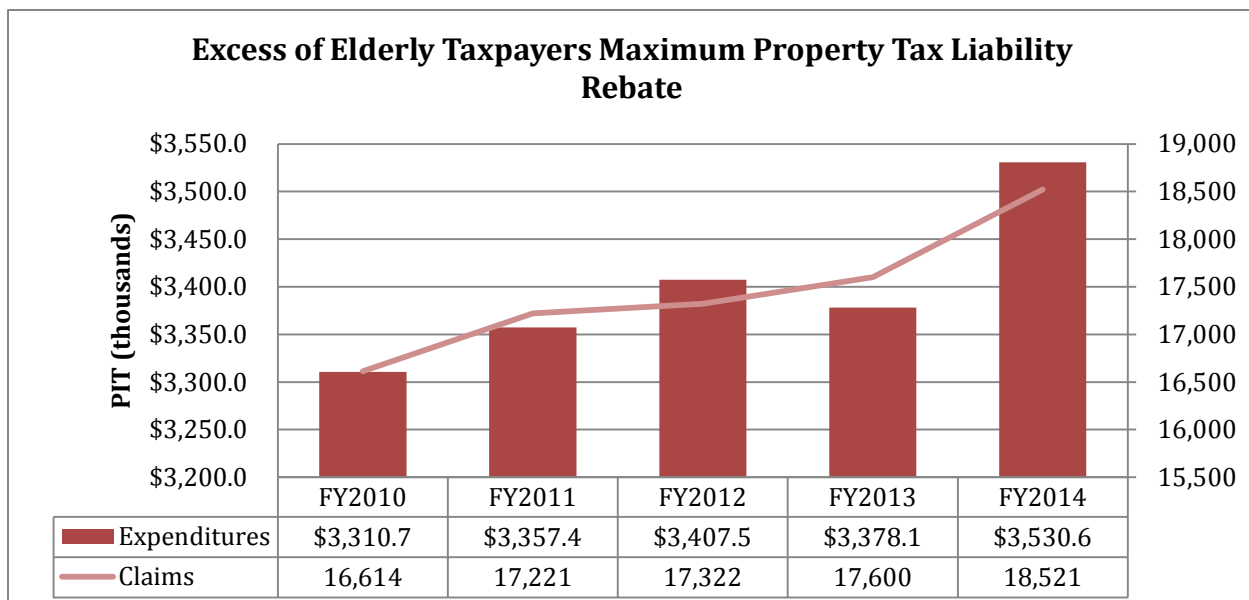
**History:** Originally enacted in 1977 and amended in 1981, 1993, 1997, 1999, and 2003.

**Evaluation:** According to the US Census, the number of people over 65 who are in the labor force is increasing. By continuing to work, the likelihood is that their income exceeds the statutory threshold so that they no longer qualify for this rebate.

**Recommendations:** None.

**Reliability Factor:**  1 - This credit is separately reported. No estimation is required.

**Fiscal Impact:**





## FEES FROM SOCIAL ORGANIZATIONS EXEMPTION FROM GRT

**Brief Description:** Receipts from dues and registration fees of nonprofit social, fraternal, political, trade, labor or professional organizations and business leagues, are exempt from GRT.


**Statutory Basis:** 7-9-39 NMSA 1978

**Intended Purpose:** Presumably to reduce the tax burden of certain nonprofit entities.

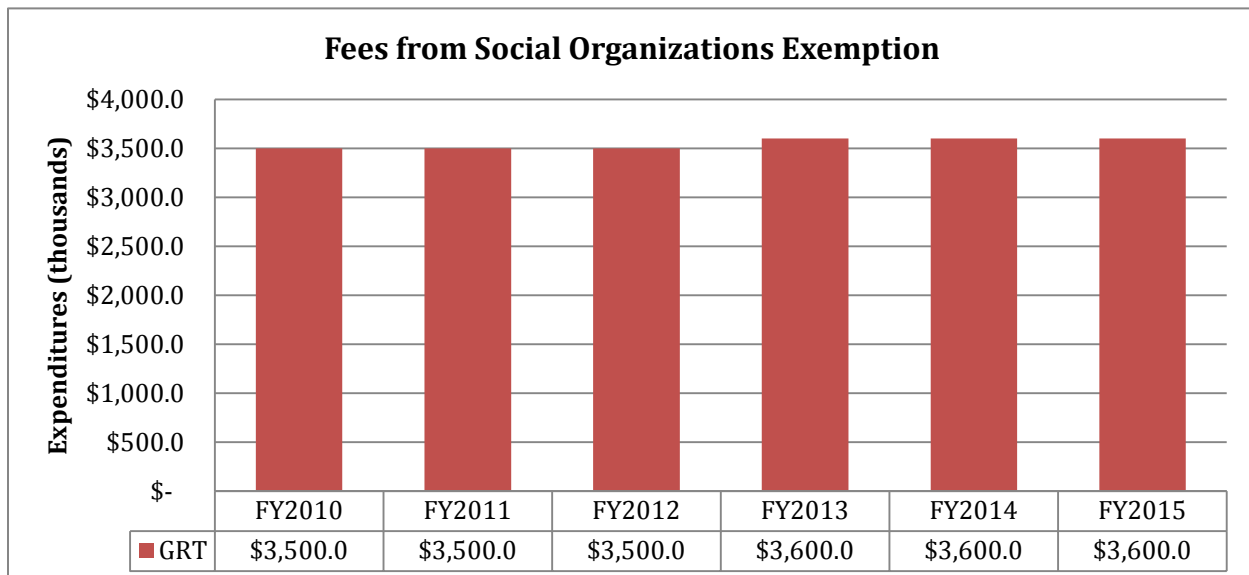
**History:** Originally enacted in 1969 and amended in 1977.

**Evaluation:** With no direct data, a proper evaluation is difficult.

**Recommendations:** None.

**Reliability Factor:**  4 – There is no direct data to estimate this exemption. The National Center for Charitable Statistics reports that in June 2014 2,237 registered “other” public charities, including chambers of commerce, fraternal organizations and civic leagues reported about \$1 billion in total revenues in New Mexico over the prior 24 months. Assuming that 10% of that came from dues, this results in an estimated deduction of about \$100 million, which amounts to lost revenue of about \$6.8 million over two years. That amount has increased less than one percent per year since FY2009.

### Fiscal Impact:



## FILM AND TELEVISION CREDIT AGAINST PIT AND CIT

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**Brief Description:** The film production tax credit applies only to film production companies that commence principal photography prior to January 1, 2016. A credit against PIT or CIT is available for 25% of direct production and postproduction expenditures made in New Mexico that are subject to taxation by the state of New Mexico and directly attributable to the production of a film or commercial audiovisual product. An additional 5% is added for direct production expenditures on TV series with at least six episodes in a single season and a budget of at least \$50,000 per episode. The additional 5% also applies to direct production expenditures that are directly attributable to the wages and fringe benefits paid to a New Mexico resident directly employed in an industry crew position, excluding a performing artist, on a production with a total budget of:

- (1) not more than \$30,000,000 that shoots at least ten principal photography days at a qualified production facility in New Mexico; or
- (2) \$30,000,000 or more that shoots at least fifteen principal photography days at a qualified production facility in New Mexico.

A tiered schedule of payments is provided based on the size of the film tax credit. For credits under \$2 million, the credit is paid immediately upon authorization. For credits between \$2 million and \$5 million, 50% of the payment is paid immediately upon authorization; the other 50% is paid twelve months following that date. For credits over \$5 million, the refund will be paid in three equal installments; one is paid immediately upon authorization, one is paid the year following, and the last is paid two years following.

An aggregate annual cap limits payouts of the film production tax credit to \$50 million across both PIT and CIT programs in any fiscal year.

In 2015, the film and television tax credit applies to film production adds credits for television pilots and series, qualified production facilities, nonresident industry crews, limitation on payments for performing artists and adds requirements to contract with certain vendors. An additional amendment adds a provision for a film production company, who is eligible to receive a film production credit, to assign payment of all or a portion of the credit to either a third-party financial institution or another authorized third party.

**Statutory Basis:** 7-2F-1 *et seq.* NMSA 1978

**Intended Purposes:** The purposes and goals of the film production tax credit are to:

1. establish the film industry as a permanent component of the economic base of New Mexico;
2. develop a pool of trained professionals and businesses in New Mexico to supply and support the film industry in the state;
3. increase employment of New Mexico residents;
4. improve the economic success of existing businesses in New Mexico; and
5. develop the infrastructure in the state necessary for a thriving film industry

**History:** Originally enacted in 2002 and amended in 2003, 2005, 2006, 2007, 2011, 2013, and 2015.

The 2011 amendment added a \$50 million cap, provide tracking requirements, require film production companies to submit the application/claim within one year, and require mandatory income tax withholding on nonresident actors.

The 2013 amendment allowed an additional 5% to be added to the calculation for the film production tax credit for television shows subject to certain requirements (the “Breaking Bad” provision); also allows for any amount of annual film credit that is unused in Fiscal Years 2013-2015 under the \$50 million cap – up to a maximum of \$10 million – to be carried forward and added into the subsequent fiscal year’s cap; in any year where the \$50 million cap is not reached, if there are amounts that would be paid in a subsequent year under the multi-year provisions of the film credit, those subsequent year amounts may be paid in the current year up to the \$50 million cap; provides more specific requirements for withholding taxes related to services provided by artists under the “direct production expenditures” provisions of the credit, and it provides for a definition of “qualified production facility” and clarifies tax obligations of non-resident vendor services.

The 2015 amendment has no impact on the time periods covered by this report.

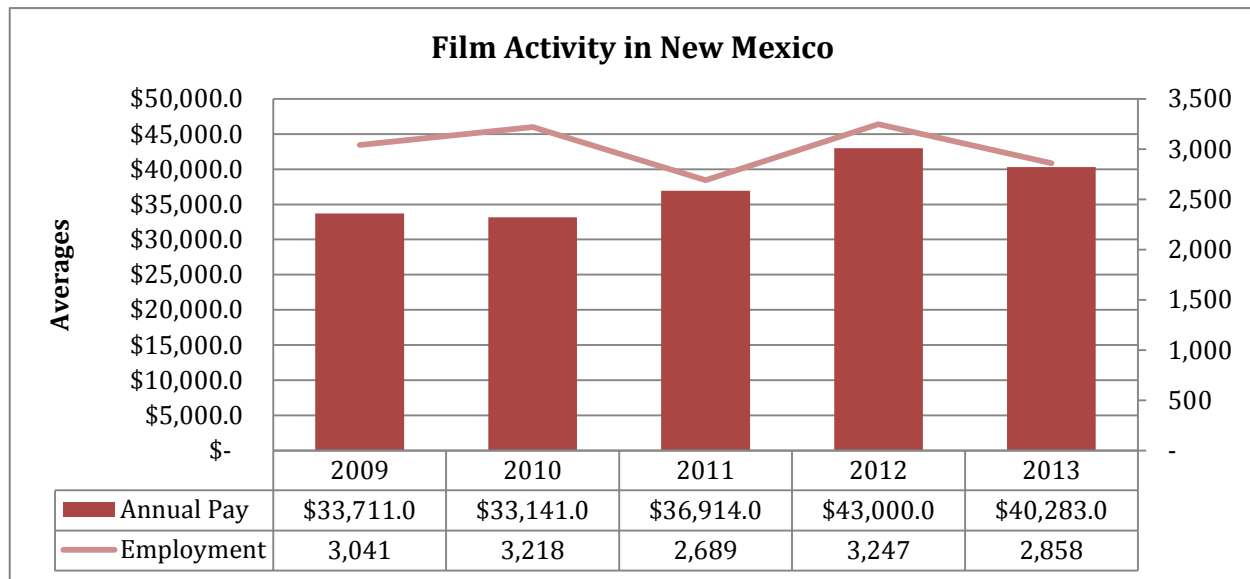
**Evaluation:** EDD reports<sup>4</sup> total employment created from production spending is estimated at 15,848 full-time equivalent employee (FTE) positions. Direct employment generated from production activity is estimated at 8,851. Employment generated through indirect and induced spending supported an additional 6,997 FTE positions.

According to EDD, there were nine feature motion pictures, five television productions, one television pilot, one television feature (Movie of the Week),

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<sup>4</sup> For more detail see “New Mexico Film Production Tax Incentive Study”. <http://nmfilm.com/Statistics.aspx>

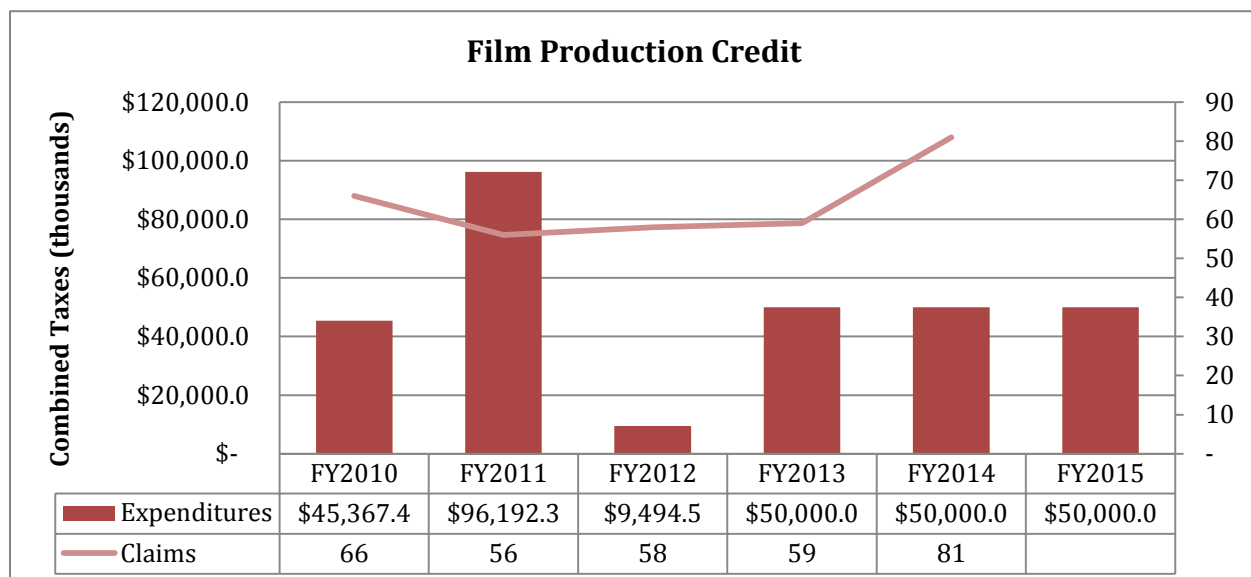
three other types of majors (budgets over \$1 million) and 42 other minors (budgets under \$1 million) in New Mexico in fiscal year 2015.



**Recommendations:** Because they were enacted in two separate bills, the 2015 amendments created an unintended technical deficiency in the statute. One bill made the payment of only the existing credit assignable, so that production companies could pay lenders with the credit payment. The other bill enacted the new film and television tax credit. Clarifying language should be considered in 2016 to make both credits payments assignable.

**Reliability Factor:** 🚦 1 - This credit is separately reported. No estimation is required.

**Fiscal Impact:**



## FOOD STAMPS/SNAP EXEMPTION FROM GRT

**Brief Description:** Receipts of retailers from the redemption of food stamps are exempt from GRT.


**Statutory Basis:** 7-9-18.1 NMSA 1978

**Intended Purpose:** Presumably to lower the cost of food for those who qualify for and use food stamps (aka Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program or "SNAP").

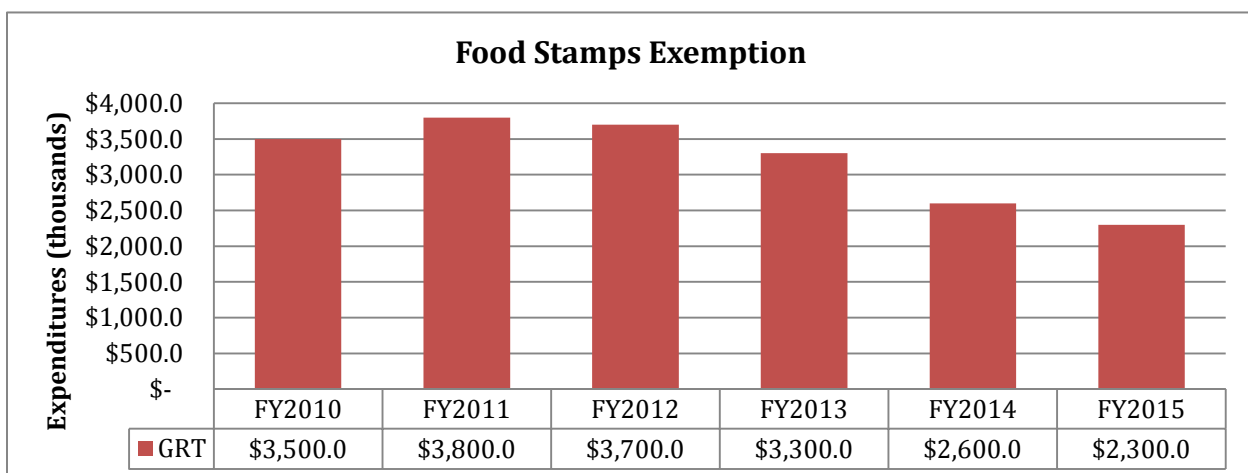
**History:** Originally enacted in 1987.

**Evaluation:** This exemption only applies when a SNAP recipient does not buy food from one of 1,541 qualified SNAP points of sale in the state. Because of this, the estimated amounts for this expenditure are relatively small when compared to the total amount of SNAP expenditures, as reported by HSD. The estimates here are also smaller than the figures provided in the 2014 report because of a change in the source data that uses state-generated information through HSD rather than national data from USDA. The declining trend of estimated SNAP exemptions shown in the fiscal impact assumes that as time has gone by, there has been a decrease in the number of non-participating SNAP retail food stores.

**Recommendations:** None.

**Reliability Factor:**  3 – Using expenditure and case number data from HSD between FY2010 and FY2015, the annual average GRT rate was applied to the annual dollar amounts of SNAP expenditures. To estimate the amounts of these expenditures TRD assumed a maximum exemption rate of 10% starting in FY2010 and a 5% exemption rate ending in FY2015. This exemption applies when SNAP benefits are used to purchase food from a qualified retail food store. Therefore, receipts under Section 7-9-92 NMSA 1978 may not be deducted if they are exempted by Section 7-9-18.1 NMSA 1978.

**Fiscal Impact:**



## FUEL FOR SPACE VEHICLES EXEMPTION FROM GRT AND COMPENSATING TAX

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<b>Brief Description:</b>	Receipts from the sale and the use of fuel, oxidizer, or a substance that combines fuel and oxidizer to propel space vehicles or to operate space vehicle launchers are exempt from GRT and compensating tax.
<b>Statutory Basis:</b>	7-9-26.1 NMSA 1978
<b>Intended Purpose:</b>	Presumably to incentivize operations at Spaceport America.
<b>History:</b>	Originally enacted in 2003 as part of legislation exempting a number of space-related activities from GRT and compensating tax
<b>Evaluation:</b>	None.
<b>Recommendations:</b>	None.
<b>Reliability Factor:</b>	No data is available to estimate the fiscal impact.
<b>Fiscal Impact:</b>	Unknown.

## GEOTHERMAL GROUND-COUPLED HEAT PUMP CREDIT AGAINST PIT AND CIT

**Brief Description:** A taxpayer who purchases and installs after January 1, 2010 but before December 31, 2020 a geothermal ground-coupled heat pump in a residence, business, or agricultural enterprise in New Mexico may claim a credit up to 30% of the purchase and installation costs against PIT or CIT liability.

A “geothermal ground-coupled heat pump” is a device that provides space or water heating or cooling via ground water or water circulating through the ground. The total geothermal ground-coupled heat pump tax credit allowed to a taxpayer shall not exceed nine thousand dollars (\$9,000). The department may allow a maximum annual aggregate of two million dollars (\$2,000,000) in geothermal ground-coupled heat pump tax credits.


**Statutory Basis:** 7-2-18.24 and 7-2A-24 NMSA 1978

**Intended Purpose:** Presumably to subsidize the geothermal ground-coupled heat pump industry.

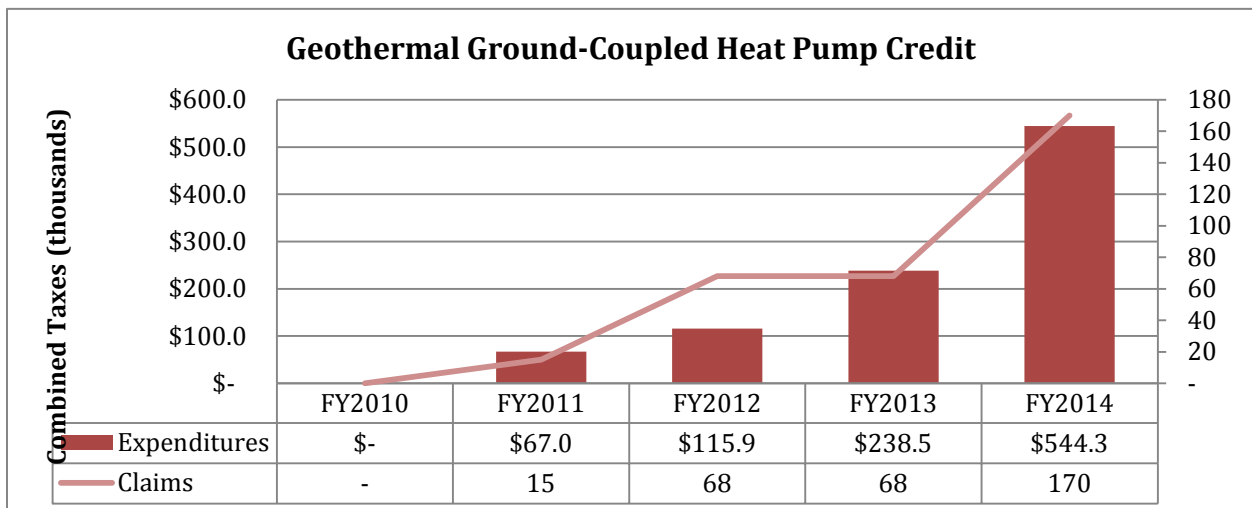
**History:** Originally enacted in 2009.

**Evaluation:** While the credit is relatively new, usage of the credit has increased each of the last three years.

**Recommendations:** It may be worth examining the \$9,000 cap, especially in the case of multi-family housing, where more than one geothermal heat pump device is installed. Expanding the cap may promote better utilization of the available cap space. As part of that review, however, consideration of the energy cost savings that result from these devices should be undertaken to better understand the benefits to occupants, whether renters or homeowners.

**Reliability Factor:**  1 - This credit is separately reported. No estimation is required.

**Fiscal Impact:**



## GOODS AND SERVICES FOR THE DOD RELATED TO DIRECTED ENERGY AND SATELLITES DEDUCTION FROM GRT

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**Brief Description:** Prior to January 1, 2021, receipts from the sale by a qualified contractor of qualified research and development services and qualified directed energy and satellite-related inputs, may be deducted from gross receipts when sold pursuant to a contract with the U.S. Department of Defense.

A taxpayer allowed a deduction pursuant to this section shall report the amount of the deduction separately in a manner required by TRD.

Definitions:

(1) "directed energy" means a system, including related services, that enables the use of the frequency spectrum, including radio waves, light and x-rays;

(2) "inputs" means systems, subsystems, components, prototypes and demonstrators or products and services involving optics, photonics, electronics, advanced materials, nanoelectromechanical and microelectromechanical systems, fabrication materials and test evaluation and computer control systems related to directed energy or satellites.

**Statutory Basis:** 7-9-115 NMSA 1978

**Intended Purpose:** To promote new and sophisticated technology, enhance the viability of directed energy and satellite projects, attract new projects and employers to New Mexico and increase high-technology employment opportunities in New Mexico.

**History:** Originally enacted in 2015.

**Evaluation:** None.

**Recommendations:** None.

**Reliability Factor:** Due to its recent enactment, no data is yet available to estimate the fiscal impact.

**Fiscal Impact:** At this juncture, no data is available to estimate the fiscal impact.



## HEALTH CARE PRACTITIONER SERVICES DEDUCTION FROM GRT AND HOLD HARMLESS DISTRIBUTION

**Brief Description:** Receipts of licensed health care practitioners from payments by managed health care providers or by health care insurers for commercial contract services or by Medicare Part C services provided by a health care practitioner, are deductible from gross receipts.

The deduction is required to be separately stated by the taxpayer.

Enacted with the originating legislation were provisions in the Tax Administration Act that revenues of municipal and county governments would be held harmless from the deduction.


**Statutory Basis:** 7-9-93, 7-1-6.46, and 7-1-6.47 NMSA 1978

**Intended Purpose:** Presumably to benefit the citizens of the state by reducing taxes on medical expenses and thereby increasing their disposable income.

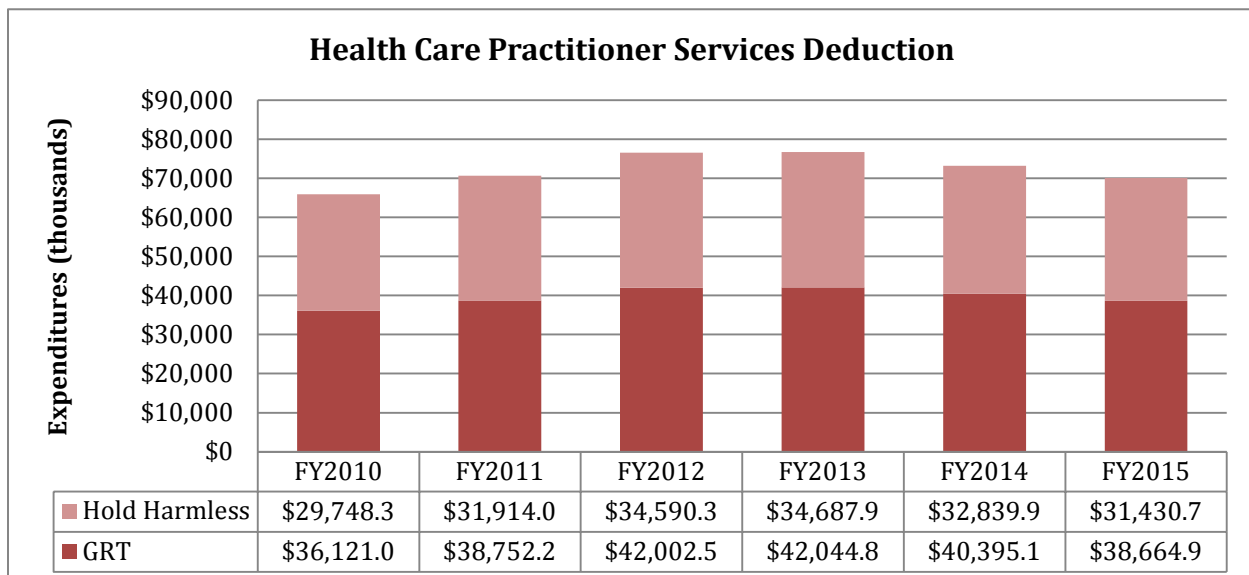
**History:** All three sections were originally enacted in 2004 and amended in 2006 and 2007. Sections 7-1-6.46 and 7-1-6.47 NMSA 1978 were also amended in 2013.

**Evaluation:** Because of the hold harmless provision and the loss of the revenue which has been made up through other tax burdens, this reduction comes at a significant cost to both the General Fund and the very taxpayers it is benefitting.

**Recommendations:** None.

**Reliability Factor:**  1 – This deduction is separately reported. No estimation is required.

**Fiscal Impact:**



## HEARING AND VISION AIDS DEDUCTION FROM GRT

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<b>Brief Description:</b>	Receipts from the sale of vision and hearing aids or from fitting and dispensing of these types of aids are deductible from gross receipts.  Definitions:  (1) “vision aids” are defined as closed circuit television systems, monoculars, magnification systems, speech output devices or other systems specifically designed for use by persons with low vision or visual impairment and not normally used by a person who does not have low vision or visual impairment; (2) “visual impairment” is defined as a central visual acuity of 20/200 or less in the better eye with use of a correcting lens, or a limitation in the fields of vision so the widest diameter of visual field subtends an angle of 20 degrees or less; and, (3) “hearing aids” are defined as small electronic prescription devices that amplify sound and are usually worn in or behind the ear of a person with impaired hearing.
<b>Statutory Basis:</b>	7-9-111 NMSA 1978
<b>Intended Purpose:</b>	Presumably to benefit disabled persons who, due to medical conditions, are in need of hearing and vision aids. The deduction then would reduce the tax burden imposed by GRT and increase the taxpayers’ disposable income.
<b>History:</b>	Originally enacted in 2007.
<b>Evaluation:</b>	None.
<b>Recommendations:</b>	None.
<b>Reliability Factor:</b>	No data is available to estimate the fiscal impact.
<b>Fiscal Impact:</b>	Unknown.

## HIGH-WAGE JOBS CREDIT AGAINST MODIFIED COMBINED TAX

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**Brief Description:** Eligible employers who create high-wage jobs in New Mexico may apply for a tax credit against GRT (less local option GRT), compensating tax, withholding tax, E911, and CRS tax due.

An “eligible employer” is an employer that:

- (1) made more than 50% of its sales of goods or services produced in New Mexico to persons outside New Mexico during the applicable qualifying period, or
- (2) is eligible for the Job Training Incentive Program assistance by the EDD.

The amount of the credit would be equal to 10% of the qualifying wages and benefits in an eligible job up to \$12,000 for each job. If an eligible employer meets the requirements, there is no upward limit on the potential number of total credits claimed.

**Statutory Basis:** 7-9G-1 NMSA 1978

**Intended Purpose:** To provide an incentive for urban and rural businesses to create and fill new high-wage jobs in New Mexico.


**History:** Originally enacted in 2004 and amended in 2007, 2008, and 2013.

The 2013 amendment clarified the application of the high-wage jobs tax credit; defined “benefits” and “wages”; added the purpose section; clarified that the \$12,000 limitation applied per job per qualifying period; limited the time for which a taxpayer can apply for approval of the credit to no later than 12 months following the end of the calendar year in which the taxpayer's final qualifying period closes; closed a loophole with respect to mergers, acquisitions, and reorganizations; changed the population threshold for rural/urban distinction from 40,000 to 60,000; clarified that the eligible employee must be employed in New Mexico; clarified that the goods or services sold must be produced in New Mexico; added a requirement that the taxpayer be certified by EDD as eligible for development training program assistance in order to be an “eligible employer”; clarified that a “new high-wage economic-based job” must be a “new” job and must be in New Mexico; extended the sunset to July 1, 2020; increased the wages that must be paid to qualify after July 1, 2015 (from \$40,000 to \$60,000 in urban communities and from \$28,000 to \$40,000 in rural communities).

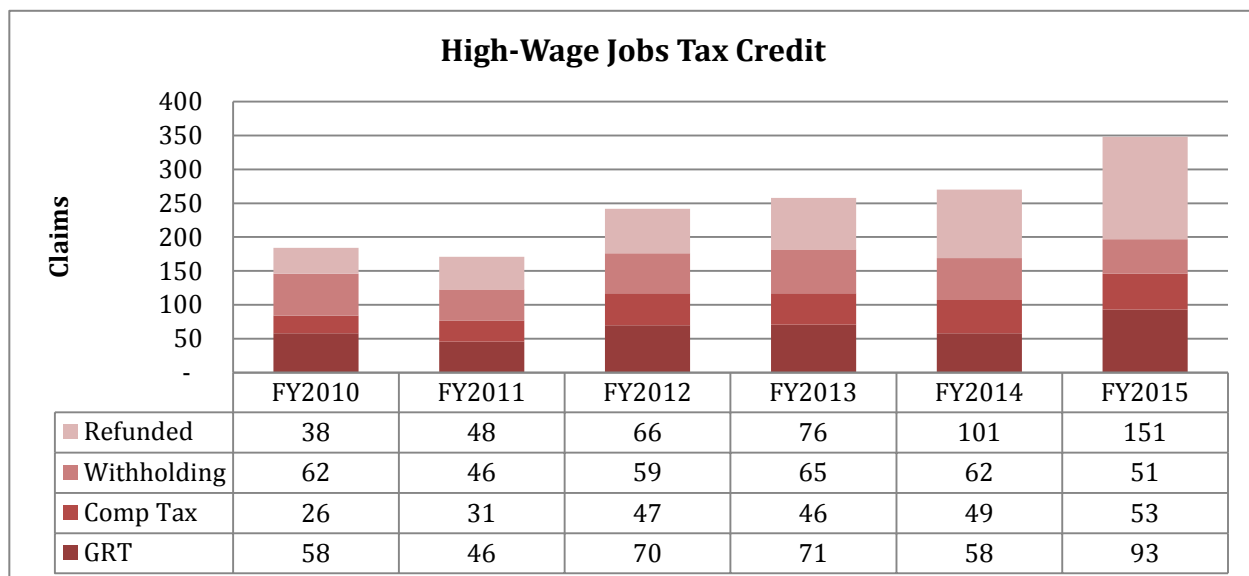
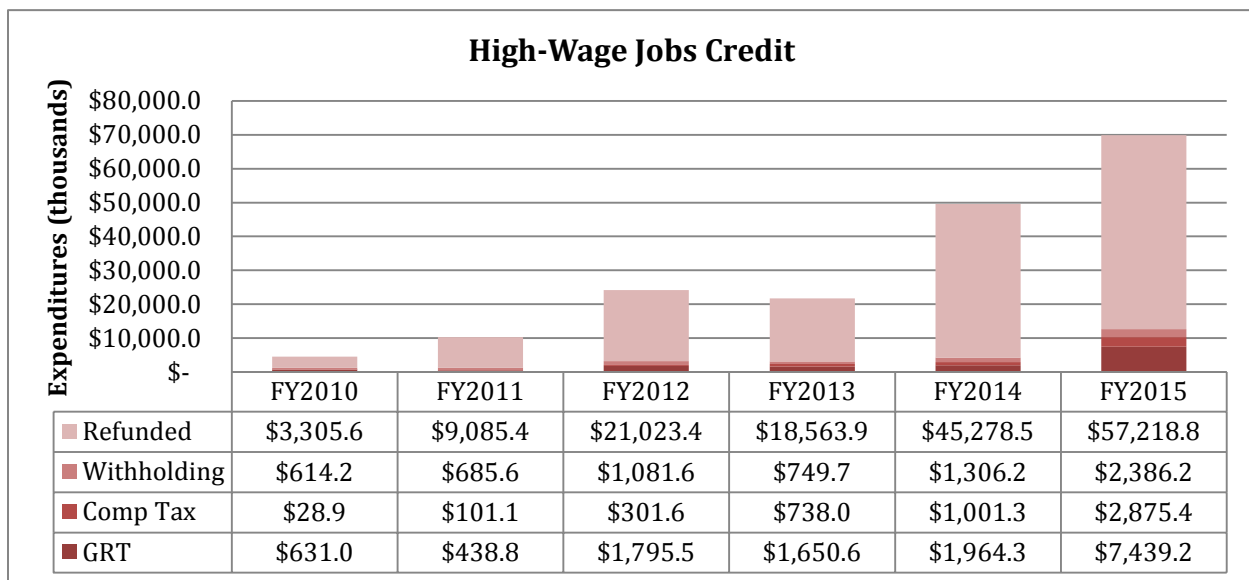
**Evaluation:** The sharp increase in HWJTC expenditures in FY 2014 and especially 2015 was due to the flurry of claims filed immediately before the 2013 amendments took effect. Those claims exploited a deficiency or uncertainty

in the statutory language. The 2013 amendments significantly addressed this deficiency by limiting eligible applicants to those that are JTIP eligible and those that produce goods and services in New Mexico and export more than 50% of those goods and services. TRD anticipates reduced expenditures in FY 2016 and beyond due to the 2013 amendments. TRD economists are in the process of developing a system to track job increases due to the HWJTC to better ascertain the direct cost per job. It is also developing strategies to measure the multiplier effect this economic-based incentive is intended to achieve.


**Recommendations:** Eliminate the deadline by which “new high-wage economic-based jobs” must be created. In the alternative, extend the deadline to July 1, 2025.

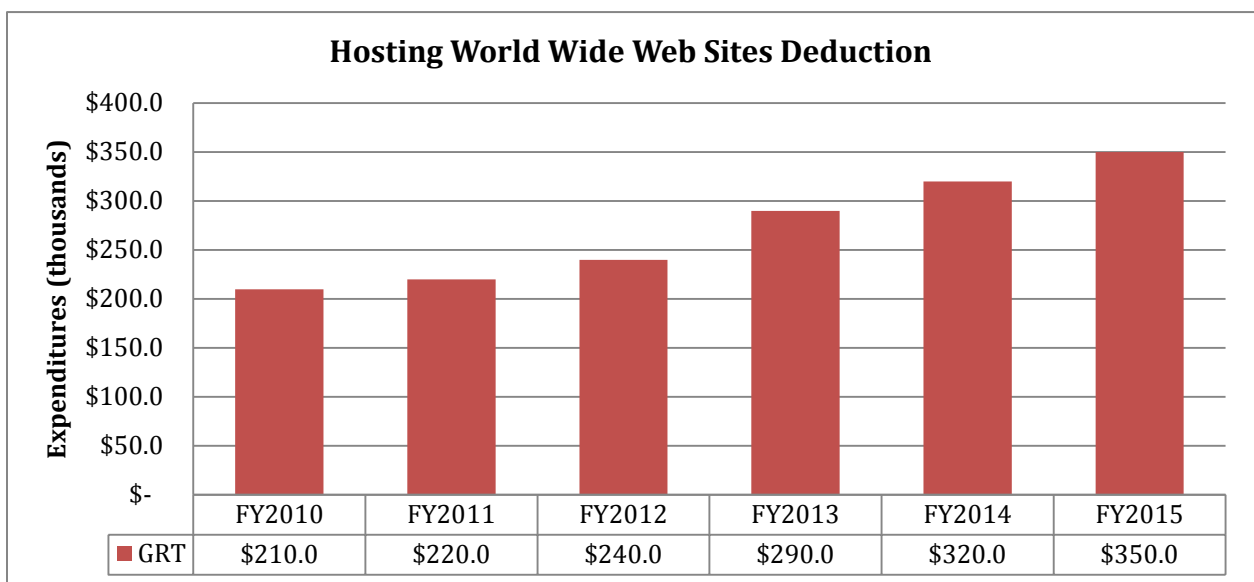
**Reliability Factor:**  1 - This credit is separately reported. No estimation is required.

**Fiscal Impact:**



## HOSTING WORLD WIDE WEB SITES DEDUCTION FROM GRT

<b>Brief Description:</b>	Receipts from hosting web sites are deductible from gross receipts.
<b>Statutory Basis:</b>	7-9-56.2 NMSA 1978
<b>Intended Purpose:</b>	Presumably to incentivize private businesses dedicated to storing information in computers connected to the internet, also known as “web hosting” companies to relocate in New Mexico.
<b>History:</b>	Originally enacted in 1998.
<b>Evaluation:</b>	According to Data Center Research’s website (datacenterresearch.com), there are currently 6 data centers operating in the state; 4 of them are located in Albuquerque, 1 in Santa Fe, and 1 in Taos. Because the majority of these companies started operations in New Mexico after the deduction became effective, it would be reasonable to believe the deduction has had a positive effect. However, the magnitude of this effect is indeterminate at this time.
<b>Recommendations:</b>	None.
<b>Reliability Factor:</b>	 2 - All deductions reported by taxpayers registered as data processing, hosting and related services are assumed to fall under this deduction. This is likely an overstatement of this deduction, but there is no information to suggest what proportion of this total is actually due to hosting web sites.
<b>Fiscal Impact:</b>	




## HYBRID VEHICLE EXEMPTION FROM MVX

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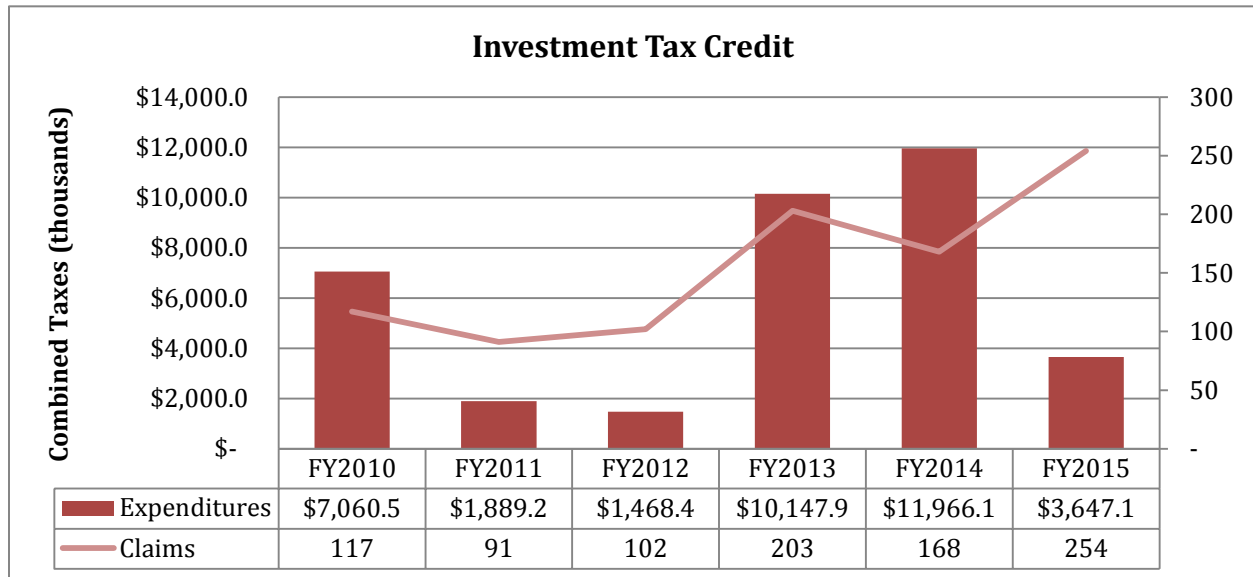
<b>Brief Description:</b>	<p>Gasoline-electric hybrid vehicles with a range of at least 27.5 miles per gallon, as certified by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency are eligible for a one-time exemption from the MVX at the time of issuance of the original title.</p> <p>The exemption was effective from July 1, 2004 to June 30, 2009.</p>
<b>Statutory Basis:</b>	7-14-6(G) NMSA 1978
<b>Intended Purpose:</b>	Presumably to incentivize the purchase of gasoline-electric hybrid vehicles that reduce carbon emissions.
<b>History:</b>	<p>The section as originally enacted in 1988 and amended in 1990, 1994, 2004, and 2007.</p> <p>This subsection was enacted by the amendment in 2004.</p>
<b>Recommendations:</b>	Repeal as a measure of statute clarity. Consider reenactment to address the broader scope of alternative fuel or zero emission vehicles that are coming into the market.
<b>Reliability Factor:</b>	This exemption sunset in June 30, 2009, since then, no hybrid vehicle qualifies for the exemption. No estimation is required for fiscal years 2010 through 2015.
<b>Fiscal Impact:</b>	None

## INVESTMENT CREDIT AGAINST GRT, COMPENSATING TAX, OR WITHHOLDING TAX

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<b>Brief Description:</b>	<p>The investment credit is for equipment owned and introduced into New Mexico for use by a taxpayer in a new or expanded manufacturing operation.</p> <p>To be eligible for the credit, until June 30, 2020, the taxpayer must employ one full-time equivalent ("FTE") for every \$500,000 of qualified equipment claimed (up to \$30 million) and one FTE for every \$1 million of qualified equipment claimed (over \$30 million). After June 30, 2020, the taxpayer must employ one FTE for every \$100,000 of qualified equipment claimed.</p> <p>The credit may be applied against a maximum of 85% of a taxpayer's gross receipts, compensating, and withholding tax liability, but may not be taken against any local option GRT imposed by a county or municipality.</p> <p>The credit is refundable only up to \$250,000 if the taxpayer's available credit is less than \$500,000 and the sum of the taxpayer's gross receipts, compensating, and withholding tax due for the previous calendar year was less than 35% of the taxpayer's available credit but more than \$10,000.</p> <p>There is no limit on how long the credit can be carried forward.</p>
<b>Statutory Basis:</b>	7-9A-1 <i>et seq.</i> NMSA 1978
<b>Intended Purpose:</b>	To provide a favorable tax climate for manufacturing businesses and to promote increased employment in New Mexico.
<b>History:</b>	<p>Originally enacted in 1979 and amended in 1983, 1986, 1990, 1991, 2001, 2002, 2003, and 2009.</p> <p>The 2009 amendment extended the sunset from 2011 to 2020.</p>
<b>Evaluation:</b>	The continuous improvement of general economic conditions in the state, coupled with steady job growth in recent years, has helped this credit to fulfill its purpose. The EDD reports that thanks to incentives like this, the state has been successful at attracting manufacturing businesses from key industries such as oil and gas producers, breweries and wineries.
<b>Recommendations:</b>	Establish procedures for when the credit should be claimed. The claim should be claimed in consecutive months once the company starts claiming the credit.
<b>Reliability Factor:</b>	 1 - This credit is separately reported. No estimation is required.

**Fiscal Impact:**

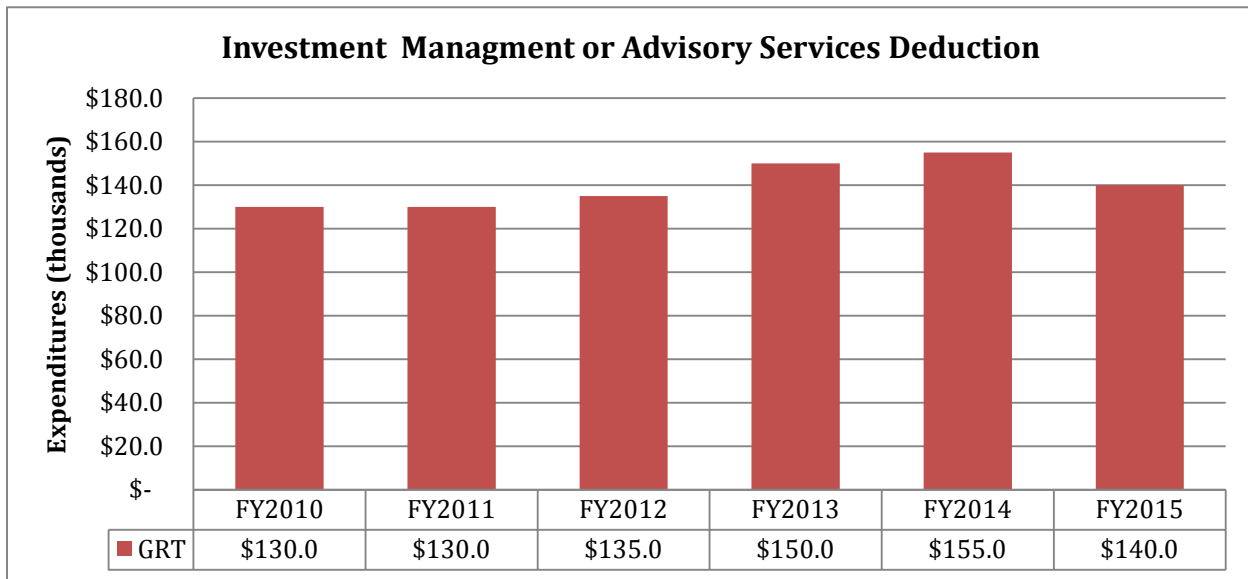




## INVESTMENT MANAGEMENT OR ADVISORY SERVICES DEDUCTION FROM GRT

<b>Brief Description:</b>	Receipts from fees received for performing management or investment advisory services for a mutual fund, hedge fund, or real estate investment trust, are deductible from gross receipts.
<b>Statutory Basis:</b>	7-9-108 NMSA 1978
<b>Intended Purpose:</b>	Presumably to incentivize fund managers to move to New Mexico, thereby increasing income tax revenues and disposable income that will circulate through the State economy.
<b>History:</b>	Originally enacted in 2007.
<b>Evaluation:</b>	None.
<b>Recommendations:</b>	None.
<b>Reliability Factor:</b>	 4 - TRD does not have any direct data to estimate this deduction. Because the services are deductible only when performed for specific types of entities, industry sector data cannot be used. This estimate should be understood to represent the estimated general magnitude of the deduction.

### Fiscal Impact:



## JET FUEL FIFTY-FIVE PERCENT DEDUCTION FROM GRT AND COMPENSATING TAX

**Brief Description:** From July 1, 2003 through June 30, 2017, 55% of the receipts from the sale or purchase value of fuel specially prepared and sold for use in turboprop or jet-type engines as determined by TRD, are deductible from gross receipts.

From July 1, 2003 through June 30, 2017, 55% of the value of the fuel specially prepared and sold for use in turboprop or jet-type engines as determined by TRD, are deductible in computing compensating tax.

After June 30, 2017, the amount of the deductions is reduced to 40% of the receipts from the sale or purchase value of the fuel.

**Statutory Basis:** 7-9-83 and 7-9-84 NMSA 1978


**Intended Purpose:** Presumably to incentivize routing of air traffic through New Mexico by reducing the effective cost of refueling in New Mexico.

**History:** Originally enacted in 1993 and amended in 2003, 2006, and 2011.

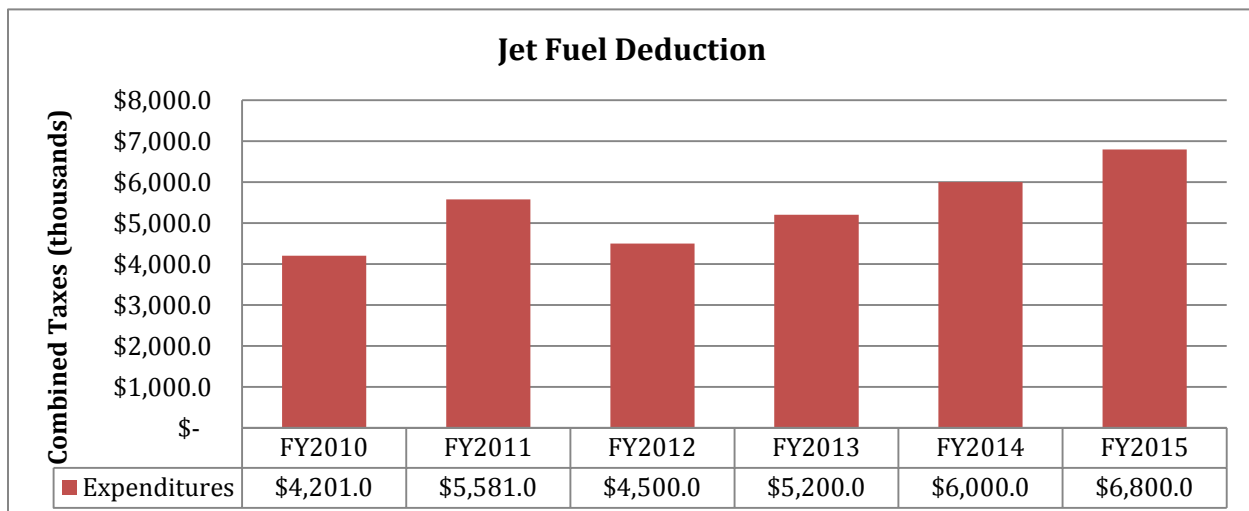
The 2011 amendment extended the 55% deduction until 2017.

**Evaluation:** According to the U.S. Energy Information Administration ("EIA"), total expenditures on jet fuel in 2012 are down from the peak in 2008, even as prices are up slightly. This indicates that volumes are down. It is unclear if this deduction is exerting any influence on purchases of jet fuel in New Mexico.

**Recommendations:** None.

**Reliability Factor:**  3 - EIA's published statewide expenditures on jet fuel were used for this estimate. 80% is assumed to be subject to GRT at the statewide average tax rate; the remainder is assumed to fall under compensating tax.

**Fiscal Impact:**



## JOB MENTORSHIP CREDIT AGAINST PIT AND CIT

**Brief Description:** Businesses hiring qualified students in a school-sanctioned, career-preparation education program may claim a credit against PIT and CIT. Qualifying businesses must employ students attending an accredited New Mexico secondary school full-time.

Credits are for 50% of the gross wages paid, subject to limitations. In no event shall a taxpayer claim a credit in excess of twelve thousand dollars (\$12,000) in any taxable year.

**Statutory Basis:** 7-2-18.11 and 7-2A-17.1 NMSA 1978

**Intended Purpose:** To encourage New Mexico businesses to hire youth participating in career preparation education programs.

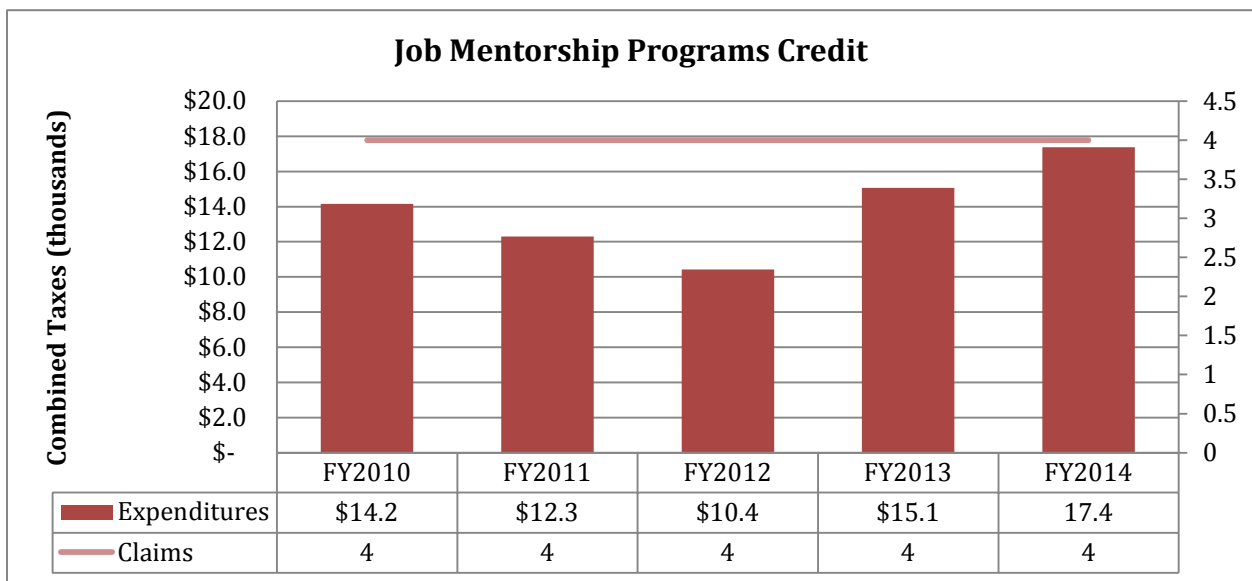
**History:** Originally enacted in 2003.

**Evaluation:** With very little activity in this credit, there is cause to be concerned about whether the credit is serving its intended purpose.

**Recommendations:** While this credit is a positive in theory, it is not working as an incentive to businesses in their hiring of qualified students. It is worth making a concerted outreach effort to ensure that businesses are aware of this credit.

**Reliability Factor:**  1 - This credit is separately reported. No estimation is required.

**Fiscal Impact:**



## LABORATORY PARTNERSHIP WITH SMALL BUSINESS CREDIT AGAINST GRT

**Brief Description:** A national laboratory that offers certain types of eligible assistance to individual small businesses in New Mexico, and incurs expenses for doing so, may take a credit against the state portion of GRT of up to \$10,000 per business (\$20,000 per business in a rural area). The tax credits taken by an individual national laboratory shall not exceed \$2,400,000 in a given calendar year.


**Statutory Basis:** 7-9E-1 *et seq.* NMSA 1978

**Intended Purpose:** To bring the technology and expertise of the national laboratories to small businesses in New Mexico to promote economic development in the state, with an emphasis on rural areas.

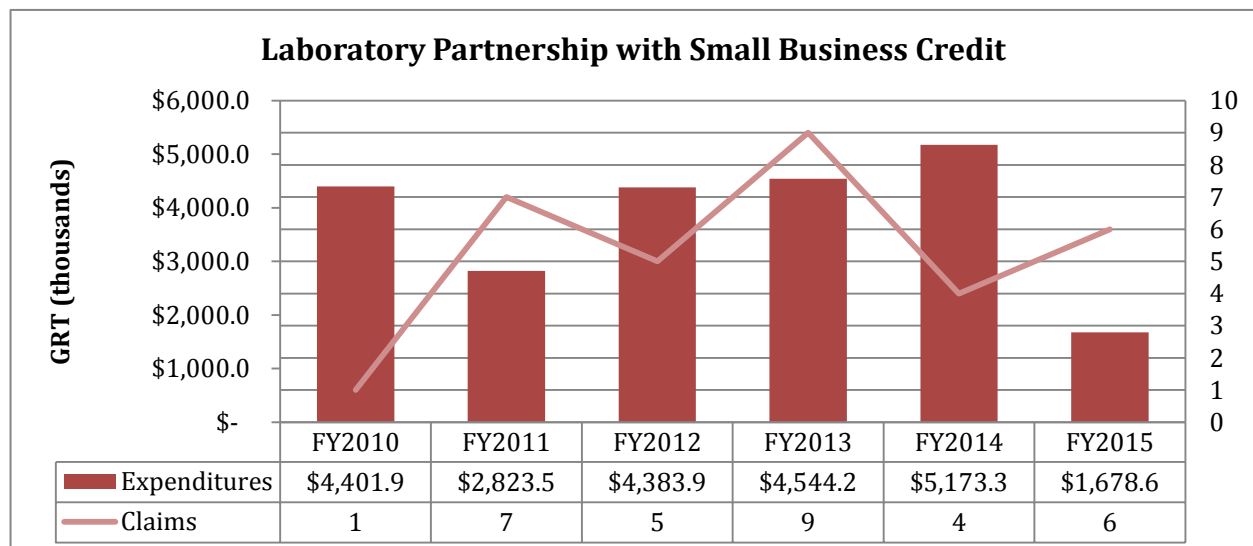
**History:** Originally enacted in 2000 and amended in 2007.

**Evaluation:** Sandia and Los Alamos National Laboratories, through New Mexico Small Business Assistance (NMSBA), file an annual report with the appropriate legislative committee, documenting various program metrics. NMSBA reports that between 2000 and 2014, they have assisted 2,341 small businesses with 4,086 jobs created and retained. The full report published in January of 2015 can be obtained through [msbaprogram.org](http://msbaprogram.org). The credit maximums are based on a calendar year, while the amounts are reported on a fiscal year basis.

**Recommendations:** None.


**Reliability Factor:**  1 - This credit is separately reported. No estimation is required. Note: We are not required to redact this information even though it relates to fewer than three taxpayers because the data is published independently by both tax payers.

**Fiscal Impact:**




## LOAN-RELATED COSTS DEDUCTION FROM GRT

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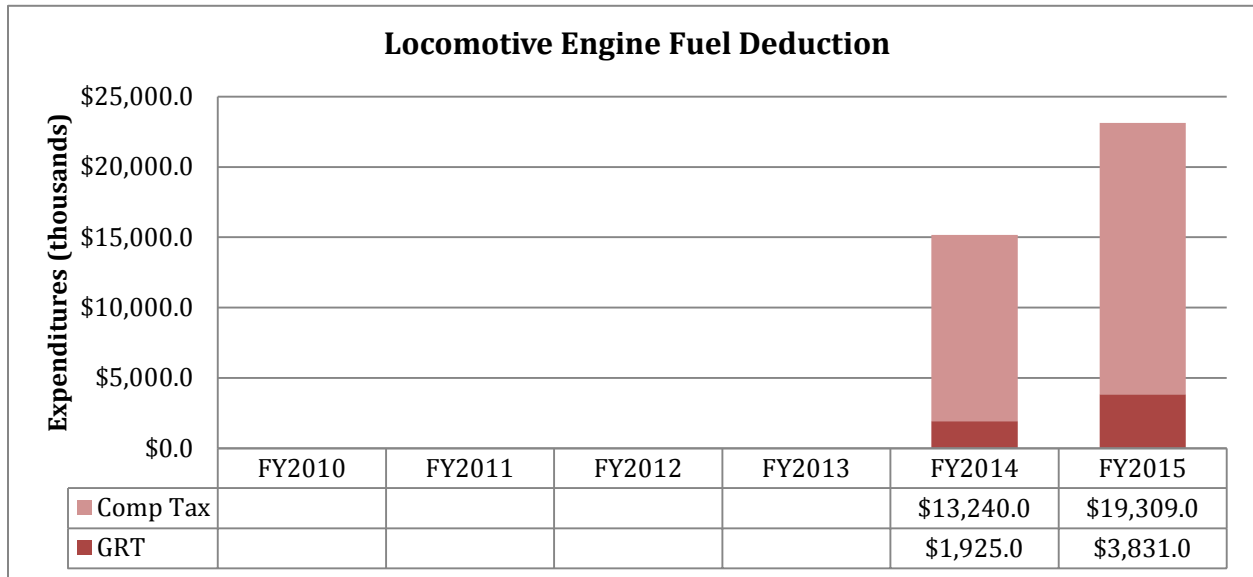
<b>Brief Description:</b>	Receipts from charges made in connection with the origination, making, or assumption of a loan or from charges made for handling loan payments are deductible from gross receipts.
<b>Statutory Basis:</b>	7-9-61.1 NMSA 1978
<b>Intended Purpose:</b>	Presumably to reduce the costs of borrowing.
<b>History:</b>	Originally enacted in 1981.
<b>Evaluation:</b>	None.
<b>Recommendations:</b>	None.
<b>Reliability Factor:</b>	 4 - TRD does not have any direct data to estimate this deduction. Because the services are deductible only when performed for specific types of entities, industry sector data cannot be used.
<b>Fiscal Impact:</b>	Unknown.

## LOCOMOTIVE ENGINE FUEL DEDUCTION FROM GRT AND COMPENSATING TAX

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<b>Brief Description:</b>	<p>Receipts from the sale of fuel to a common carrier to be loaded or used in a locomotive engine are deductible from gross receipts.</p> <p>The value of fuel to be loaded or used by a common carrier in a locomotive engine in a locomotive engine is deductible when computing the compensating tax due.</p>
<b>Statutory Basis:</b>	7-9-110.1 and 7-9-110.2 NMSA 1978
<b>Intended Purpose:</b>	To encourage the construction, renovation, maintenance and operation of railroad locomotive refueling facilities and other railroad capital investments in New Mexico.
<b>History:</b>	Originally enacted in 2011; became effective July 1, 2013 upon certification by the EDD that construction had commenced.
<b>Evaluation:</b>	<p>Construction of the Union Pacific intermodal ramp in Santa Teresa was completed in April 2014, one year ahead of schedule according to Union Pacific. According to Union Pacific's website (uprr.com), the newest 2,200 acre facility on the company's 23-state network will create value for their customers located in the southwest region through logistic efficiencies along the sunset route running 760 miles from El Paso, TX to Los Angeles, CA. Union Pacific reports a year after the facility opened, Santa Teresa has become one of the state's most prolific industrial areas. According to the Border Industrial Association (BIA), Santa Teresa is experiencing robust economic growth thanks to the ripple effect associated with increase in economic activity generated by computer maker Foxconn and by the intermodal terminal and locomotive fueling facility. BIA reported in May 2015 the area employs about 3,000 workers and is responsible for over \$1.5 billion in exports mostly to Mexico through three industrial parks and 65 companies.</p>
<b>Recommendations:</b>	None.
<b>Reliability Factor:</b>	 2 - The amount of this deduction is separately reported directly by the taxpayer to EDD. While there was some estimation in the taxpayers' reports, no estimation is required by TRD.

**Fiscal Impact:**



## LOTTERY RETAILER RECEIPTS DEDUCTION FROM GRT

**Brief Description:** Receipts of a lottery game retailer from selling New Mexico lottery tickets are deductible from gross receipts.


**Statutory Basis:** 7-9-87 NMSA 1978

**Intended Purpose:** Presumably to reduce the cost of lottery tickets in an effort to increase lottery ticket sales, a portion of which goes to the Lottery Scholarship Program.

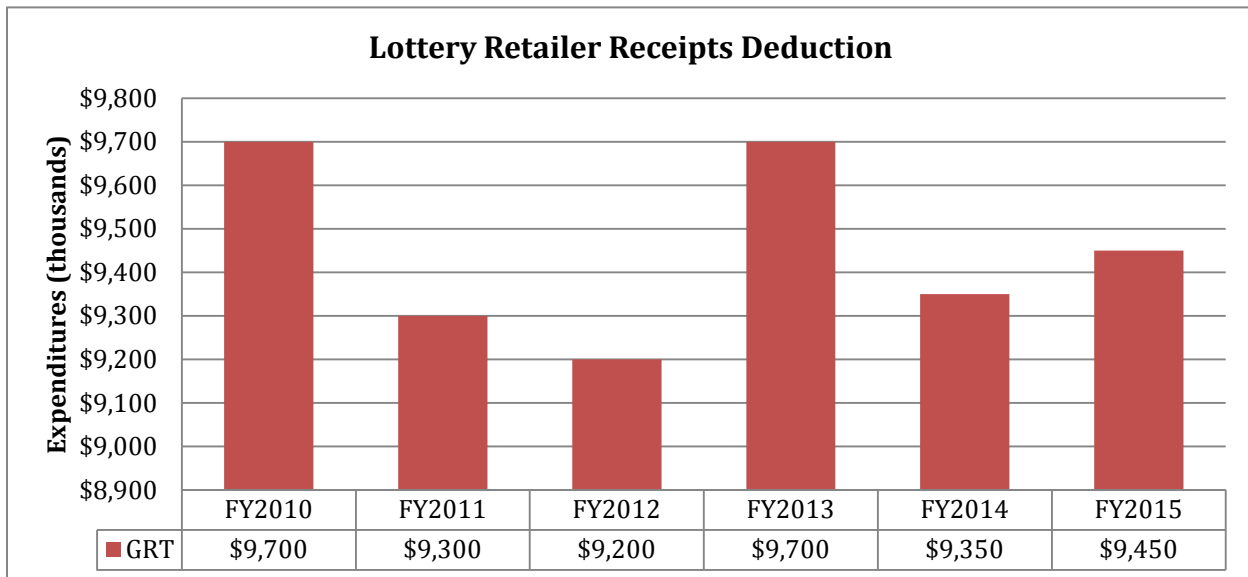
**History:** Originally enacted in 1995.

**Evaluation:** Given the funding difficulties experienced by the Lottery Scholarship Program, it can be asserted that the tax deduction is not meeting its presumed goal of incentivizing the purchase of lottery tickets in sufficient amount to fund the Lottery Scholarship Program.

**Recommendations:** None.

**Reliability Factor:**  2 – The cost of this deduction was estimated using gross revenues published by the New Mexico Lottery, multiplied by the statewide average GRT rate for each year.

**Fiscal Impact:**





## LOW- AND MIDDLE-INCOME TAXPAYERS EXEMPTION FROM PIT

**Brief Description:** An individual may claim an exemption against taxable personal income in a specified amount not to exceed an amount equal to the number of federal exemptions multiplied by \$2,500 of income includable, except for this exemption, in net income.

**Statutory Basis:** 7-2-5.8 NMSA 1978


**Intended Purpose:** Presumably to provide assistance to that segment of the population whose income is relatively low by reducing their tax liability.

**History:** Originally enacted in 2005, and amended in 2007.

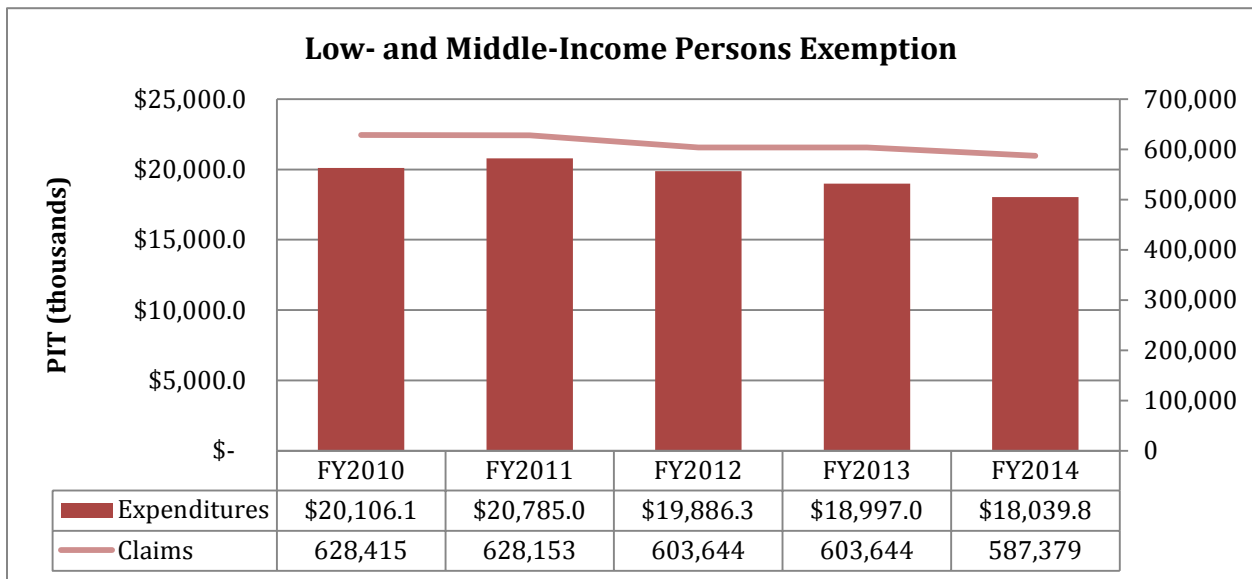
The 2007 amendment increased the caps on the exemption.

**Evaluation:** More than \$20 million has remained in the pockets of taxpayers throughout the state. Given that the savings rate among this population is relatively low, there is a high likelihood that this money is circulating throughout the New Mexico economy.

**Recommendations:** None.

**Reliability Factor:**  1 - Taxes were computed for each taxpayer claiming this exemption, making this data more reliable than in past years when an average rate for all taxpayers was used.

**Fiscal Impact:**



## LOW-INCOME COMPREHENSIVE TAX REBATE AND PROPERTY TAX REBATE AGAINST PIT

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**Brief Description:** The low-income comprehensive tax rebate (LICTR) may be claimed by taxpayers with a modified gross income of less than \$22,000. The rebate amount is dependent upon modified gross income and the number of exemptions claimed (it varies between \$10 and \$450).

The low-income property tax rebate may be claimed by individuals with:

- (1) a principal place of residence in a county that has enacted an ordinance authorizing the rebate (only Los Alamos and Santa Fe Counties have enacted the required ordinances), and
- (2) modified gross income of less than \$24,000.

This rebate is calculated as a percentage of the taxpayer's property tax liability; the percentage depends upon the taxpayer's modified gross income. The rebate amount cannot exceed \$350 or \$175 if married filing separately.

The state is reimbursed annually by the authorizing county for any low-income property tax rebates granted under this section.


**Statutory Basis:** 7-2-14 and 7-2-14.3 NMSA 1978

**Intended Purpose:** Presumably to ease the income tax burden for low income taxpayers and to offset property taxes for those whose income is insufficient to cover their property taxes so that they are not forced out of their homes.

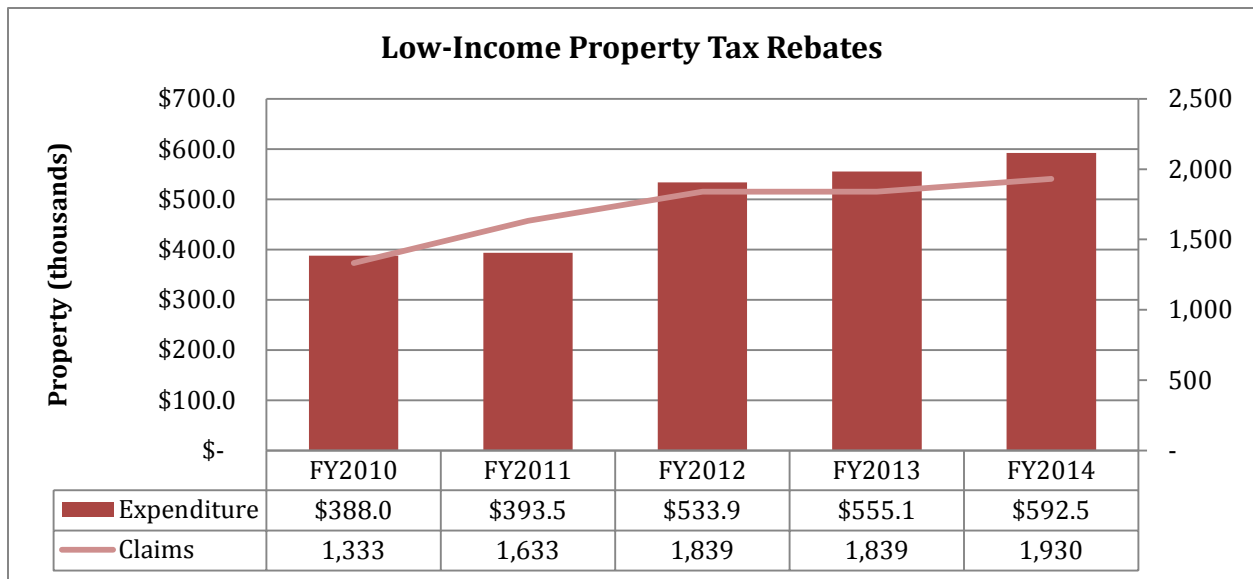
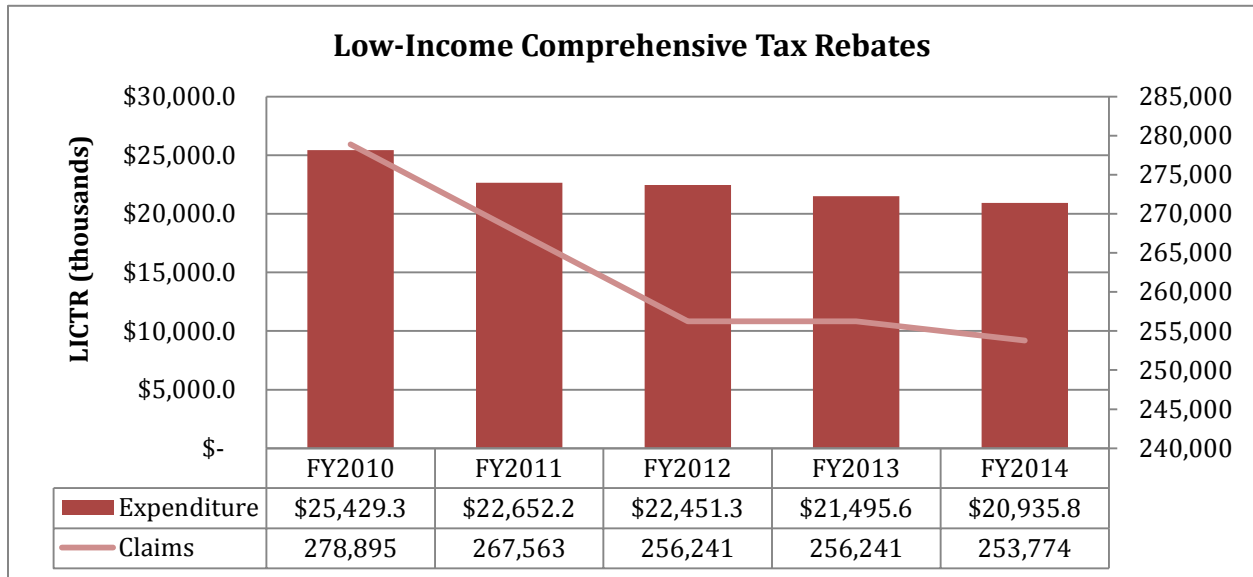
**History:** LICTR was originally enacted in 1972 and amended in 1973, 1974, 1975, 1977, 1978, 1981, 1986, 1987, 1990, 1992, 1994, and 1998. The low-income property tax rebate was originally enacted in 1994, and amended in 1997, and 2003.

**Evaluation:** None.

**Recommendations:** None.

**Reliability Factor:**  1 - These rebates are separately reported. No estimation is required.

## Fiscal Impact:



## MEDICAL AND HEALTH CARE SERVICES DEDUCTION FROM GRT

**Brief Description:** Receipts from payments by the U.S. government or any agency thereof for Medicare services received by certain medical practitioners and medical-related facilities, receipts of medical doctors and osteopathic physicians from payments by a third-party administrator of the federal TRICARE program, and receipts of a medical doctor or osteopathic physician from payments by or on behalf of the Indian Health Service of the U.S. Department of Health and HSD for the provision of medical and other health services to covered beneficiaries are deductible from gross receipts.


**Statutory Basis:** 7-9-77.1 NMSA 1978

**Intended Purpose:** Presumably to decrease the cost of health care and to retain doctors in the state. According to DOH and the Indian Affairs Department, the deduction would make it more profitable for medical providers to serve Native American populations in New Mexico as those communities face difficulties in recruiting health care practitioners due to below-average salaries.

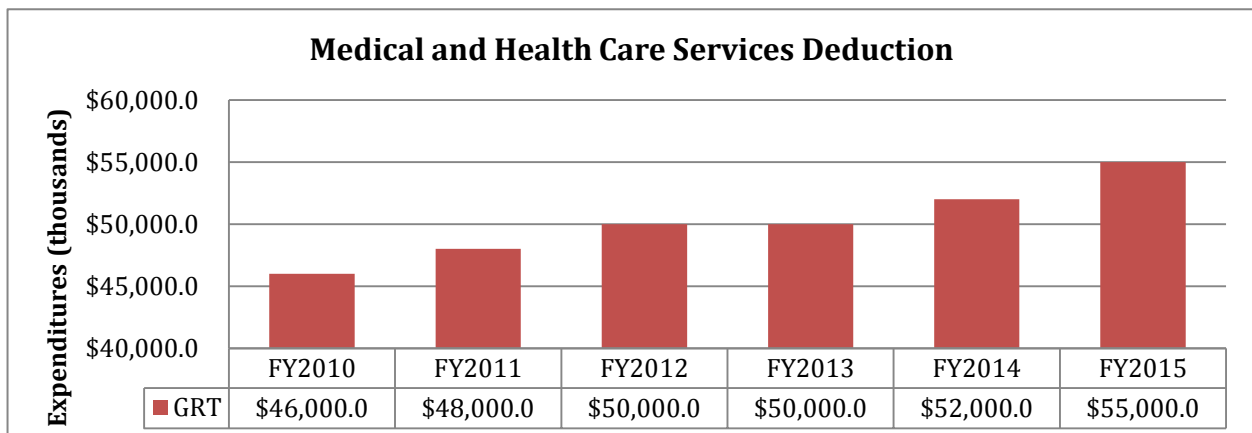
**History:** Originally enacted in 1998, amended in 2000, 2003, 2007, and 2014.

**Evaluation:** Because medical services of this type are typically reimbursed based on pre-established rate schedules, health care providers would likely not be able to recoup the gross receipts tax, even if their services were subject to GRT. Likewise, the out-of-pocket portion of the payment is also predetermined, leaving the provider unable to pass the burden of the tax on to the consumer.

**Recommendations:** None.

**Reliability Factor:**  3 - Centers for Medicare & Medicaid Services publish data on state level expenditures for Medicare through 2009, and projections for spending in subsequent years. The statewide average tax rate is applied to calculate the cost of the deduction.

**Fiscal Impact:**



## MEDICAL CARE SAVINGS ACCOUNT EXEMPTION FROM PIT

**Brief Description:** The interest earned on medical care savings accounts and money reimbursed to an employee for eligible medical expenses from those accounts or money advanced to the employee by the employer for eligible medical expenses are exempt from PIT.


**Statutory Basis:** 7-2-5.6 NMSA 1978

**Intended Purpose:** Presumably to incentivize the investment in medical care savings accounts.

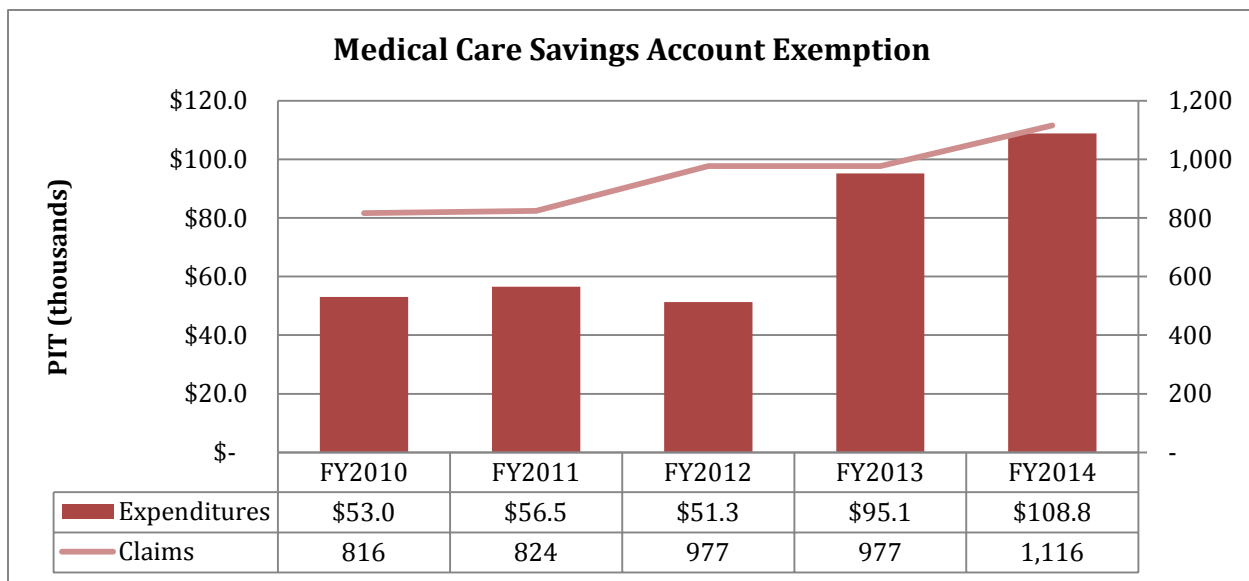
**History:** Originally enacted in 1995.

**Evaluation:** None.

**Recommendations:** None.

**Reliability Factor:**  1 - Taxes were computed for each taxpayer claiming this exemption, making this data more reliable than in past years when an average rate for all taxpayers was used.

**Fiscal Impact:**




## MICROBREWER BEER AND SMALL WINERIES RATE DIFFERENTIAL FROM LIQUOR EXCISE TAX

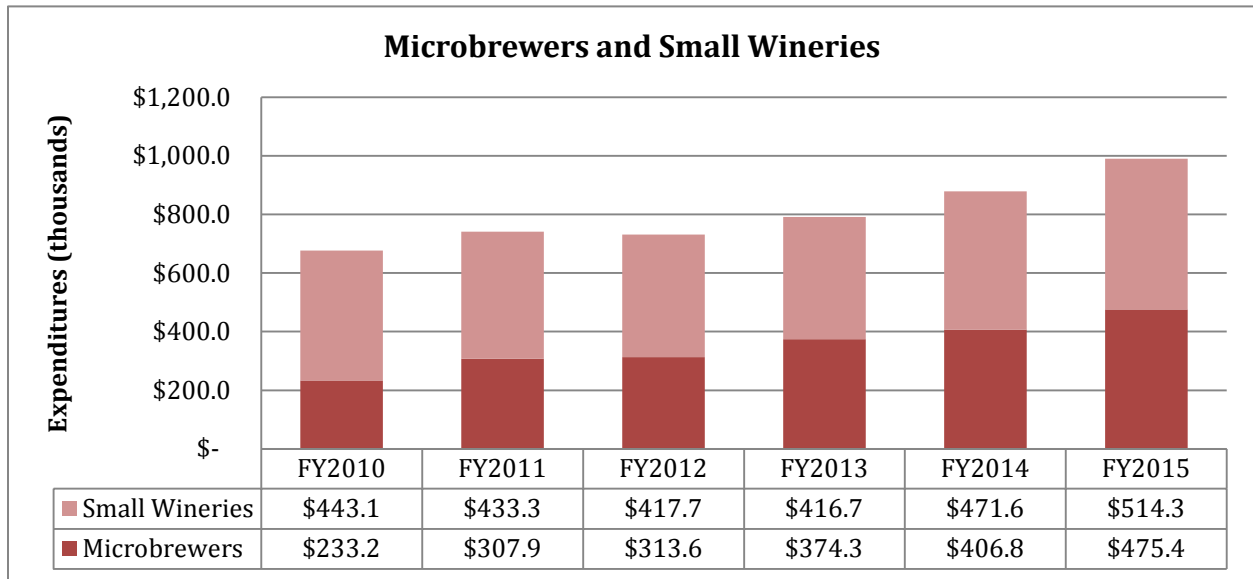
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<b>Brief Description:</b>	<p>Beginning in 2013, beer manufactured or produced by a microbrewer and sold in this state is taxed at a rate of \$0.08 per gallon on the first 10,000 gallons sold and \$0.28 per gallon on all gallons sold more than 10,000 gallons but fewer than 15,000 gallons. For all gallons sold 15,000 or more, the tax rate is \$0.41 per gallon.</p> <p>Until 2013, beer manufactured or produced by a microbrewer and sold in this state was taxed at a rate of \$0.08 per gallon; beer produced by larger brewers was taxed at \$0.41 per gallon.</p> <p>Beginning in 2013, a tax of \$0.10 per liter on the first 80,000 liters sold, \$0.20 per liter on all liters sold over 80,000 liters but not over 950,000 liters, and \$0.30 per liter on each liter sold over 950,000 liters but not 1.5 million liters, is imposed on wine manufactured or produced by a small winegrower and sold in New Mexico; larger winegrowers are subject to an excise tax of \$0.45 per liter tax.</p> <p>Prior to 2013, a tax of \$0.10 per liter on the first 80,000 liters sold and \$0.20 per liter on all liters sold over 80,000 liters but less than 950,000 liters, was imposed on wine manufactured or produced by a small winegrower and sold in New Mexico while larger winegrowers were subject to an excise tax of \$0.45 per liter tax.</p>
<b>Statutory Basis:</b>	7-17-5(A)(5) and 7-17-5(A)(6) NMSA 1978
<b>Intended Purpose:</b>	Presumably to stimulate the microbrewing and small winery industry in New Mexico by reducing their tax expense.
<b>History:</b>	<p>Originally enacted in 1993 and amended in 1994, 1995, 1996, 1997, 2000, 2000 (2<sup>nd</sup> Special Session), 2008, and 2013.</p> <p>The 2013 amendment decreased the tax rate on gallons of beer manufactured or produced by a microbrewer and sold between 10,000 and 15,000 barrels, and to reduce the tax rate on liters wine sold between 950,000 and 1.5 million.</p>
<b>Evaluation:</b>	There has not been enough time since the passage of the increased rate differentials for microbrewers and small wineries to effectively evaluate the impact of this amended expenditure. Preliminary indicators, at least with respect to microbreweries, suggests that this credit has and will be effective. According to information presented to the Legislature by the New Mexico Microbrewers Guild, the number of microbreweries in New Mexico has increased from 23 (with 33 locations) in 2013 to an anticipated 55 (with 70 locations) by 2016. Similarly, the Guild reports that brewery expansions resulted in \$14 million in capital investment in New Mexico in 2015.

**Recommendations:** None.


**Reliability Factor:**  1 - Qualifying beer and wine production is separately reported. No estimation is required.

**Fiscal Impact:**



## MILITARY CONSTRUCTION SERVICES DEDUCTION FROM GRT

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<b>Brief Description:</b>	Receipts from military construction services provided at New Mexico military installations located in Curry County or Otero County to implement special operations mission transition projects pursuant to contracts entered into with the United States department of defense are deductible from gross receipts.  The deduction provided in this section applies to reporting periods beginning July 1, 2007 and ending December 31, 2010.
<b>Statutory Basis:</b>	7-9-106 NMSA 1978
<b>Intended Purpose:</b>	Presumably to incentivize the US Department of Defense to implement - special operations mission transition projects at US Air Force bases located in New Mexico.
<b>History:</b>	Originally enacted in 2007 with a sunset of December 31, 2010.
<b>Evaluation:</b>	No taxpayer may take this deduction since it sunset on December 31, 2010.
<b>Recommendations:</b>	Repeal. The statute of limitations for taxpayers to amend returns for periods up to and including December 2010 has expired.
<b>Reliability Factor:</b>	 1 - Since FY2011, no estimation is needed as no one may claim this deduction.
<b>Fiscal Impact:</b>	None.



## MILITARY TRANSFORMATIONAL ACQUISITION PROGRAMS DEDUCTION FROM GRT

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<b>Brief Description:</b>	Receipts from military transformational acquisition programs performing research and development and test and evaluation services at New Mexico major range and test facility bases are deductible from gross receipts.
<b>Statutory Basis:</b>	7-9-94 NMSA 1978
<b>Intended Purpose:</b>	Presumably to incentivize the location of military transformational acquisition programs at US Air Force bases in New Mexico.
<b>History:</b>	Originally enacted in 2005 with a sunset of June 30, 2008.  Amended in 2006 to extend the sunset to June 30, 2016.  Amended in 2015 to extend the sunset to June 30, 2025.
<b>Evaluation:</b>	None.
<b>Recommendations:</b>	None.
<b>Reliability Factor:</b>	No data is available to estimate the fiscal impact. However, the 2015 amendment which extended the sunset also required separate reporting of this deduction beginning on January 1, 2016. Therefore, TRD expects at least part-year data on this deduction for the 2016 Tax Expenditures Report.
<b>Fiscal Impact:</b>	Unknown.

## MOLYBDENUM, POTASH, AND TIMBER RATE DIFFERENTIALS FROM RESOURCES TAX AND PROCESSORS TAX COMPONENTS OF RESOURCES EXCISE TAX

**Brief Description:** A severer of natural resources is required to pay the resources tax component of the resources excise tax. The base rate is 0.75%, however, some products are subject to different rates as follows:

- Molybdenum: 0.125%
- Potash: 0.5%

A processor of natural resources is required to pay the processors tax component of the resources excise tax. The base rate is 0.75%, however, some products are subject to different rates as follows:

- Molybdenum: 0.125%
- Potash: 0.125%
- Timber: 0.375%

**Statutory Basis:** 7-25-4 and 7-25-5 NMSA 1978

**Intended Purpose:** Presumably to incentivize the mining and processing of molybdenum.

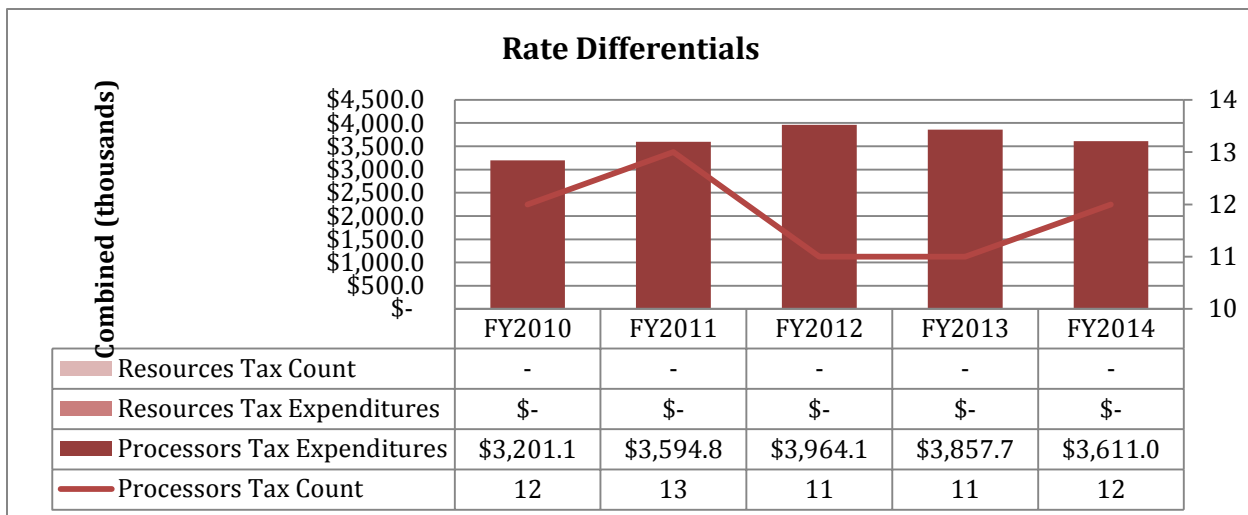
**History:** Section 7-25-4 was originally enacted in 1966 and amended in 1970, 1973, and 1999. Section 7-25-5 was originally enacted in 1985 and amended in 1999.

**Evaluation:** None. Molybdenum is an alloying agent that is used in hardening steel and that improves the strength of steel at high temperatures.

**Recommendations:** None.

**Reliability Factor:**  1 - This credit is separately reported. No estimation is required.

**Fiscal Impact:**



## NATURAL GAS EXEMPTION FROM OIL AND GAS SEVERANCE TAX

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**Brief Description:** Exempts natural gas that comes from a production restoration project for the first ten years after the restoration of production when the annual average price of West Texas Intermediate (WTI) crude oil was less than \$24 per barrel.

**Statutory Basis:** 7-29-4(B)(1) NMSA 1978

**Intended Purpose:** Presumably to incentivize the development of natural gas from a production restoration project when prices are low.

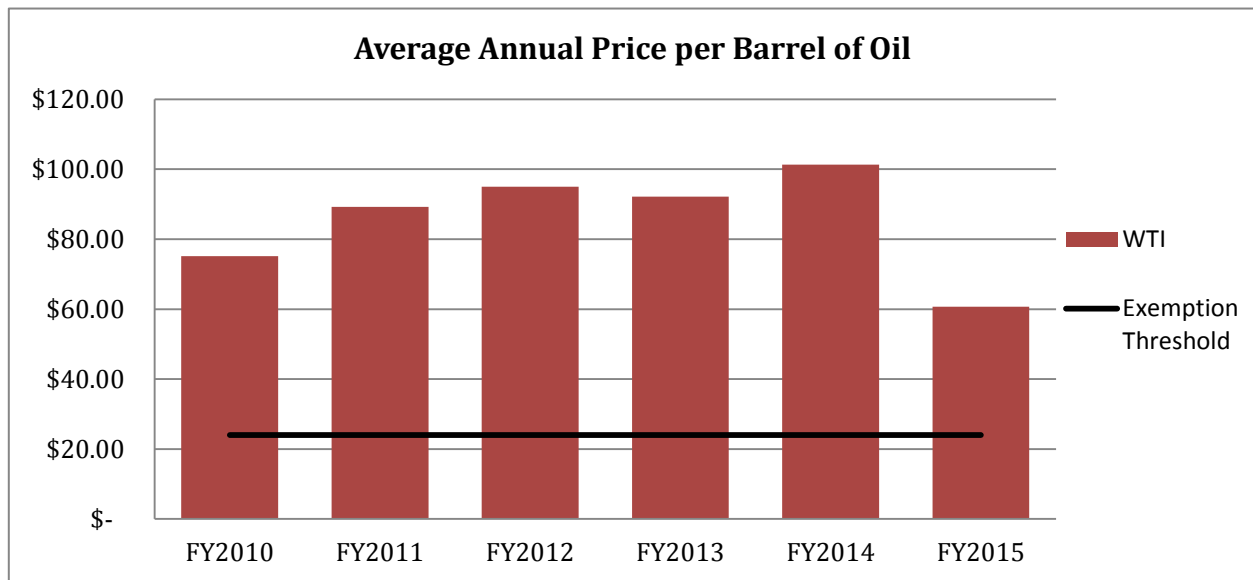
**History:** Originally enacted in 1980 and amended in 1987, 1989, 1992, 1995, 1999, and 2005.

**Evaluation:** No wells have qualified for this incentive in the past six years due to the price of WTI crude oil exceeding \$24/barrel (exemption threshold).


**Recommendations:** None.

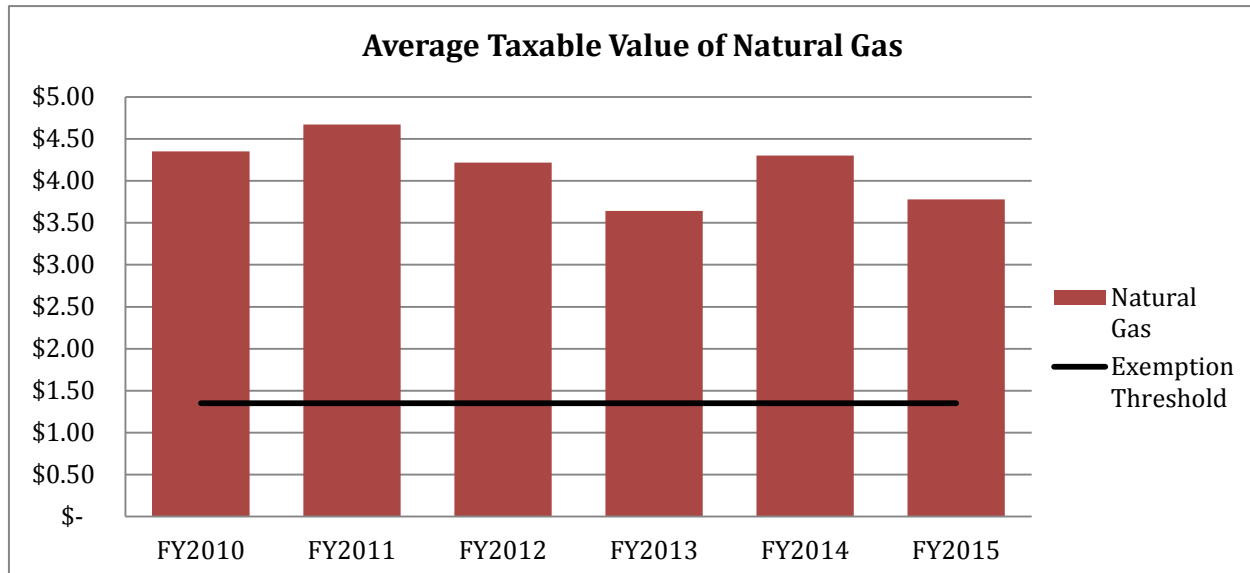
**Reliability Factor:**  1 –There have been no expenditures due to this exemption.

**Fiscal Impact:** None.



## NATURAL GAS RATE DIFFERENTIAL FROM OIL AND GAS EMERGENCY SCHOOL TAX

<b>Brief Description:</b>	<p>The emergency school tax rate on natural gas is 4%, unless the product is taxed pursuant to a different rate as provided in statute.</p> <p>When the average annual taxable value of natural gas was equal to or less than \$1.15 per thousand cubic feet in the previous calendar year, the tax rate on natural gas from a stripper well property is 2%.</p> <p>When the average annual taxable value of natural gas was greater than \$1.15 per thousand cubic feet but not more than \$1.35 per thousand cubic feet in the previous calendar year, the tax rate on natural gas from a stripper well property is 3%.</p>
<b>Statutory Basis:</b>	7-31-4(A)(6) and 7-31-4(A)(7) NMSA 1978
<b>Intended Purpose:</b>	Presumably to incentivize high-cost, low-yield production when prices are low.
<b>History:</b>	The section was originally enacted in 1959 and amended in 1963, 1983, 1993, 1999, and 2005.
<b>Evaluation:</b>	No wells have qualified for this incentive in the past few years due to the price of natural gas exceeding \$1.35/mcf (exemption threshold).
<b>Recommendations:</b>	None.
<b>Reliability Factor:</b>	 1 - There have been no expenditures due to this rate differential.
<b>Fiscal Impact:</b>	None.



## NATURAL GAS RATE DIFFERENTIAL FROM OIL AND GAS SEVERANCE TAX

**Brief Description:** The oil and gas severance tax rate on natural gas is 3.75% unless the product is taxed pursuant to a different rate as provided in statute.

When the average annual taxable value of WTI crude oil was less than \$24 per barrel in the previous year, the tax rate on natural gas from a well workover project is 2.45%.

When the average annual taxable value of natural gas was equal to or less than \$1.15 per thousand cubic feet in the previous calendar year, the tax rate on natural gas from a stripper well property is 1.875%.

When the average annual taxable value of natural gas was greater than \$1.15 per thousand cubic feet but not more than \$1.35 per thousand cubic feet in the previous calendar year, the tax rate on natural gas from a stripper well property is 2.1875%.

**Statutory Basis:** 7-29-4(A)(4), 7-29-4(A)(6), and 7-29-4(A)(7) NMSA 1978

**Intended Purpose:** Presumably to incentivize high-cost, low-yield production when prices are low.

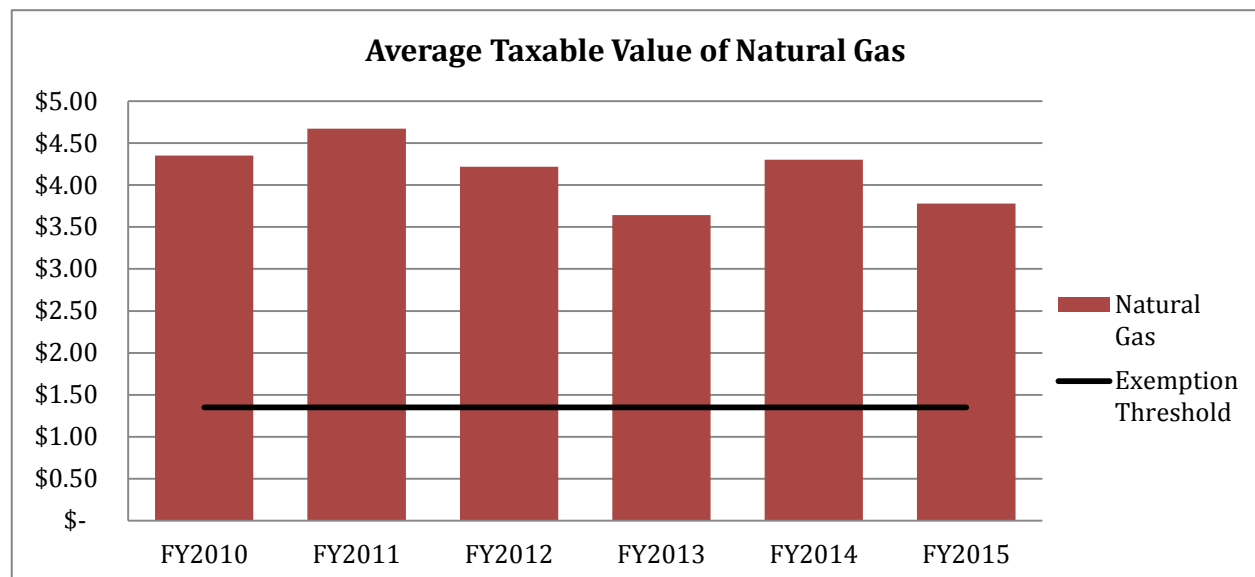
**History:** The section was originally enacted in 1980 and amended in 1987, 1989, 1992, 1995, 1999, and 2005.

**Evaluation:** No wells have qualified for this incentive in the past few years due to the price of WTI crude oil exceeding \$24/barrel. Also the price of natural gas has exceeded \$1.35/mcf (exemption threshold).

**Recommendations:** None.

**Reliability Factor:** 1 - , There have been no expenditures due to this exemption.

**Fiscal Impact:** None.



## NET CAPITAL GAIN DEDUCTION FROM PIT

**Brief Description:** A taxpayer may claim a deduction from net income in an amount equal to the greater of:

- (1) the taxpayer's net capital gain income for the taxable year for which the deduction is being claimed, but not to exceed \$1,000; or
- (2) 50% of the taxpayer's net capital gain income for the taxable year for which the deduction is being claimed.

A taxpayer may not claim this deduction if the taxpayer pays federal income tax on a qualified diversifying business net capital gain has claimed a credit against the taxpayer's New Mexico PIT liability equal to a capital gain tax differential, if the taxpayer allocates the qualified diversifying business net capital gain to New Mexico.


**Statutory Basis:** 7-2-34 NMSA 1978

**Intended Purpose:** Presumably to encourage taxpayers to put their income to productive use by providing an incentive to invest in companies and to recruit individuals earning investment income to New Mexico.

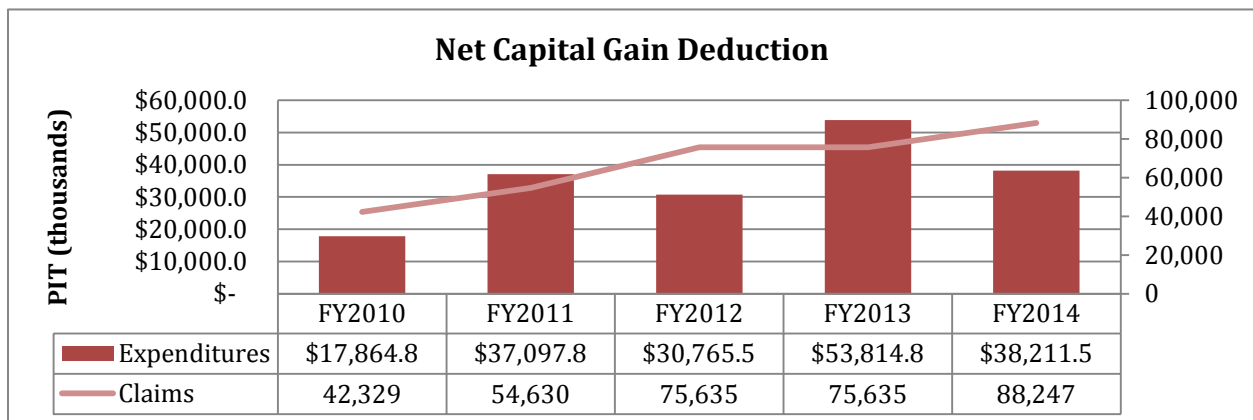
**History:** Originally enacted in 1999 and amended in 2003. The capital gains deduction was expanded simultaneously with the reduction in income tax rates. The 2003 amendment passed the House of Representatives with a vote of 68-0 and the Senate with a vote of 39-2.

**Evaluation:** None.

**Recommendations:** None.

**Reliability Factor:**  1 - Taxes were computed for each taxpayer claiming this exemption, making this data more reliable than in past years when an average rate for all taxpayers was used.

**Fiscal Impact:**



## NEWSPAPER SALES DEDUCTION FROM GRT

**Brief Description:** Receipts from selling newspapers, except from selling advertising space, are deductible from gross receipts.


**Statutory Basis:** 7-9-64 NMSA 1978

**Intended Purpose:** Presumably because the administrative burden on both the taxpayer and the TRD is too high relative to the revenue which would be realized for collecting this tax.

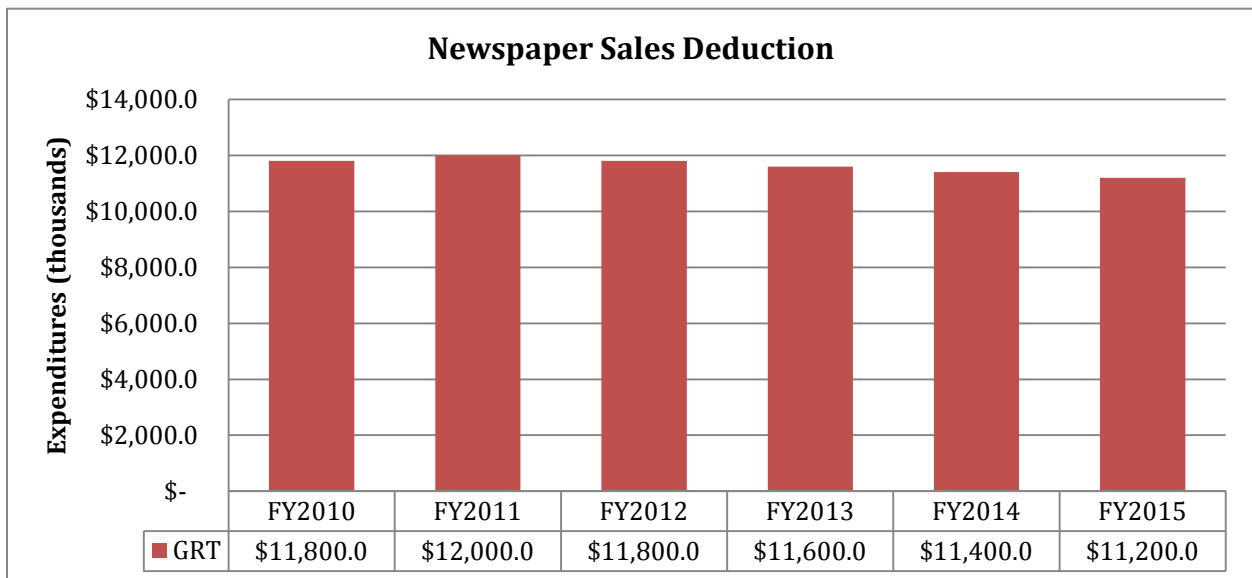
**History:** Originally enacted in 1969.

**Evaluation:** According to the Newspaper Association of America, nationwide daily newspaper circulation in 2011 (the most recent year available) was down nearly 30% from the peak in 1984. With the proliferation of digital mobile devices, this expenditure might not be enough to counter the market shift from print to electronic media. TRD is considering regulations that would address the taxation of digital e-newspapers.

**Recommendations:** None.

**Reliability Factor:**  3 - The Newspaper Association of America publishes national annual newspaper paid circulation data. The New Mexico estimate is based on the national data and New Mexico's population in proportion to that of the United States.

**Fiscal Impact:**



## NEW MEXICO NATIONAL GUARD MEMBER PREMIUMS PAID FOR GROUP LIFE INSURANCE EXEMPTION FROM PIT

**Brief Description:** Payment for a service members' group life insurance premium from the National Guard Service Member's Life Insurance Reimbursement Fund are exempt from PIT.


**Statutory Basis:** 7-2-5.10 NMSA 1978

**Intended Purpose:** Presumably to equalize the premiums of National Guard members with private premium plans.

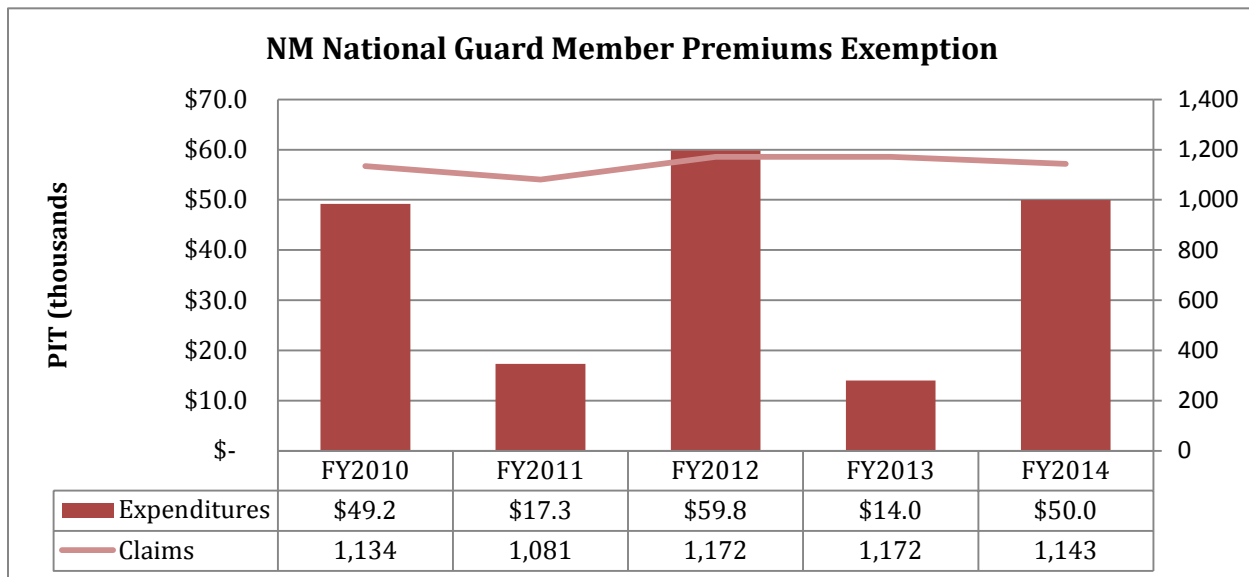
**History:** Originally enacted in 2006.

**Evaluation:** None.

**Recommendations:** None.


**Reliability Factor:**  1 - Taxes were computed for each taxpayer claiming this exemption, making this data more reliable than in past years when an average rate for all taxpayers was used.

### Fiscal Impact:

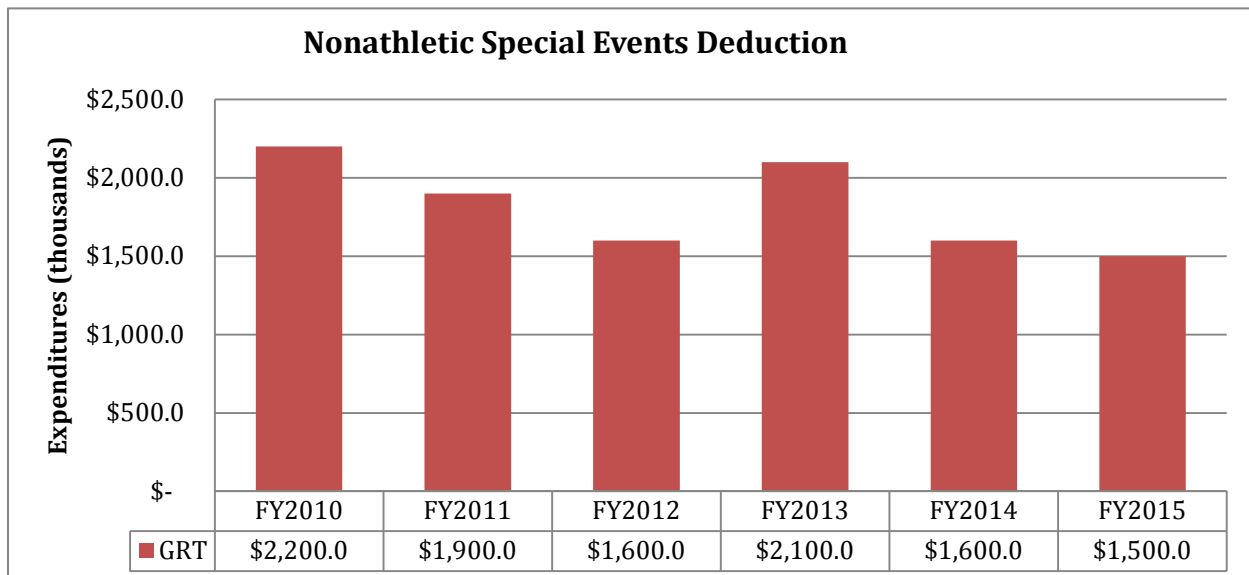




## NONATHLETIC SPECIAL EVENT AT NEW MEXICO STATE UNIVERSITY DEDUCTION FROM GRT

<b>Brief Description:</b>	Receipts from admissions to nonathletic special events held at the Pan American Center at New Mexico State University (NMSU) are deductible from gross receipts.
<b>Statutory Basis:</b>	7-9-104 NMSA 1978
<b>Intended Purpose:</b>	Presumably to bring non-athletic events to NMSU rather than having them go to El Paso, TX.
<b>History:</b>	Originally enacted in 2007 with a sunset of June 30, 2012.  Amended in 2012 to extend the sunset to June 30, 2017.
<b>Evaluation:</b>	Gross ticket sale data provided directly by NMSU reflects a cyclical trend. According to NMSU, the vast majority of non-athletic events held at the Pan American Center would otherwise be held in various venues located in El Paso, TX if it wasn't for the incentive generated by this deduction.
<b>Recommendations:</b>	As this deduction is scheduled to sunset on June 30, 2017, begin a review of whether a sunset extension is appropriate or desirable.
<b>Reliability Factor:</b>	 3 – Gross ticket sale figures provided by NMSU's Auxiliary Business Support Office were used to estimate the cost of this deduction.

### Fiscal Impact:




## NONPROFIT ELDERLY CARE FACILITY EXEMPTION FROM GRT

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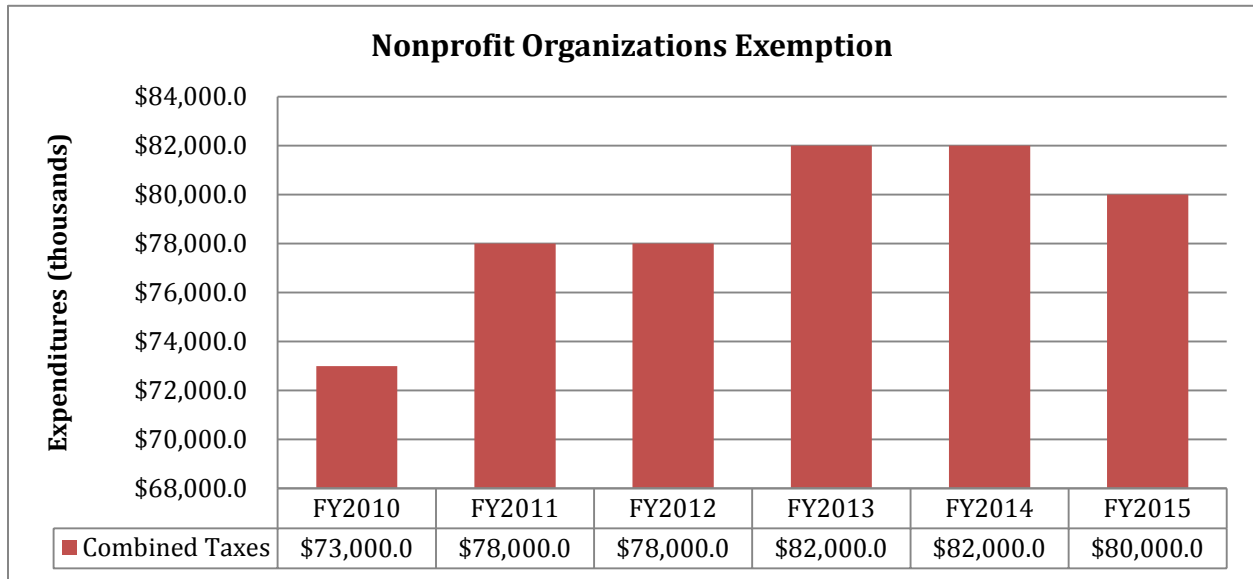
<b>Brief Description:</b>	Receipts of nonprofit entities from the operation of facilities designed and used for providing accommodations for retired elderly persons are exempt from GRT.
<b>Statutory Basis:</b>	7-9-16 NMSA 1978
<b>Intended Purpose:</b>	Presumably to reduce the cost of caring for retired elderly persons.
<b>History:</b>	Originally enacted in 1969 and amended in 1970 and 1975.
<b>Evaluation:</b>	According to the 2014 annual report from HSD, of the 69 nursing facilities (NFs) operating in the state as of June, 30 2104, 65 were privately owned. The number of privately owned NFs decreased by about 11% between 2013 and 2014 which could mean the exemption is not significant enough to fulfill its presumable intended purpose
<b>Recommendations:</b>	None.
<b>Reliability Factor:</b>	No data is available to estimate the fiscal impact.
<b>Fiscal Impact:</b>	Unknown.

## NONPROFIT ORGANIZATIONS EXEMPTION FROM GRT AND COMPENSATING TAX


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<b>Brief Description:</b>	Purchases and receipts of an organization that has been granted a tax exemption under Section 501(c)(3) or Section 501(c)(6) of the US Internal Revenue Code are exempt from GRT and compensating tax so long as the receipts are not derived from an unrelated trade or business as defined in Section 513 of the US Internal Revenue Code. 501(c)(3) organizations comprise the most commonly understood type of nonprofit entities - charities, churches, universities, scientific organizations, animal shelters, and others. 501(c)(6) organizations consist of business leagues and associations, chambers of commerce, boards of trade, and other similar organizations. With respect to both types of entities, benefit (i.e. profits) cannot inure to any member, owner, director or officer.
<b>Statutory Basis:</b>	7-9-29 and 7-9-15 NMSA 1978
<b>Intended Purpose:</b>	Presumably to eliminate GRT tax burdens on organizations that contribute to the overall social and economic welfare of their communities.
<b>History:</b>	<p>The exemption from GRT was originally enacted in 1970 and amended in 1983, 1988, and 1990.</p> <p>The exemption from compensating tax was originally enacted in 1969 and amended in 1970, 1983, and 1990.</p>
<b>Evaluation:</b>	None.
<b>Recommendations:</b>	None.
<b>Reliability Factor:</b>	 4 - There is no direct data to estimate this exemption. The National Center for Charitable Statistics reports that of the 7,063 registered public charities and private foundations reported in August 2015, the state received about \$4 billion in total revenues over the prior 24 months. Assuming that 50% of that would have been otherwise taxable gross receipts, this results in an estimated deduction of about \$2.4 billion or lost revenue of about \$16.4 million over two years.

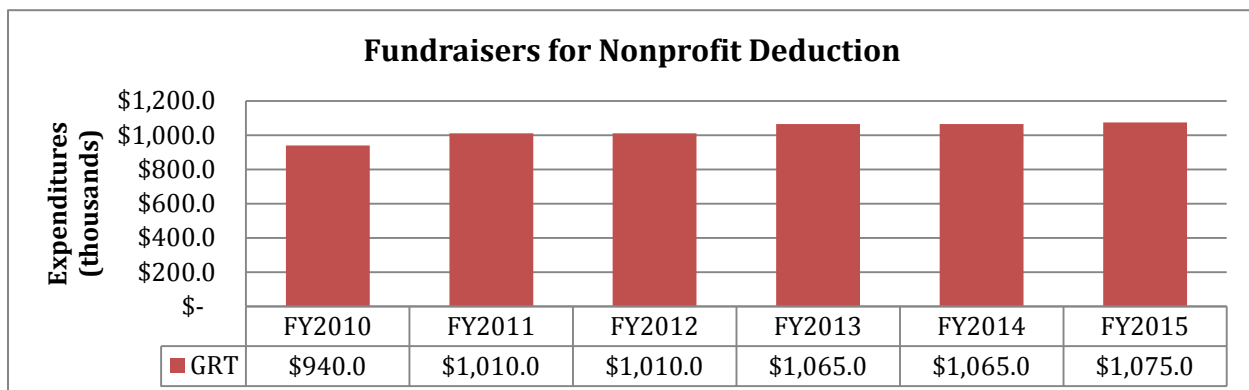
**Fiscal Impact:**



## NONPROFIT ORGANIZATIONS FUNDRAISERS DEDUCTION FROM GRT

- Brief Description:** Organizations exempt from federal income tax under Section 501(c) of the Internal Revenue Code may deduct the receipts from two fund-raising events each calendar year. This deduction does not apply to 501(c)(3) organizations, as their receipts are exempt under Section 7-9-29 NMSA 1978. It does apply to the myriad of other 501(c) organizations listed in the Internal Revenue Code, such as political organizations and civic leagues (501(c)(4)), agricultural and horticultural organizations (501(c)(5)), social, fraternal, and recreational clubs, and a host of retirement funds or pension plans. It should be noted that contributions to these organizations are not gross receipts. Rather, this deduction applies to fundraising events, in which these organizations provide a good or service in order to generate funding for their missions.
- Statutory Basis:** 7-9-85 NMSA 1978
- Intended Purpose:** Presumably to allow these organizations to conduct relatively isolated fundraising events to support their missions without incurring GRT obligations.
- History:** Originally enacted in 1994.
- Evaluation:** None.
- Recommendations:** Clarify the law by excluding 501(c)(6) organizations. This deduction specifically excludes 501(c)(3) organizations because their receipts are already exempt under Section 7-9-29 NMSA 1978. However, it does not exclude 501(c)(6) organizations, whose receipts are also already exempt under Section 7-9-29 NMSA 1978.
- Reliability Factor:**  4 - Data from the National Center on Charitable Statistics on non-profit revenues and from the Urban Institute Center on Nonprofits and Philanthropy was used to estimate the percentage of revenue generated from private contributions to estimate the size of this deduction. This year TRD assumed that 501(c) organizations earn 5% of those amounts through fundraisers.

### Fiscal Impact:



## OFFICIATING AT NEW MEXICO ACTIVITIES ASSOCIATION EVENTS EXEMPTION FROM GRT

**Brief Description:** Receipts from refereeing, umpiring, scoring, or other officiating at school events sanctioned by the New Mexico Activities Association are exempt from GRT.


**Statutory Basis:** 7-9-41.4 NMSA 1978

**Intended Purpose:** Presumably to reduce the cost to public education institutions of providing athletic opportunities to their students.

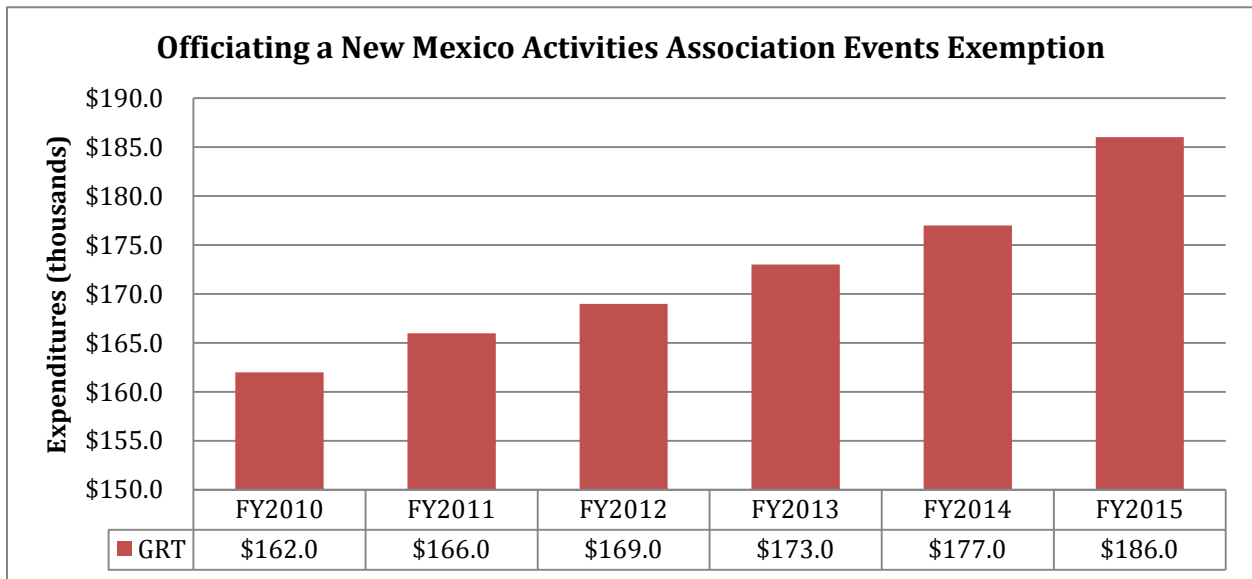
**History:** Originally enacted in 2009.

**Evaluation:** This exemption also reduces the burden on the taxpayer, as the officials would otherwise be required to register and file as GRT taxpayers for a relatively small amount of receipts.

**Recommendations:** None.

**Reliability Factor:**  3 - Pay schedules published by the New Mexico Activities Association are used to estimate this exemption. Because GRT exemptions are not reported at all, an accurate estimation is problematic.

**Fiscal Impact:**



## OIL AND OTHER LIQUID HYDROCARBONS EXEMPTION FROM OIL AND GAS SEVERANCE TAX

**Brief Description:** Exempts oil and other liquid hydrocarbons that come from a production restoration project for the first ten years after the restoration of production when the annual average price of WTI crude oil was less than \$24 per barrel.

**Statutory Basis:** 7-29-4(B)(2) NMSA 1978

**Intended Purpose:** Presumably to incentivize the development of oil and other liquid hydrocarbon from a production restoration project when prices are low.

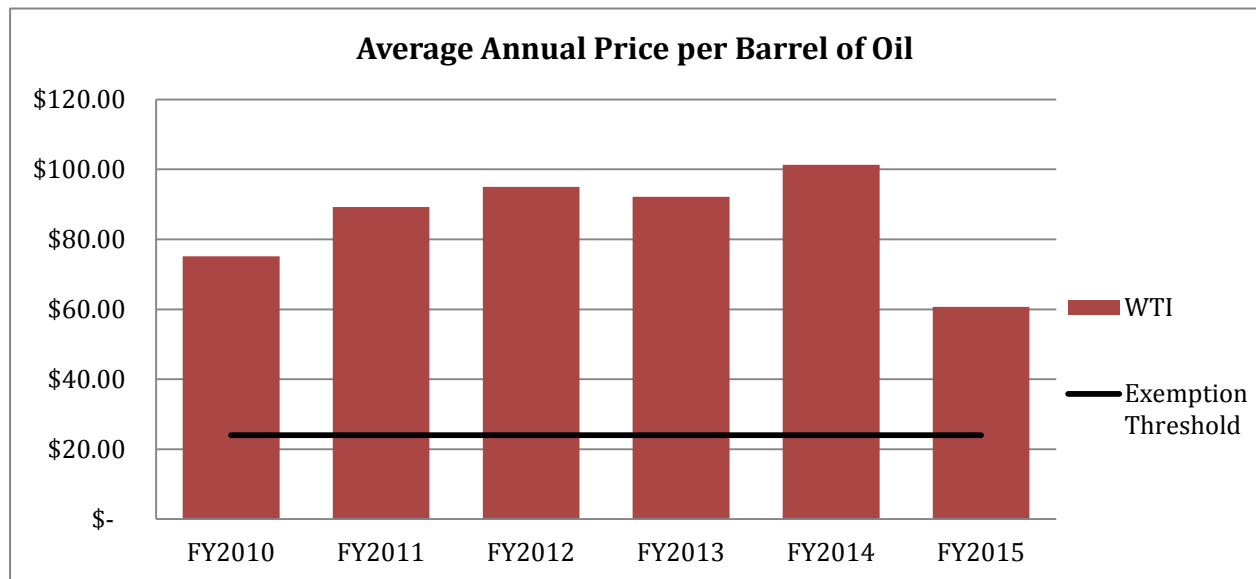
**History:** Originally enacted in 1980 and amended in 1987, 1989, and 1992, 1995, 1999, and 2005.

**Evaluation:** This exemption provides incentive for well restoration activity. No wells have qualified for this incentive in the past few years due to the price of WTI crude oil exceeding \$24/barrel (exemption threshold).


**Recommendations:** None.

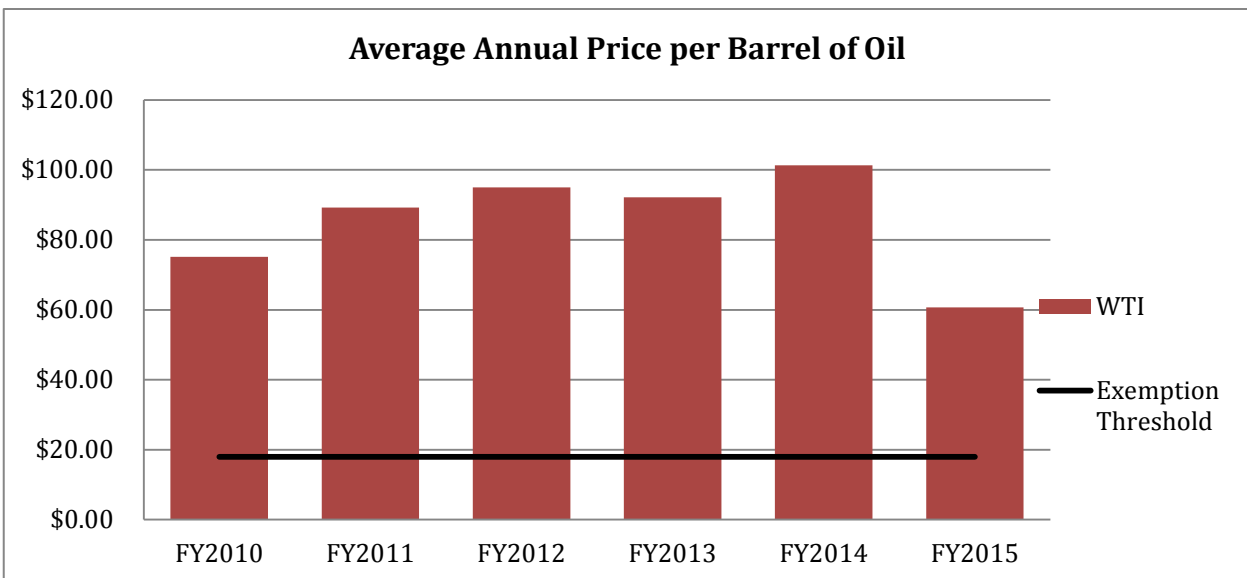
**Reliability Factor:** 🚦 1 - There have been no expenditures due to this exemption.

**Fiscal Impact:**



## OIL AND OTHER LIQUID HYDROCARBONS RATE DIFFERENTIAL FROM OIL AND GAS EMERGENCY SCHOOL TAX

<b>Brief Description:</b>	If oil and other liquid hydrocarbons that are removed from a stripper well and the average annual taxable value of oil in the calendar year preceding July 1 of the fiscal year in which the tax rate was imposed was not greater than \$15 per barrel, the rate is 1.58% and greater than \$15 per barrel but not greater than \$18 per barrel, the rate is 2.36%. These rates compare to 3.15% for non-stripper well oil and other liquid hydrocarbons.
<b>Statutory Basis:</b>	7-31-4(A)(4) and 7-31-4(A)(5) NMSA 1978
<b>Intended Purpose:</b>	Presumably to incentivize the development of oil and other liquid hydrocarbon from a stripper well when prices are low.
<b>History:</b>	Originally enacted in 1959 and amended in 1963, 1983, 1993, 1999 and 2005.
<b>Evaluation:</b>	This exemption provides incentive for well restoration activity. No wells have qualified for this incentive in the past few years due to the price of WTI crude oil exceeding \$18/barrel (exemption threshold).
<b>Recommendations:</b>	None.
<b>Reliability Factor:</b>	 1 - There have been no expenditures due to this exemption.
<b>Fiscal Impact:</b>	





## OIL AND OTHER LIQUID HYDROCARBONS RATE DIFFERENTIAL FROM OIL AND GAS SEVERANCE TAX RATE

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**Brief Description:** The oil and gas severance tax rate on oil and other liquid hydrocarbons is 3.75% unless the product is taxed pursuant to a different rate as provided in statute.

When the average annual taxable value of WTI crude oil was less than \$28 per barrel in the previous year, the tax rate on oil and other liquid hydrocarbons from a qualified enhanced recovery project is 1.875%.

When the average annual taxable value of WTI crude oil was less than \$24 per barrel in the previous year, the tax rate on oil and other liquid hydrocarbons from a well workover project is 2.45%.

When the average annual taxable value of oil was equal to or less than \$15 per barrel in the previous calendar year, the tax rate on oil and other liquid hydrocarbons from a stripper well property is 1.875%.

When the average annual taxable value of oil was greater than \$15 per barrel but not more than \$18 per barrel in the previous calendar year, the tax rate on oil and other liquid hydrocarbons from a stripper well property is 2.1875%.


**Statutory Basis:** 7-29-4(A)(3), 7-29-4(A)(5), 7-29-4(A)(8), and 7-29-4(A)(9) NMSA 1978

**Intended Purpose:** Presumably to incentivize high cost production when prices are low.

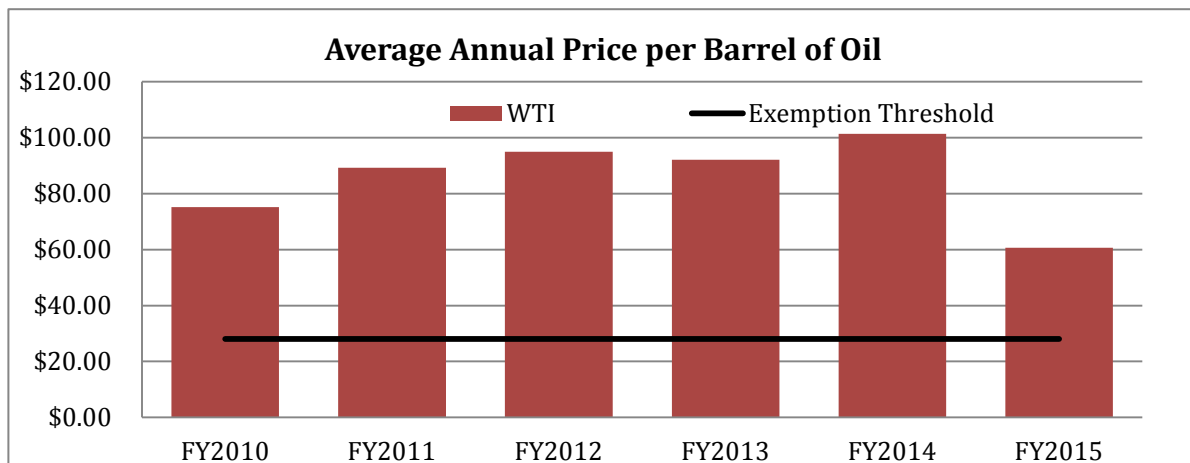
**History:** Originally enacted in 1980 and amended in 1987, 1989, 1992, 1995, 1999, and 2005.

**Evaluation:** No wells have qualified for this incentive in the past few years due to the price of WTI crude oil exceeding \$28/barrel (exemption threshold).

**Recommendations:** None.

**Reliability Factor:**  1 - There have been no expenditures due to this exemption.

**Fiscal Impact:**



## ONE-WAY HAUL AND EMPTY TRAVEL RATE DIFFERENTIAL FROM WDT

**Brief Description:** If (1) a motor vehicle is customarily used for one-way haul, (2) the motor vehicle travels empty of all load for at least 45% of the mileage traveled during a registration year, and (3) the registrant of the vehicle has made a sworn application, the tax is 2/3rds of the standard WDT.


**Statutory Basis:** 7-15A-6(B) NMSA 1978

**Intended Purpose:** Presumably to appropriately tax vehicles according to their wear and tear on New Mexico roads.

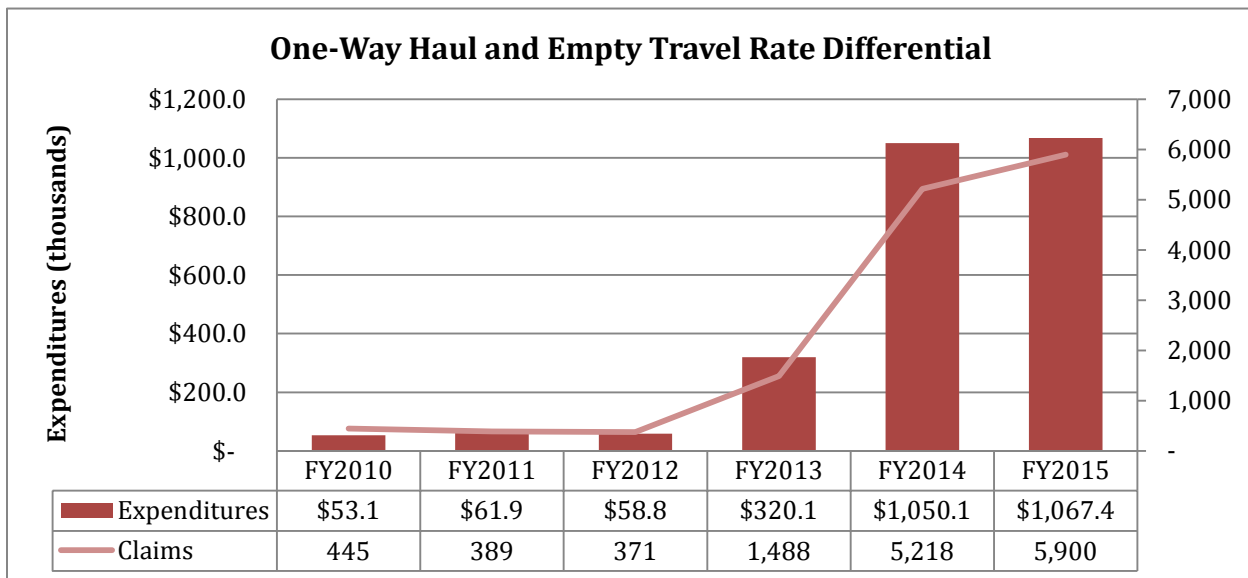
**History:** Originally enacted in 1988 and amended in 2003 (1<sup>st</sup> SS), and 2004.

**Evaluation:** The data shows significant increases in estimated expenditure from FY2012 to FY2013, and again from FY2013 to FY2014. A plausible explanation for the increases is that the introduction of the Taxpayer Access Point system has resulted in significantly more accurate reporting of miles travelled for previous months by one-way haulers.

**Recommendations:** None.

**Reliability Factor:**  2 - Information on miles travelled by one-way haulers and number of claims were made available by TRD's internal database. The number of miles was then multiplied by 1/3 of the standard WDT to estimate the impact.

**Fiscal Impact:**



## ORGAN DONATION DEDUCTION FROM PIT

**Brief Description:** A taxpayer may claim a deduction from net income in an amount not to exceed \$10,000 of organ donation-related expenses, including lost wages, lodging expenses and travel expenses, incurred during the taxable year by the taxpayer or the taxpayer's dependent as a result of the taxpayer's or dependent's donation of a human organ to another person for transfer of that human organ to the body of another person.


**Statutory Basis:** 7-2-36 NMSA 1978

**Intended Purpose:** Presumably to help remove obstacles that prevent people from making living organ donations by reducing the associated financial losses.

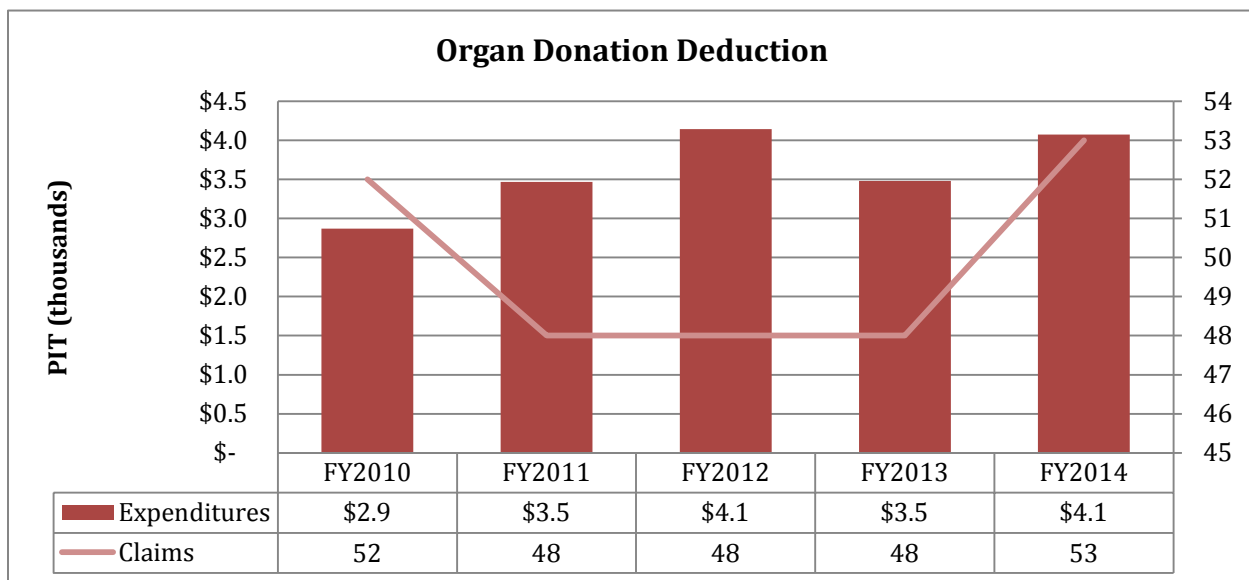
**History:** Originally enacted in 2005.

**Evaluation:** While factors like blood type serve as an unchangeable barrier to donating organs, for those who are matches this credit is helping to offset related expenses.

**Recommendations:** None.


**Reliability Factor:**  1 - Taxes were computed for each taxpayer claiming this exemption, making this data more reliable than in past years when an average rate for all taxpayers was used.

**Fiscal Impact:**



**PENALTY PURSUANT TO SECTION 7-1-71.2 NMSA 1978  
CREDIT AGAINST GRT, COMPENSATING TAX AND WITHHOLDING  
TAX**

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<b>Brief Description:</b>	Taxpayers who paid the double local option penalty in effect prior to July 1, 2007 that was imposed for incorrectly reporting food and medical GRT deductions created in 2004. The credit is equal to the amount of the penalty paid.
<b>Statutory Basis:</b>	7-9-105 NMSA 1978
<b>Intended Purpose:</b>	To refund penalties paid for incorrectly reporting the food deduction (Section 7-9-92 NMSA 1978) or the health care practitioner services deduction (Section 7-9-93 NMSA 1978).
<b>History:</b>	Originally enacted in 2007.
<b>Evaluation:</b>	Statute has no effect anymore.
<b>Recommendations:</b>	Repeal. The statute of limitations for taxpayers to amend returns for periods up to and including July 1, 2007 has expired.
<b>Reliability Factor:</b>	 1 - This credit is separately reported. No estimation is required.
<b>Fiscal Impact:</b>	No possible fiscal impact.

## PERSONS ONE HUNDRED AND OLDER EXEMPTION FROM PIT

**Brief Description:** The income of an individual who is (1) a natural person, (2) one hundred years of age or older, and (3) not a dependent of another individual is exempt from PIT.


**Statutory Basis:** 7-2-5.7 NMSA 1978

**Intended Purpose:** Presumably to reduce the administrative burden and financial burden on this aging population.

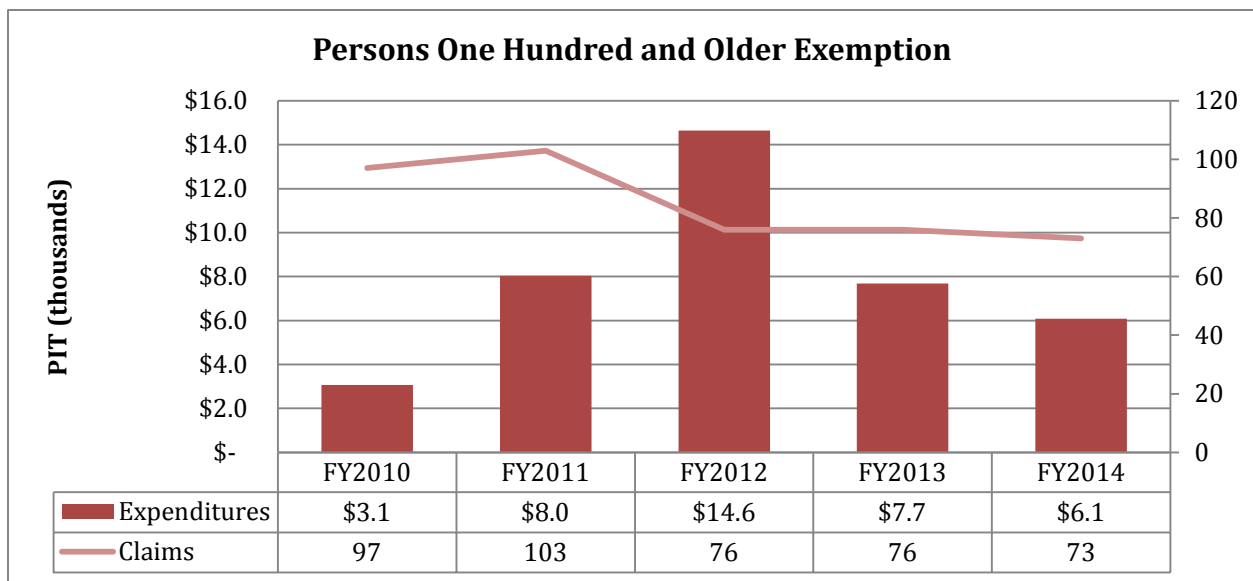
**History:** Originally enacted in 2002.

**Evaluation:** None.

**Recommendations:** None.


**Reliability Factor:**  1 - Taxes were computed for each taxpayer claiming this exemption, making this data more reliable than in past years when an average rate for all taxpayers was used.

### Fiscal Impact:

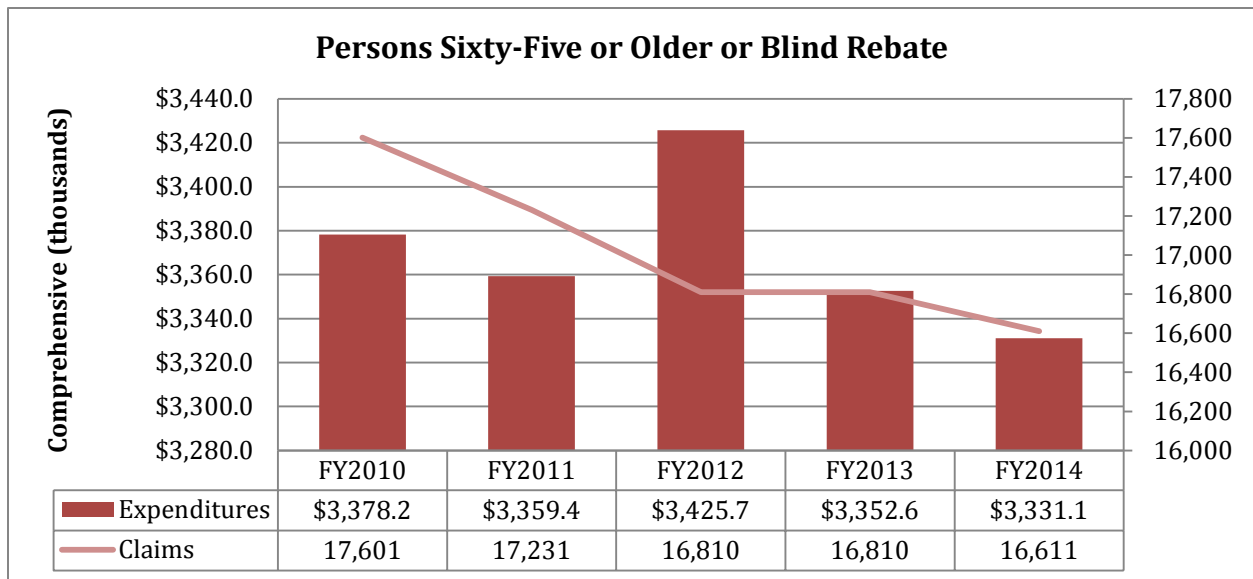
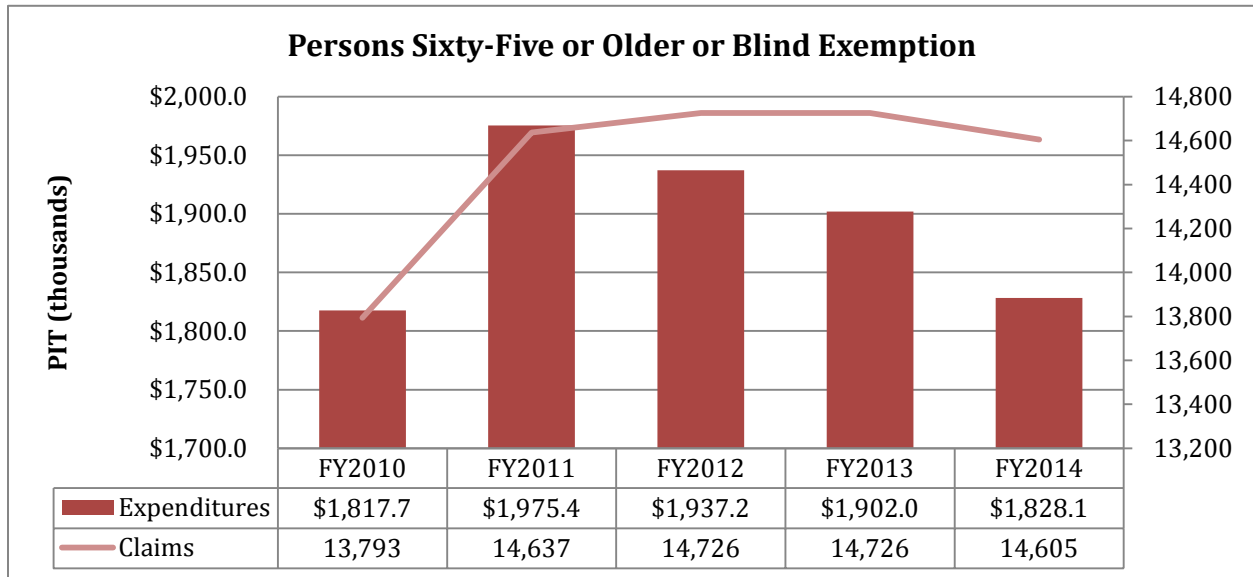


## PERSONS SIXTY-FIVE AND OLDER OR BLIND EXEMPTION FROM PIT AND COMPREHENSIVE TAX REBATE

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<b>Brief Description:</b>	<p>An individual who is 65 years or older or who is blind may claim an exemption from PIT based on a sliding scale (not to exceed \$8,000).</p> <p>An individual who is 65 years or older may claim additional exemptions for the low-income comprehensive tax rebate, thus qualifying for a higher rebate.</p>
<b>Statutory Basis:</b>	7-2-5.2 and 7-2-14(C) NMSA 1978
<b>Intended Purpose:</b>	Presumably to reduce the financial burden on those who are likely to be living on fixed incomes.
<b>History:</b>	<p>The PIT exemption was originally enacted in 1985 and amended in 1987.</p> <p>The comprehensive tax rebate was originally enacted in 1972 and amended in 1973, 1974, 1975, 1977, 1978, 1981, 1986, 1987, 1990, 1992, 1994, and 1998.</p>
<b>Evaluation:</b>	The number of claims has remained relatively constant over the last four fiscal years, while the amount of the expenditure has decreased due to the sliding scale amount of the exemption. Both number of claims and expenditures may increase in keeping with trends toward an older population.
<b>Recommendations:</b>	None.
<b>Reliability Factor:</b>	 1 - For the rebate component, the information is separately reported. No estimation is required. For the exemption, taxes were computed for each taxpayer claiming this exemption, making this data more reliable than in past years, when an average rate for all taxpayers was used.

## Fiscal Impact:



## PHYSICIAN PARTICIPATING IN CANCER TREATMENT CLINICAL TRIALS CREDIT AGAINST PIT

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**Brief Description:** A licensed oncologist who practices in rural New Mexico may claim a credit of \$1,000 for each patient participating in a cancer clinical trial under the oncologist's supervision. Rural New Mexico is defined as a class-B county in which no municipality has a population over 60,000 according to the most recent decennial census.

The credit is capped at \$4,000 per physician per year.

**Statutory Basis:** 7-2-18.27 NMSA 1978

**Intended Purpose:** Presumably to incentivize the participation in cancer clinical trials by oncologists working in rural New Mexico.

**History:** Originally enacted in 2011.

**Evaluation:** The credit has not been taken in the four years since it was enacted. It could be that there are no oncologists participating in cancer clinical trials in rural New Mexico or that the credit is not large enough to incentivize the participation.


**Recommendations:** Undertake an effort to better understand how oncology clinical trials work. If the factors that prevent them from being conducted in rural communities, work to eliminate them. These factors and this expenditure should be evaluated in conjunction with other statewide efforts to improve access to healthcare in rural areas.

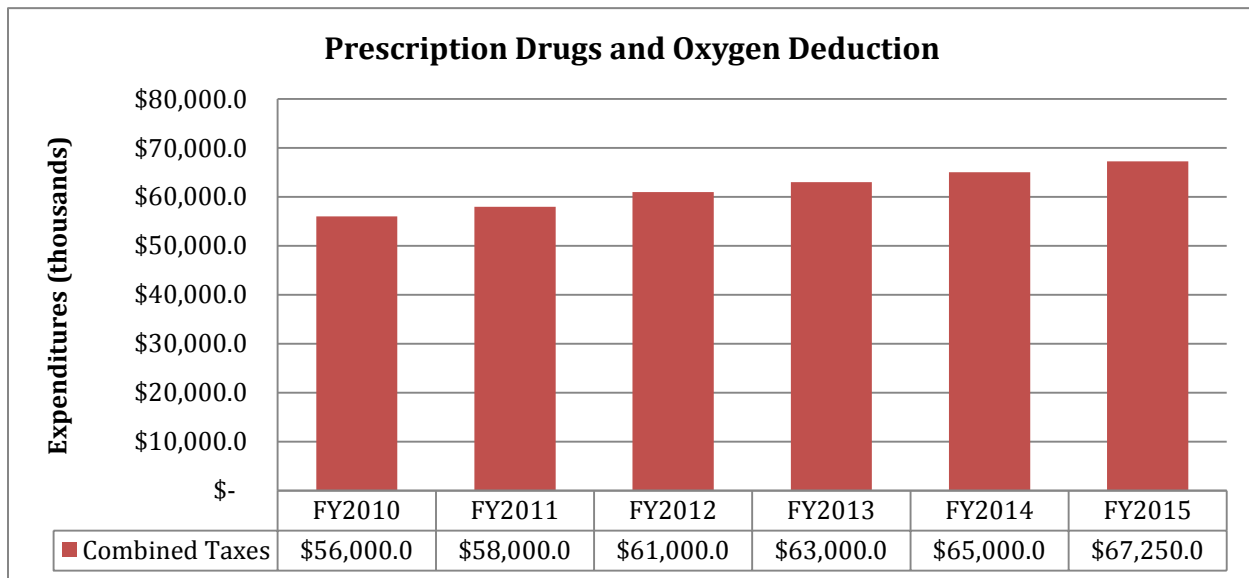
**Reliability Factor:**  1 - This credit is separately reported. No estimation is required.

**Fiscal Impact:** None.



## PREScription DRUGS AND OXYGEN DEDUCTION FROM GRT AND GGRT

<b>Brief Description:</b>	Receipts from the sale of prescription drugs, oxygen, and oxygen services provided by a licensed Medicare durable medical equipment provider are deductible from gross receipts and governmental gross receipts.
<b>Statutory Basis:</b>	7-9-73.2 NMSA 1978
<b>Intended Purpose:</b>	Presumably to reduce the effective cost of prescription drugs and oxygen as a public welfare mechanism.
<b>History:</b>	Originally enacted in 1998 and amended in 2003 and 2007.
<b>Evaluation:</b>	This deduction removes the gross receipts tax burden from sellers, who would otherwise pass it on to consumers of these medically necessary goods.
<b>Recommendations:</b>	None.
<b>Reliability Factor:</b>	 3 - Data published by the Kaiser Family Foundation on total retail sales of prescription drugs was used to calculate this deduction.
<b>Fiscal Impact:</b>	



## PRESERVATION OF CULTURAL PROPERTY CREDIT AGAINST PIT AND CIT

**Brief Description:** Taxpayers may take a credit on a PIT or CIT return of 50% of the cost of restoring, rehabilitating, or preserving properties listed on the New Mexico Register of Cultural Properties.

The credit may not exceed \$25,000 unless the property is located within a designated arts and cultural district. The claim is capped at \$50,000 for properties located within an arts and cultural district.

The credit is not refundable, but may be carried forward up to four years.

**Statutory Basis:** 7-2-18.2 and 7-2A-8.6 NMSA 1978

**Intended Purpose:** To encourage the restoration, rehabilitation and preservation of cultural properties.

**History:** The PIT credit was originally enacted in 1984 and amended in 2007.

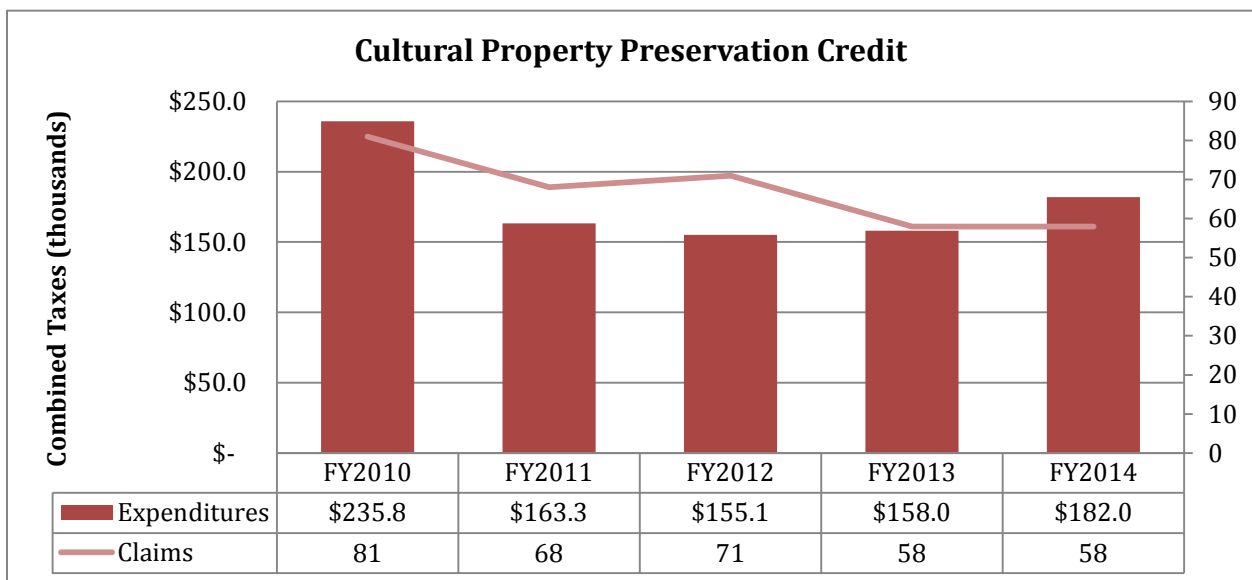
The CIT credit was originally enacted in 1984 and amended in 1986 and 2007.

**Evaluation:** The activity on the credit has been fairly consistent. This credit is not refundable; therefore, a taxpayer must have enough tax liability to take the credit.


**Recommendations:** None.

**Reliability Factor:**  1 - This credit is separately reported. No estimation is required.

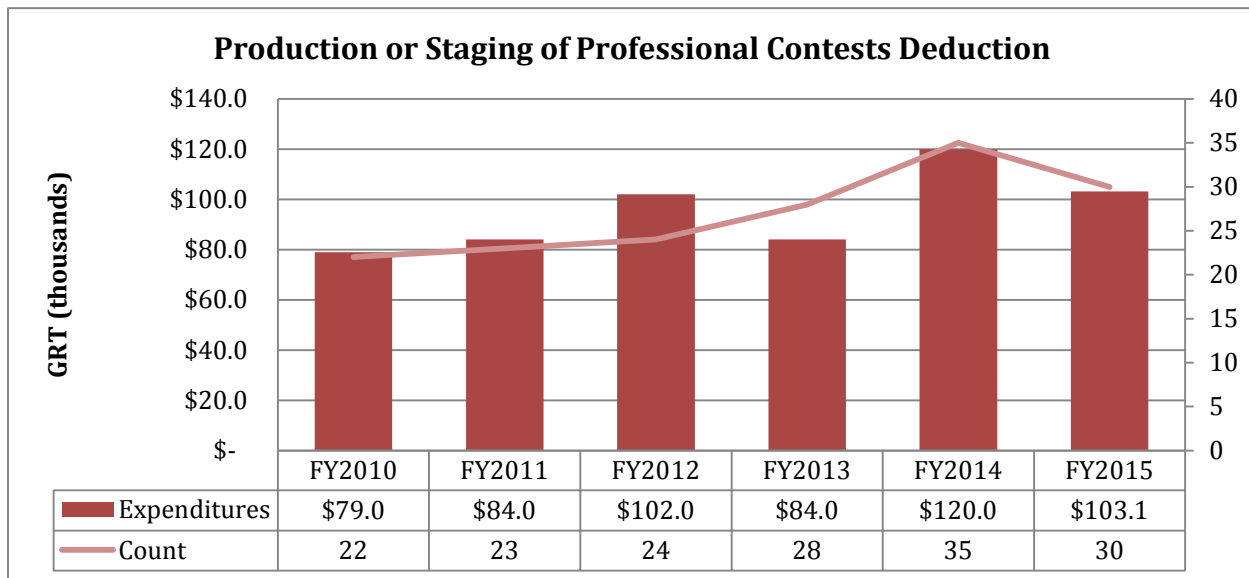
**Fiscal Impact:**



## PRODUCTION OR STAGING OF PROFESSIONAL CONTESTS DEDUCTION FROM GRT

- Brief Description:** Receipts from producing or staging professional boxing, wrestling, or martial arts contests that occur in New Mexico, including receipts from ticket sales and broadcasting, are deductible from gross receipts.
- Statutory Basis:** 7-9-107 NMSA 1978
- Intended Purpose:** Presumably to incentivize professional boxing, wrestling, and martial arts contests to take place in New Mexico.
- History:** Originally enacted in 2007.
- Evaluation:** The number of applicable events sanctioned by the New Mexico Athletic Commission has increased since the enactment of this deduction.
- Recommendations:** None.
- Reliability Factor:**  3 - The New Mexico Athletic Commission reports that in 2015, 30 sanctioned events were held, accounting for approximately \$1.5 million in gross receipts and foregone revenue of about \$103,000.

### Fiscal Impact:



## PUBLICATION SALES DEDUCTION FROM GRT

**Brief Description:** Receipts from publishing newspapers or magazines are deductible from gross receipts. Receipts from selling magazines at retail may not be deducted from gross receipts.


**Statutory Basis:** 7-9-63 NMSA 1978

**Intended Purpose:** Presumably to reduce tax pyramiding as the final sale of magazines is taxed; but for another deduction (Section 7-9-64 NMSA 1978), newspaper sales would be as well.

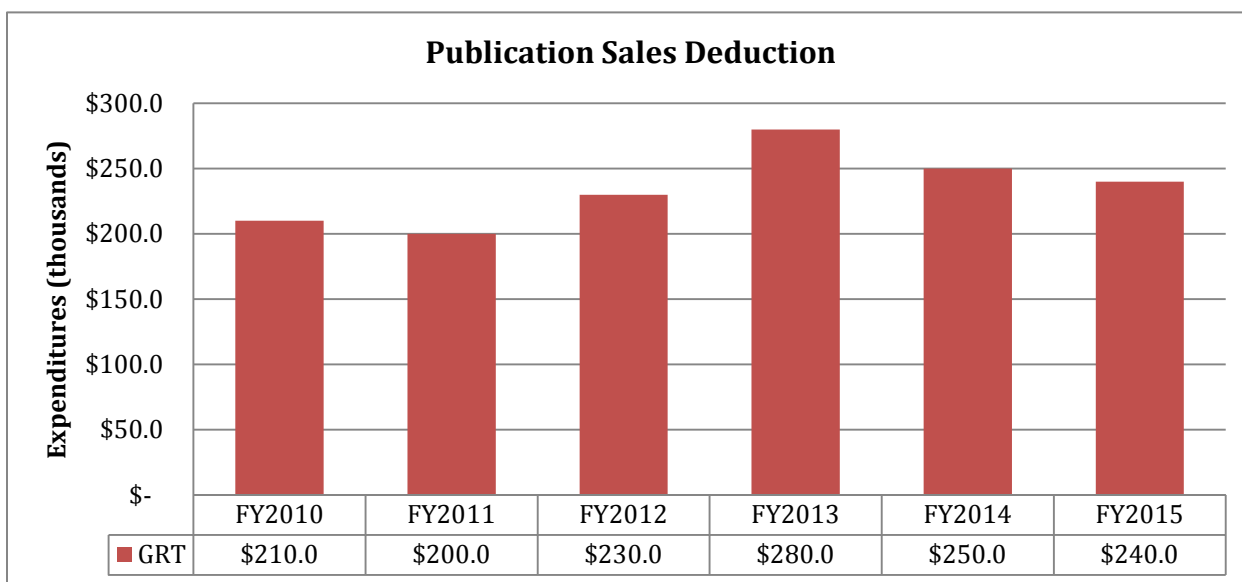
**History:** Originally enacted in 1969.

**Evaluation:** With the proliferation of digital mobile devices, this expenditure might not be enough to counter the market shift from print to electronic media. TRD is considering regulations that would address the GRT taxation of digital publications.

**Recommendations:** None.

**Reliability Factor:**  2 - Taxpayer reported deductions filed by publishing-related NAICS sectors were used to estimate this deduction.

**Fiscal Impact:**



## PURSES AND JOCKEY REMUNERATION AT NEW MEXICO RACETRACKS EXEMPTION FROM GRT

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<b>Brief Description:</b>	The receipts of horsemen, jockeys, and trainers from race purses at New Mexico horse racetracks subject to the jurisdiction of the state racing commission are exempt from GRT.
<b>Statutory Basis:</b>	7-9-40(A) NMSA 1978
<b>Intended Purpose:</b>	Presumably to reduce the tax burden of horsemen, jockeys and trainers.
<b>History:</b>	Originally enacted in 1970 and amended in 1971, 1985, and 1989.
<b>Evaluation:</b>	None.
<b>Recommendations:</b>	None.
<b>Reliability Factor:</b>	No data is available to estimate the fiscal impact.
<b>Fiscal Impact:</b>	Unknown.

## RAILROAD EQUIPMENT, AIRCRAFT, AND SPACE VEHICLES EXEMPTION FROM COMPENSATING TAX

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<b>Brief Description:</b>	The use of railroad locomotives, trailers, containers, tenders or cars procured or bought for use in railroad transportation; the use of commercial aircraft bought or leased primarily for use in the transportation of passengers or property for hire in interstate commerce; and the use of space vehicles for transportation of persons or property in, to, or from space are exempt from compensating tax.
<b>Statutory Basis:</b>	7-9-30 NMSA 1978
<b>Intended Purpose:</b>	Presumably to reduce the cost of railroad transportation, aircraft transportation, and space transportation; potentially to comply with the preemption doctrine.
<b>History:</b>	Originally enacted in 1969 and amended in 1988 and 2003.
<b>Evaluation:</b>	None.
<b>Recommendations:</b>	None.
<b>Reliability Factor:</b>	No data is available to estimate the fiscal impact.
<b>Fiscal Impact:</b>	Unknown.

## REAL ESTATE TRANSACTIONS DEDUCTION FROM GRT

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<b>Brief Description:</b>	Receipts from real estate commissions on the sale of real property which is subject to the GRT ( <i>i.e.</i> , new construction under Section 7-9-53(A) NMSA 1978) are deductible from gross receipts. Typically, brokerage commissions are deductible from gross receipts when the underlying sales are not subject to tax. With respect to new construction, the part of the sale that reflects the value of the newly constructed improvements is taxable, but the value of the underlying real estate is deductible.
<b>Statutory Basis:</b>	7-9-66.1 NMSA 1978
<b>Intended Purpose:</b>	Presumably to prevent double taxation as the commissions must be on the sale of real property which is subject to the GRT in order to be deductible and the commission is included in the cost of the real property.
<b>History:</b>	Originally enacted in 1984 and amended in 1990.
<b>Evaluation:</b>	None.
<b>Recommendations:</b>	None.
<b>Reliability Factor:</b>	No data is available to estimate the fiscal impact.
<b>Fiscal Impact:</b>	Unknown.

## RENEWABLE ENERGY PRODUCTION CREDIT AGAINST PIT AND CIT

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**Brief Description:** Taxpayers are able to receive a credit against PIT and CIT for producing electricity using solar light or heat, wind, or biomass. The credit only applies to taxpayers that generate the electricity for sale to third parties.

The amount of the credit is equal to one cent per kilowatt-hour up to 400,000 megawatt-hours annually per taxpayer for wind- or biomass-derived electricity. The aggregate cap for all wind projects is set at 2 million megawatt-hours.

The amount of the credit is equal to anywhere from one and a half cents to four cents per kilowatt-hour up to 200,000 megawatt-hours annually per taxpayer for solar-light-derived or solar-heat-derived electricity depending on the consecutive taxable year for which the credit is being claimed. The aggregate cap for all solar projects is set at 500,000 megawatt-hours.

The wind and solar production caps may be monetized by multiplying the kilowatt-hour rates times the set aggregate caps. The wind aggregate cap maximized at 2 million megawatt-hours represents a credit of \$20 million. The solar credit varies by year, on average the yearly credit is \$0.0275 per kilowatt-hour. The solar credit ranges from \$0.015 in the first year of production to \$0.04 in the sixth year of production, down to \$0.02 in the tenth year. Whenever the 500,000 megawatt-hours are used, the average aggregate credit is \$13.75 million.

A qualified taxpayer is eligible for the renewable energy production tax credit for ten consecutive years, beginning on the date the qualified energy generator begins producing electricity.

**Statutory Basis:** 7-2-18.18 and 7-2A-19 NMSA 1978

**Intended Purpose:** Presumably to encourage the construction and development of renewable energy generating facilities in New Mexico, and to sequester or control carbon dioxide emissions.

**History:** The PIT credit was originally enacted in 2007. The CIT credit was originally enacted in 2002 and amended in 2003, 2005 and 2007.

**Evaluation:** Because of the way the program has been implemented, there are taxpayers who are producing electricity, but who are precluded from claiming the credit.

For those who began producing before 2008, the credit is not refundable, but it may be carried forward for five years. This has resulted in a significant amount of unclaimed credit building up over time.




The Economic Analysis of New Mexico Renewable Energy Production Tax Credit (2015) study conducted by HDR, Inc. <sup>5</sup> with the collaboration of EMNRD and TRD, presents findings about the level of investment in renewable energy facilities. The study summarizes the effects of private investment and this credit, on job creation, wages, and pollution reduction.

HDR, Inc. (2015) developed economic multipliers to estimate the labor income and employment impacts associated with the construction and operation of REPTC facilities from 2003 through 2012. Total labor income is estimated at \$434 million, or about \$43 million per year on average. The employment impact is estimated to be over 9,000 jobs, or about 900 per year on average. The gross receipts tax generated as a result of wind and solar development and operations added up to about \$92,000 over the 10-year period of the credit.

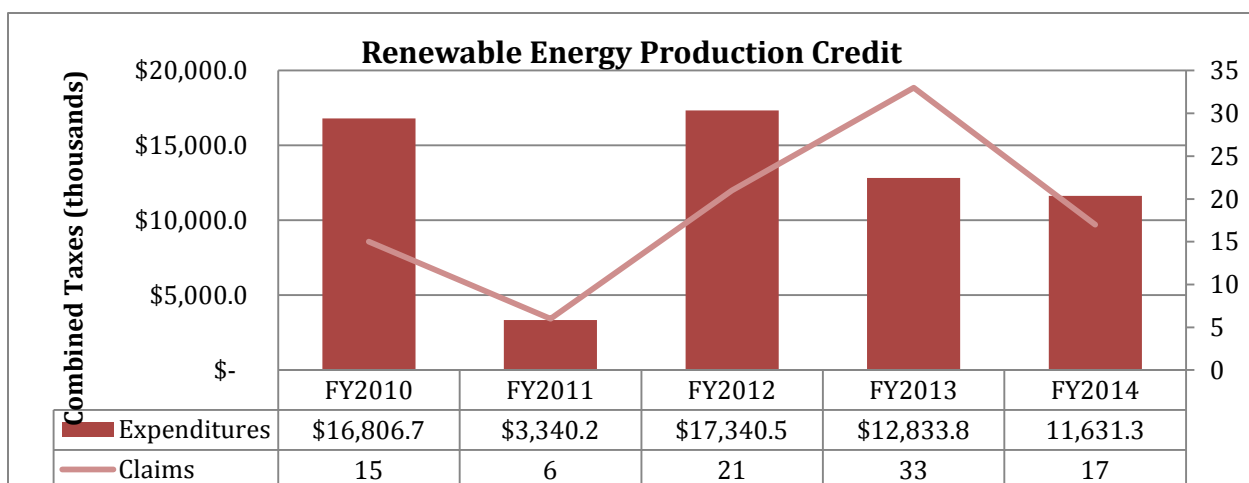
HDR, Inc. (2015) estimates the labor-to-tax expenditure ratio at 14%, which means that for every \$0.14 in tax expenditure, REPTC projects generated \$1 in labor income. Also, for every \$0.15 in tax expenditure, REPTC projects generated \$1 worth of monetized reduction in pollution. Over the 10-year period, pollution was reduced by over 11 million tons of CO<sub>2</sub>, which in monetary terms represents pollution reduction valued at \$400 million.

This credit meets its intended purpose of incentivizing the production of renewable energy and reducing pollution, while at the same time creating jobs.

**Recommendations:** Restructure the program so that those who have made investments based on the promise of receiving the credit are given the full 10-year benefit of the credit. As costs of generating renewable energy have reportedly decreased, consider lowering the per-megawatt hour credit rate, but expanding the aggregate cap. These changes may result in higher volumes of renewable energy production over shorter periods of time.


**Reliability Factor:**  1 - This credit is separately reported. No estimation is required.

**Fiscal Impact:**

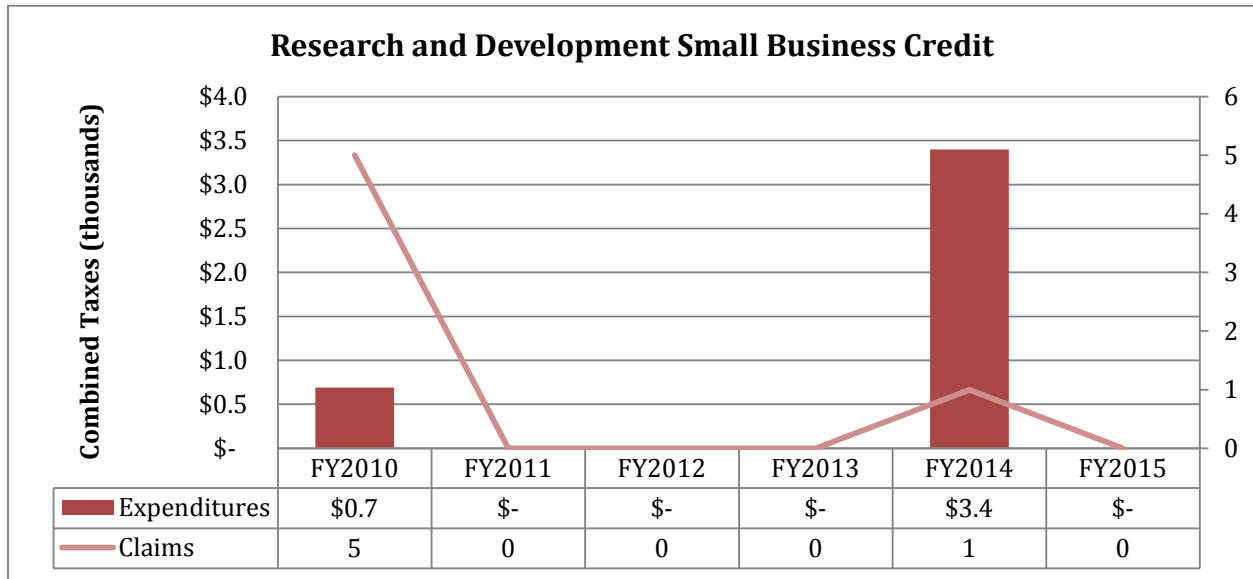


## RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT SMALL BUSINESS CREDIT AGAINST GRT OR FIFTY PERCENT CREDIT AGAINST WITHHOLDING TAX

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<b>Brief Description:</b>	<p>A qualified research and development small businesses may claim a credit equal to the sum of all gross receipts or 50% of withholding taxes owed to New Mexico for the reporting period in which the business qualifies for the credit.</p> <p>In general, a qualified business is a corporation, general partnership or similar entity with 25 or fewer employees, revenues under \$5 million annually, and whose qualified research and development expenditures for the prior 12 months was equal to at least 20% of total expenditures for those calendar months.</p>
<b>Statutory Basis:</b>	7-9H-1 <i>et seq.</i> NMSA 1978
<b>Intended Purpose:</b>	Presumably to incentivize the foundation and expansion of small research and development businesses.
<b>History:</b>	<p>Originally enacted in 2005 to be effective against GRT and compensating tax with a sunset of June 30, 2009.</p> <p>Amended in 2011 (after it had sunset) to reenact it with a sunset of June 30, 2015 (while excluding the period after the original sunset date and the effective date of June 30, 2011), to remove compensating tax, and to reduce the withholding tax credit to 50%.</p>
<b>Evaluation:</b>	This credit expired June 30, 2015. Before expiration, however, this credit was underutilized. Its relationship to several other similar credits and deductions should be studied to understand how they interact. Alternative approaches to stimulating small businesses critical to the modern economy, such as research and development business, should be explored.
<b>Recommendations:</b>	None
<b>Reliability Factor:</b>	 1 - This credit is separately reported. No estimation is required.

**Fiscal Impact:**



## RURAL HEALTH CARE PRACTITIONER CREDIT AGAINST PIT

**Brief Description:** Licensed doctors, osteopathic physicians, dentists, clinical psychologists, podiatrists and optometrists who have provided health care services in New Mexico in a rural health care, underserved area in a taxable year may claim a credit of up to \$5,000 against PIT.

Licensed dental hygienists, physician assistants, certified nurse midwives, certified registered nurse anesthetists, certified nurse practitioners and clinical nurse specialists who have provided health care services in New Mexico in a rural health care, underserved area in a taxable year may claim a credit of up to \$3,000 against PIT.

To qualify for the full credit, a practitioner must have provided health care for 2,080 hours at a practice site in an approved area. If the practitioner provided health care for at least 1,040 hours, the practitioner is eligible for 50% of the credit.

**Statutory Basis:** 7-2-18.22 NMSA 1978

**Intended Purpose:** Presumably to improve access to health care in rural or underserved areas of the state, by providing a tax benefit to health care practitioners who work in those areas.

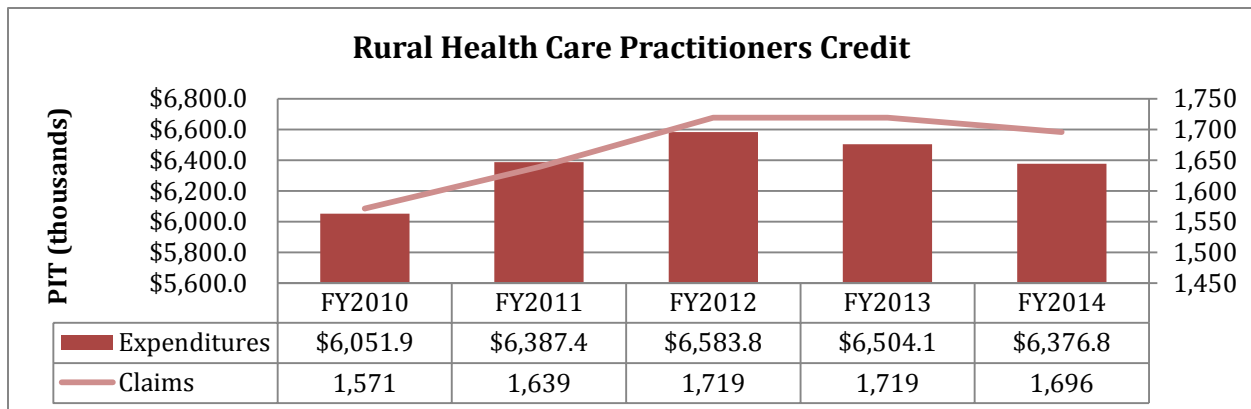
**History:** Originally enacted in 2007.

**Evaluation:** Prior to a dip in FY2013, the number of claims was increasing steadily. To the extent that this increase is due to new health care practitioners moving to rural communities, this credit is working. A report by the New Mexico Healthcare Workforce Commission indicates that while “financial incentives such as ... tax credits have been important recruitment and retention tolls”, there continues to be a shortage of physicians in many rural parts of the state. (New Mexico Health Care Workforce Committee Report, October 1, 2014, pg. 4).

**Recommendations:** None.

**Reliability Factor:**  1 - This credit is separately reported. No estimation is required.

**Fiscal Impact:**



## RURAL JOB CREDIT AGAINST MODIFIED COMBINED TAX, PIT, AND CIT

**Brief Description:** Eligible employers may earn the rural job tax credit for each qualifying job created after July 1, 2000, applying it to GRT (less local option GRT), compensating tax, withholding tax, PIT, or CIT.

An eligible employer is one whom EDD has approved for Job Training Incentive Program assistance.

A qualifying job means a job filled by an eligible employee for 48 weeks in a 12-month qualifying period.

The total credit authorized is 25% of the first \$16,000 of wages paid, if the job is performed or based in a Tier 1 Area and 12.5% of the first \$16,000 of wages paid, if the job is performed or based in a Tier 2 Area. However, the credit is taken in annual increments: 6.25% of the first \$16,000 in wages paid over four qualifying periods (years) if the job is performed at a location in a Tier 1 Area; 6.25% of the first \$16,000 in wages paid over two qualifying periods if the job is performed at a location in a Tier 2 Area.

**Statutory Basis:** 7-2E-1.1 NMSA 1978

**Intended Purpose:** To encourage businesses to start new businesses in rural areas of the state.

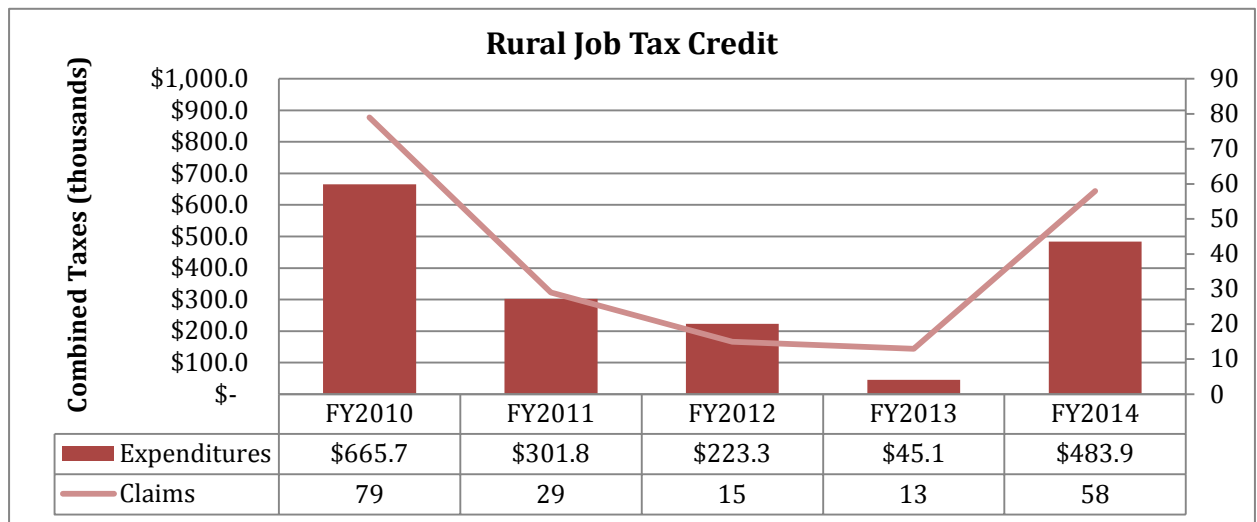
**History:** Originally enacted in 2007. Amended in 2013 to tighten the definition of qualifying jobs and to clarify the definition of wages.

**Evaluation:** Stagnant employment growth in rural New Mexico is a plausible explanation for the decreases in credit amounts from FY2010 to FY2012, but in FY2014 there is an increase in claims. UNM's Bureau of Business and Economic Research published levels of employment for Non-metro New Mexico show FY2015 employment still being below peak pre-recession levels.

**Recommendations:** None.

**Reliability Factor:**  1 - This credit is separately reported. No estimation is required.

**Fiscal Impact:**



# SALE AND USE OF AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS, FARM TRACTORS, AIRCRAFT, AND MOTOR VEHICLES THAT DON'T HAVE TO BE REGISTERED

## DEDUCTION FROM GRT AND COMPENSATING TAX

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<b>Brief Description:</b>	<p>50% of the receipts from selling or of the value of farm tractors and agricultural implements when used by persons engaged in the business of farming or ranching is deductible from gross receipts and from the total value before computing compensating tax.</p> <p>50% of the receipts from selling or of the value of vehicles not required to be registered under the Motor Vehicle Code is deductible from gross receipts and from the total value before computing compensating tax.</p> <p>50% of the receipts from selling or of the value of aircraft not bought or leased primarily for use in the transportation of passengers or property for hire in interstate commerce is deductible from gross receipts and from the total value before computing compensating tax.</p> <p>Receipts of an aircraft manufacturer or affiliate from selling aircraft or from selling aircraft flight support, pilot training or maintenance training services is deductible from gross receipts.</p> <p>Receipts from selling aircraft parts or maintenance services for aircraft or aircraft parts is deductible from gross receipts.</p>
<b>Statutory Basis:</b>	7-9-62(A),(B),(C) and 7-9-77(A) NMSA 1978
<b>Intended Purpose:</b>	Presumably to incentivize agricultural activities by reducing the effective cost of agricultural implements and farm tractors. Presumably to incentivize the development of the aircraft industry in New Mexico by reducing related costs of aircraft used for things other than transportation of passengers or property for hire in intrastate commerce.
<b>History:</b>	<p>The GRT deduction was originally enacted in 1969 and amended in 1975, 1998, 2000, 2007 and 2014. The 2014 amendment expanded the deduction to allow anyone who sells aircraft parts or maintenance services for aircraft or aircraft parts to take the deduction starting July 1, 2015.</p> <p>The compensating tax deduction was originally enacted in 1966 and was amended in 1969, 1975, 1988 and 1998.</p>
<b>Evaluation:</b>	<p>To the extent that the agricultural implements are used in the production of agricultural goods intended for sale, this deduction could be viewed as reducing the effects of pyramiding.</p> <p>To the extent that the aircraft are used in the production of agricultural goods intended for sale, this deduction could be viewed as an anti-pyramiding device. From FY2015 forward, taxpayers wishing to take this</p>

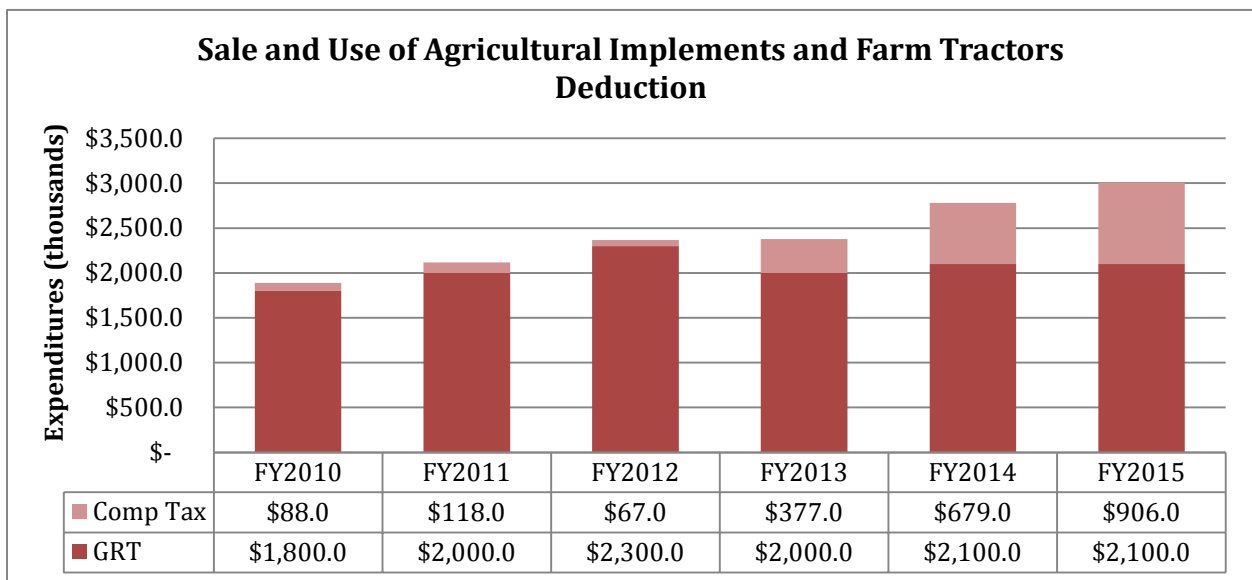
deduction will be required to separately state the amount deducted. However, because this section contains several different deductions, it will still not be possible to separate each subsection from the whole.

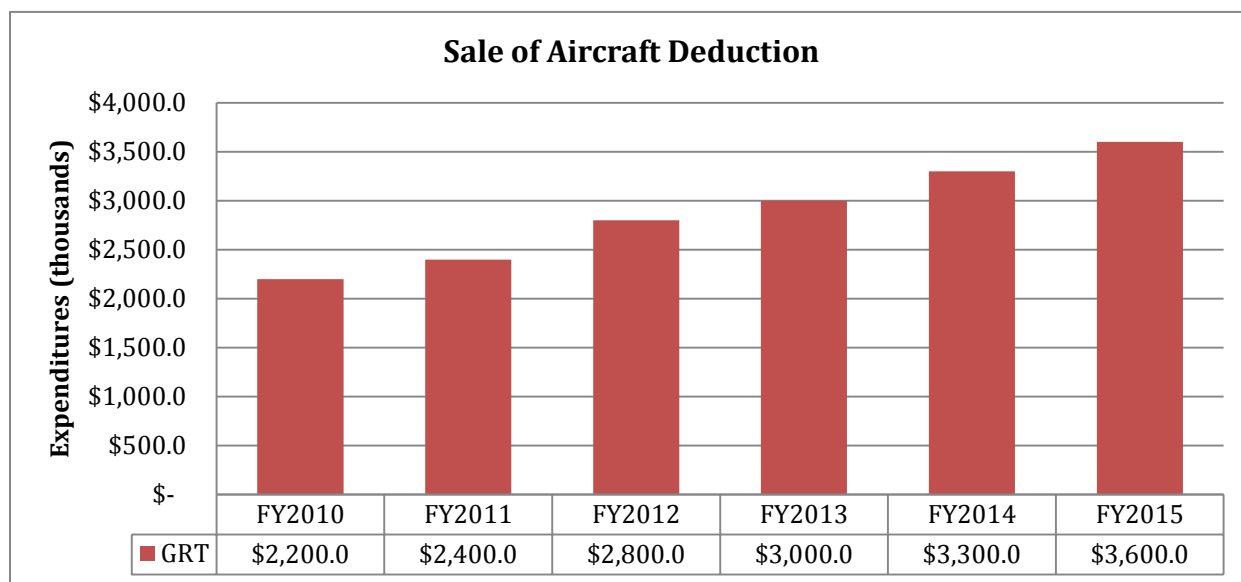
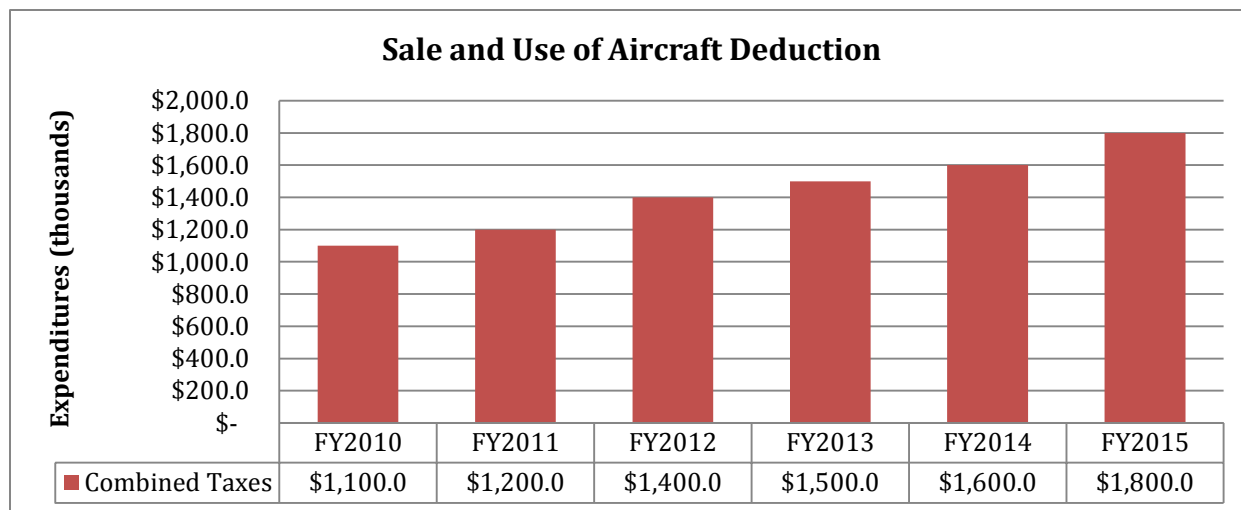
**Recommendations:** None.

**Reliability Factor:** 2 - This estimate is based on reported deductions from selected NAICS industry groups, calculated at the statewide average effective tax rate. The compensating tax portion is estimated using the amount of compensating tax paid in the applicable sectors. Assuming that all compensating tax eligible purchases made within the sector would have been deducted at 50%, the paid remainder would be equal to the amount deducted.

2 - Taxpayer reported gross receipts deductions reported by taxpayers classified as Support for Air Transportation were used to estimate the impact of this deduction. All deductions reported by the selected sectors were assumed to result from this deduction.

**Fiscal Impact:**







## SALE OF CERTAIN SERVICES TO AN OUT-OF-STATE BUYER DEDUCTION FROM GRT

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<b>Brief Description:</b>	Receipts from performing a service is deductible from gross receipts if the sale of the service is made to an out-of-state buyer. The product of the service must be delivered to the buyer and the product of the service must be initially used by the buyer outside New Mexico to qualify for the deduction.  The buyer must present an appropriate nontaxable transaction certificate or other evidence acceptable to the TRD Secretary.
<b>Statutory Basis:</b>	7-9-57 NMSA 1978
<b>Intended Purpose:</b>	Presumably to encourage service exportation by equalizing tax treatment with out-of-state service providers, most of which are not subject to a sales tax on services.
<b>History:</b>	Originally enacted in 1969 and amended in 1973, 1977, 1983, 1988, 1989, 1998, and 2000.
<b>Evaluation:</b>	None.
<b>Recommendations:</b>	None.
<b>Reliability Factor:</b>	No data is available to estimate the fiscal impact.
<b>Fiscal Impact:</b>	Unknown.

## SALE OF FOOD AT RETAIL FOOD STORES DEDUCTION FROM GRT AND HOLD HARMLESS DISTRIBUTION

**Brief Description:** Receipts from qualifying food sales at retail food stores as defined under the federal food stamp program are deductible from gross receipts.

The deduction is required to be separately stated by the taxpayer.

Enacted with the originating legislation were provisions in the Tax Administration Act that the revenues of municipal and county governments would be held harmless from the deduction.

**Statutory Basis:** 7-9-92 and 7-1-6.46 NMSA 1978


**Intended Purpose:** Presumably to make the cost of food less expensive.

**History:** The GRT deduction was originally enacted in 2004 and has not been amended.

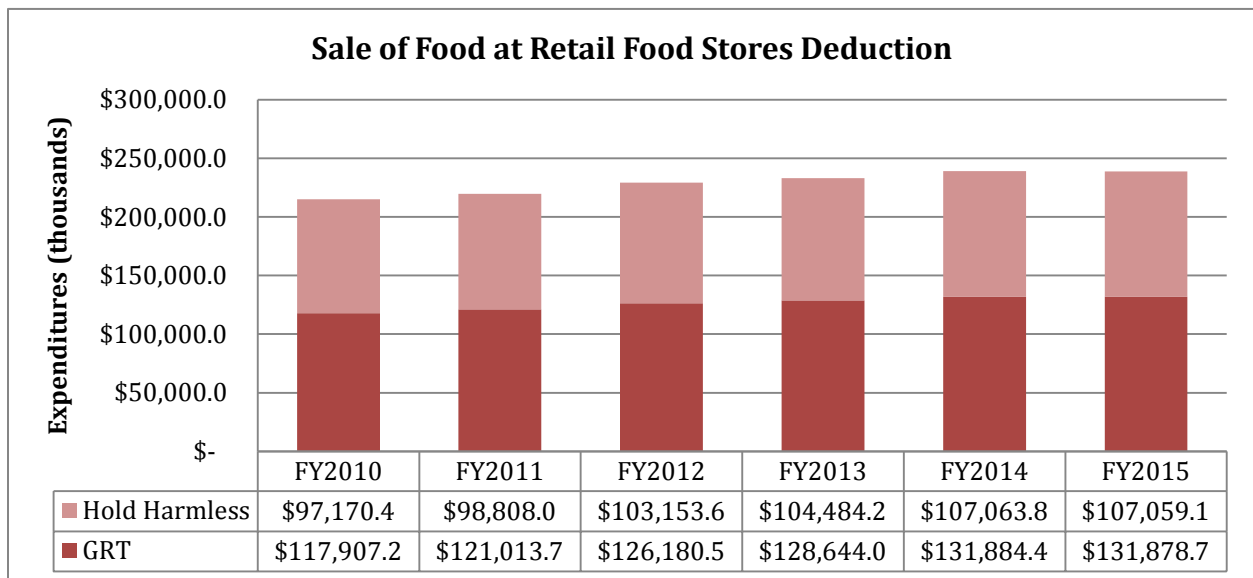
The hold harmless provision was originally enacted in 2004. Amended in 2006, 2007 and 2013. The 2013 amendment phases out the hold harmless distribution over 15 years starting on July 1, 2015.

**Evaluation:** As is evidenced by the size of the GRT deduction, this is reducing the costs of food. Because of the hold harmless provision and the loss of the revenue which has been made up through other tax burdens, this reduction comes at a significant cost to both the General Fund and the very taxpayers it is benefitting.

**Recommendations:** None.

**Reliability Factor:**  1 - This deduction is separately reported. No estimation is required.

**Fiscal Impact:**



## SALE OF GASOLINE TO THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT DEDUCTION FROM GASOLINE TAX

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<b>Brief Description:</b>	Gasoline received in New Mexico sold to the U.S. for its exclusive use is deductible in computing the gasoline tax.
<b>Statutory Basis:</b>	7-13-4(B) NMSA 1978
<b>Intended Purpose:</b>	Presumably to reduce the costs to the federal government.
<b>History:</b>	Originally enacted in 1991 and amended in 1997, 1998, 1999, and 2007.
<b>Evaluation:</b>	None.
<b>Recommendations:</b>	None.
<b>Reliability Factor:</b>	No data is available to estimate the fiscal impact.
<b>Fiscal Impact:</b>	None.

## SALE OF SOFTWARE DEVELOPMENT SERVICES DEDUCTION FROM GRT

**Brief Description:** Receipts from the sale of software development services that are performed in a rural area (defined as everywhere except an incorporated municipality with a population of more than 50,000) by an eligible software company are deductible from gross receipts.


**Statutory Basis:** 7-9-57.2 NMSA 1978

**Intended Purpose:** To stimulate new business development in rural areas.

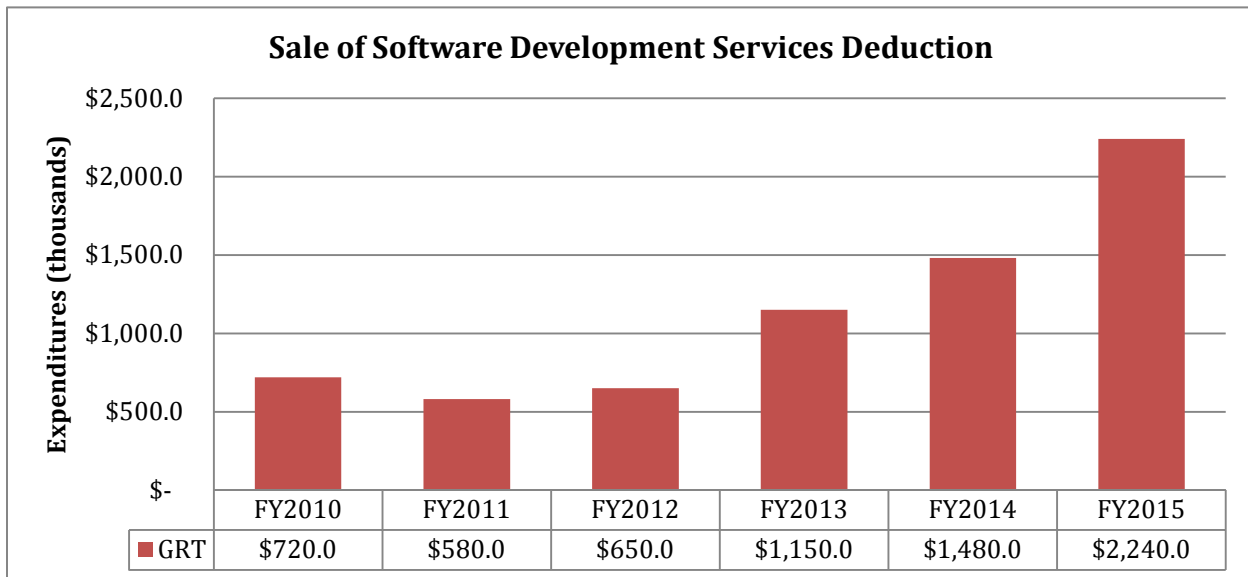
**History:** Originally enacted in 2002.

**Evaluation:** It is impossible to say with any certainty whether this deduction is the cause of any expansion in the targeted locations and industries, but the amount of the applicable deductions has increased significantly in recent years.


**Recommendations:** None.

**Reliability Factor:**  2 - Gross receipts deductions for taxpayers classified as software publishers and computer programmers reported outside of incorporated municipalities are assumed to fall into this category; calculated using the statewide average rate.

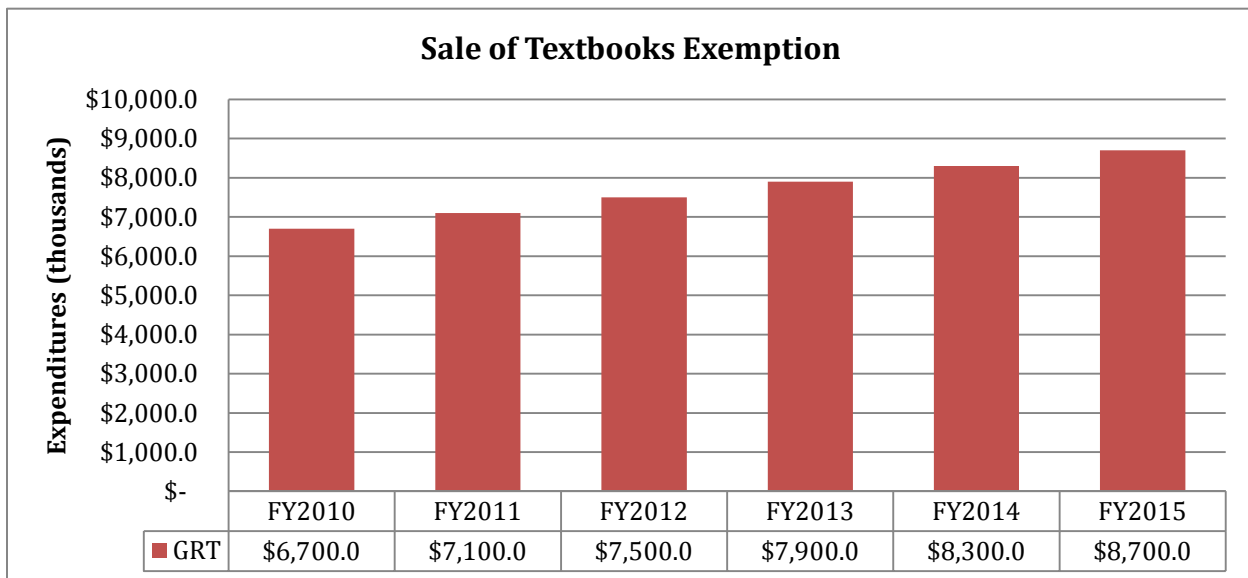
**Fiscal Impact:**



## SALE OF TEXTBOOKS IN CERTAIN BOOKSTORES EXEMPTION FROM GRT

<b>Brief Description:</b>	Receipts of certain bookstores from selling textbooks and other materials required for courses at a public post-secondary educational institution to a student enrolled at the institution are exempt from GRT. Only bookstores located on the campus of the institution and operated pursuant to a contractual agreement with the institution are allowed this exemption.
<b>Statutory Basis:</b>	7-9-13.4 NMSA 1978
<b>Intended Purpose:</b>	Presumably to reduce the cost of educational materials to those attending higher educational institutions.
<b>History:</b>	Originally enacted in 2002.
<b>Evaluation:</b>	While the cost of books is only one component of the overall cost of a college education, the exemption is providing some relief.
<b>Recommendations:</b>	Consider expanding the exemption so that it is not limited to bookstores operated by a post-secondary education institution. Off-campus school bookstores frequently stock required textbooks and materials for university courses.
<b>Reliability Factor:</b>	 4 - The textbook component of the estimated cost of attendance data for major New Mexico public universities were used to estimate the impact of this exemption

### Fiscal Impact:



## SALE OR LEASE OF REAL PROPERTY & LEASE OF MANUFACTURED HOMES DEDUCTION FROM GRT

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<b>Brief Description:</b>	Receipts from the sale or lease of real property, which includes the land and any permanent fixtures, from the lease of a manufactured home for at least one month, and from the rental of space for a manufactured home or recreational vehicle for at least one month, are deductible from gross receipts.
<b>Statutory Basis:</b>	7-9-53 NMSA 1978
<b>Intended Purpose:</b>	Presumably to reduce tax burdens associated with occupancy of residential and commercial spaces on a non-transient basis.
<b>History:</b>	Originally enacted in 1969 and amended in 1972, 1973, 1975, 1979, 1983, 1991, and 1998.
<b>Evaluation:</b>	None.
<b>Recommendations:</b>	None.
<b>Reliability Factor:</b>	No data is available to estimate the fiscal impact.
<b>Fiscal Impact:</b>	Unknown.

## SALES TO NONPROFIT ORGANIZATIONS DEDUCTION FROM GRT AND GGRT

**Brief Description:** Receipts from selling tangible personal property to 501(c)(3) organizations for use in their tax exempt functions, and receipts from the sale of construction materials to a 501(c)(3) organization organized for the purpose of providing homeownership opportunities to low-income families are deductible from gross receipts and governmental gross receipts.


**Statutory Basis:** 7-9-60 NMSA 1978

**Intended Purpose:** Presumably to subsidize the activities of certain types of non-profit entities.

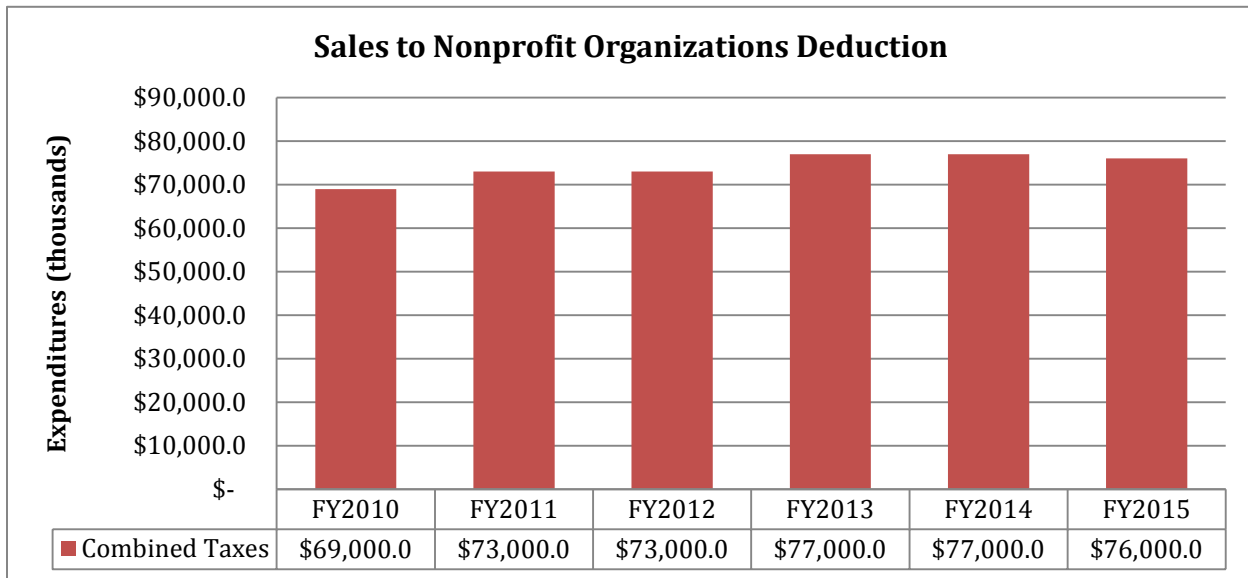
**History:** Originally enacted in 1970 and amended in 1992, 1995, 2001 and 2007.

**Evaluation:** This tax expenditure represents a conscious decision to provide government support to nonprofit entities in the form of reduced tax burden.

**Recommendations:** None.

**Reliability Factor:**  4 - There is no direct data with which to estimate the impact of this deduction. The National Center for Charitable Statistics reports that nationally in 2014 private charities reported about \$1.6 trillion in expenses to about \$1.7 trillion in income. Assuming the same proportions for the \$2.4 billion in revenue reported in New Mexico in the same period, and that 50% of that would have been spent on tangible personal property otherwise subject to gross receipts tax, the size of the deduction would be about \$1.1 billion in gross receipts.

**Fiscal Impact:**




## SALES TO QUALIFIED FILM PRODUCTION COMPANY DEDUCTION FROM GRT AND GGRT

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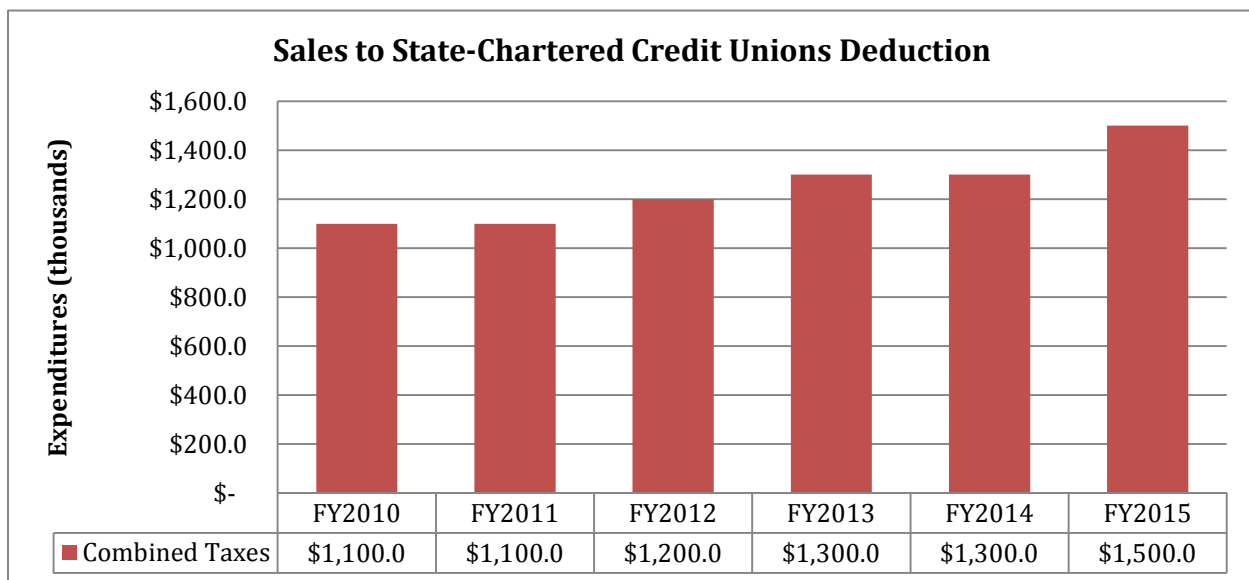
<b>Brief Description:</b>	<p>Receipts from selling or leasing property to, and from performing services for, a qualified production company are deductible from gross receipts or from governmental gross receipts.</p> <p>The buyer (a film production company) must present a nontaxable transaction certificate (NTTC) to the seller. The film production company can only deliver a NTTC with respect to production costs.</p> <p>This deduction cannot be used in conjunction with the film production tax credit as described in Section 7-2F-1(L).</p>
<b>Statutory Basis:</b>	7-9-86 NMSA 1978
<b>Intended Purposes:</b>	Presumably to incentivize operations of the film industry and film productions in New Mexico prior to the existence of the film production tax credit (7-2F-1 NMSA 1978).
<b>History:</b>	Originally enacted in 1995 and amended in 2003.
<b>Evaluation:</b>	None.
<b>Recommendations:</b>	None.
<b>Reliability Factor:</b>	No data is available to estimate the fiscal impact.
<b>Fiscal Impact:</b>	None.



## SALES TO STATE-CHARTERED CREDIT UNIONS DEDUCTION FROM GRT AND GGRT

<b>Brief Description:</b>	Receipts from selling tangible personal property to state-chartered credit unions are deductible from gross receipts to the same extent that receipts from the sale of tangible personal property to federal credit unions are deductible.
<b>Statutory Basis:</b>	7-9-61.2 NMSA 1978
<b>Intended Purpose:</b>	Presumably to provide equitable tax treatment between federally-chartered credit unions and state-chartered credit unions and treat state-chartered credit unions as an instrumentality of state government.
<b>History:</b>	Originally enacted in 2000.
<b>Evaluation:</b>	None.
<b>Recommendations:</b>	None.
<b>Reliability Factor:</b>	 3 - According to the Regulation and Licensing Department's Financial Institutions Division, there were 21 state chartered credit unions in New Mexico as of October 29, 2015. According to the National Credit Union Administration, "Total Other Operating Expenses" of state-chartered credit unions in the state totaled \$43.7 million in FY2015. Half of this is assumed to be related to the purchase of tangible personal property.

### Fiscal Impact:



## SALES TO TAX-EXEMPT ENTITIES DEDUCTION AGAINST PROCESSORS TAX COMPONENT OF RESOURCES EXCISE TAX

**Brief Description:** The resources excise tax is made up of three different components: 1) the resources tax, 2) the processors tax, and 3) the service tax.

In calculating the taxable value of severed natural resources, producers may deduct the value of sales of natural resources, other than metaliferous mineral ores, to tax-exempt organizations against the processors tax component of the resources excise tax.

**Statutory Basis:** 7-25-3(I) and 7-25-5 NMSA 1978


**Intended Purpose:** Presumably to subsidize the activities of tax-exempt organizations who use natural resources in the conduct of their tax-exempt functions.

**History:** Section 7-25-3 NMSA 1978 was originally enacted in 1966 and amended in 1968, 1969, 1970, 1971, 1972, 1977, 1979, 1985, 1986 and 2007.

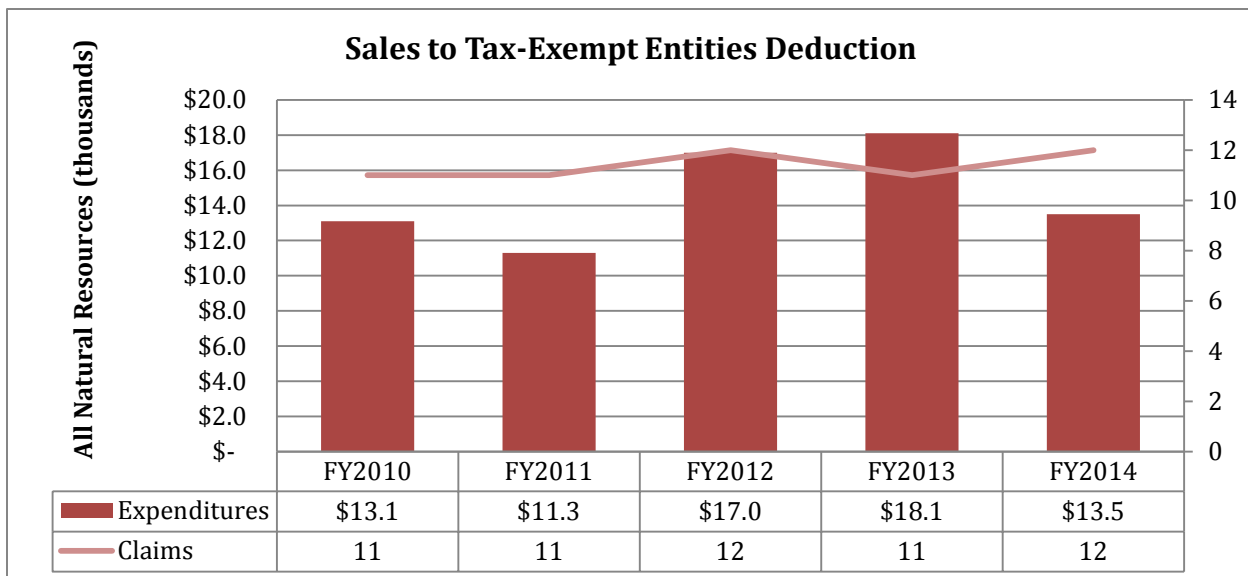
Section 7-25-5 NMSA 1978 was originally enacted in 1985 and amended in 1999.

**Evaluation:** None.

**Recommendations:** None.

**Reliability Factor:**  3 - Only sales to tax-exempt entities are expenditures. These deductions are not reported separately, so we assume 1/3 of deductions came from sales to tax-exempt entities.

**Fiscal Impact:**



## SALES TO TAX-EXEMPT ENTITIES DEDUCTION AGAINST RESOURCES TAX COMPONENT OF RESOURCES EXCISE TAX

**Brief Description:** The resources excise tax is made up of three different components: 1) the resources tax, 2) the processors tax, and 3) the service tax.

In calculating the taxable value of severed natural resources, producers may deduct the value of sales of natural resources, other than metalliferous mineral ores, to tax-exempt organizations against the resources tax component of the resources excise tax.

**Statutory Basis:** 7-25-3(I) and 7-25-4 NMSA 1978


**Intended Purpose:** Presumably to subsidize the activities of tax-exempt organizations who use natural resources in the conduct of their tax-exempt functions.

**History:** Section 7-25-3 NMSA 1978 was originally enacted in 1966 and amended in 1968, 1969, 1970, 1971, 1972, 1977, 1979, 1985, 1986 and 2007.

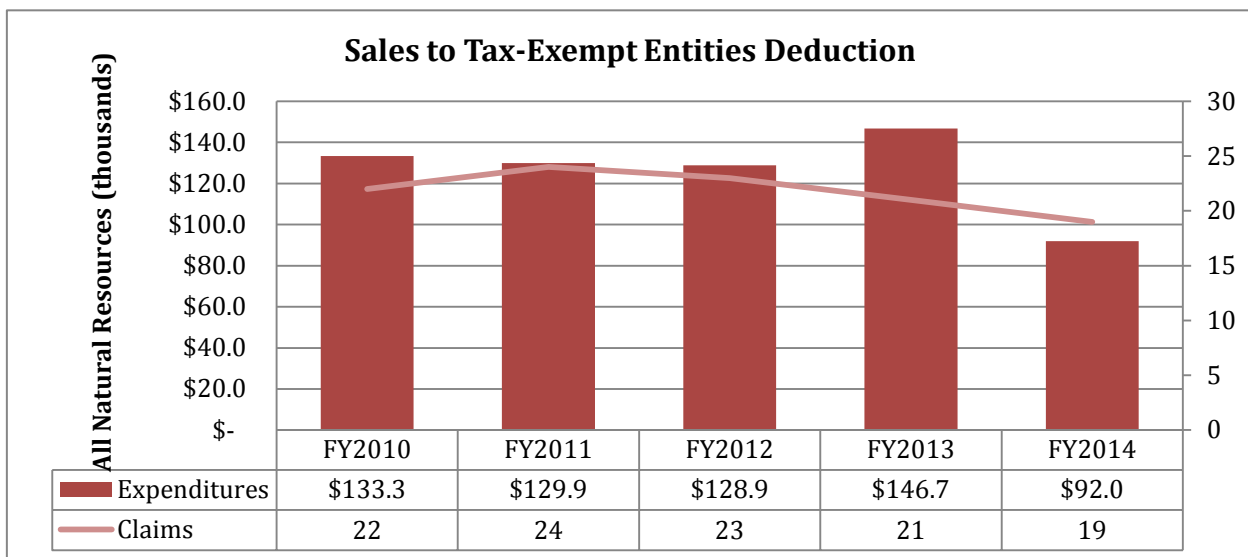
Section 7-25-4 NMSA 1978 was originally enacted in 1966 and amended in 1999.

**Evaluation:** None.

**Recommendations:** None.

**Reliability Factor:**  3 - Only sales to tax-exempt entities are expenditures. These deductions are not reported separately, so we assume one-third of deductions came from sales to tax-exempt entities.

**Fiscal Impact:**



## SOLAR ENERGY SYSTEMS DEDUCTION FROM GRT

**Brief Description:** Receipts from the sale or installation of solar energy systems, including solar panels, solar hot water heaters, and trombe walls, are deductible from gross receipts if the equipment is used to generate power for on-site consumption.


**Statutory Basis:** 7-9-112 NMSA 1978

**Intended Purpose:** Presumably to incentivize the installation of and use solar energy systems at the consumer level.

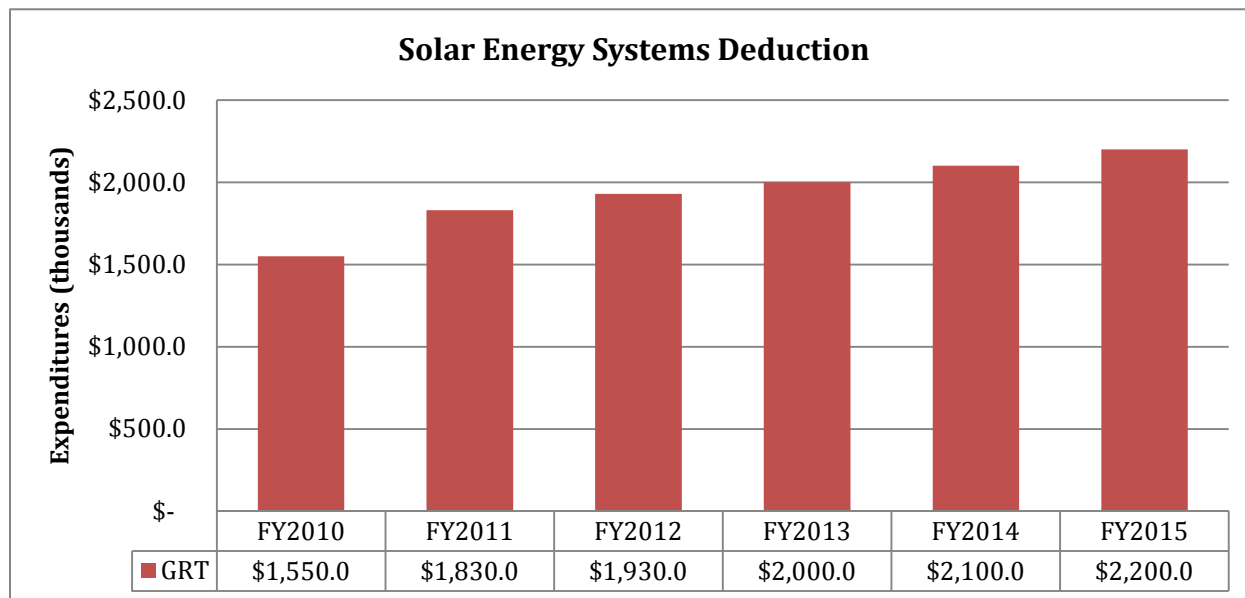
**History:** Originally enacted in 2007.

**Evaluation:** The steady growth rate in estimated deduction utilization suggest that this deduction continues to benefit solar purchasers.

**Recommendations:** None.


**Reliability Factor:**  3 - In the absence of direct data, the solar market development credit, authorized in Section 7-2-18.14 NMSA 1978, is used as a proxy to estimate the size of this deduction. Average growth rates used to estimate 2013 through 2015 impacts.

**Fiscal Impact:**

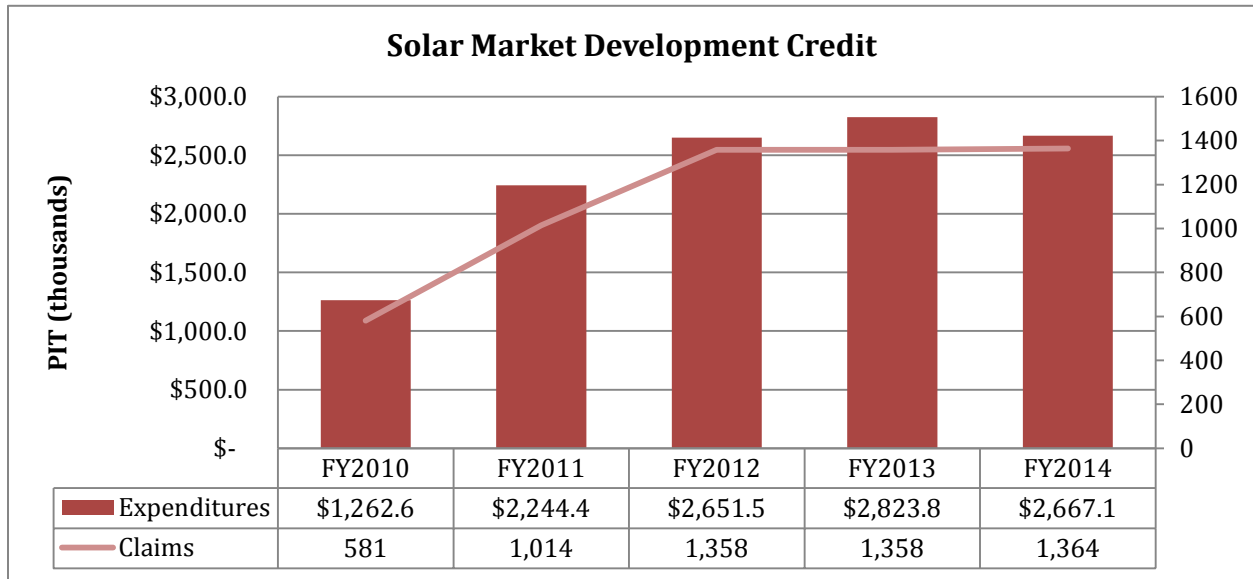


## SOLAR MARKET DEVELOPMENT CREDIT AGAINST PIT

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<b>Brief Description:</b>	<p>After January 1, 2006 but before December 31, 2016, taxpayers who purchase and install a solar thermal system or a photovoltaic system in a residence, business, or agricultural enterprise that they own in New Mexico may apply for a solar market development tax credit of up to 10% of the purchase and installation cost of the system against their PIT.</p> <p>The credit shall not exceed \$9,000. The maximum aggregate amount of credits allowed in any tax year is \$2 million for solar thermal systems and \$3 million for photovoltaic systems.</p> <p>The credit is not refundable but may be carried forward for up to ten years.</p>
<b>Statutory Basis:</b>	7-2-18.14 NMSA 1978
<b>Intended Purpose:</b>	Presumably to subsidize the solar industry by paying for a portion of the purchase and installation costs of solar systems in New Mexico.
<b>History:</b>	<p>Originally enacted in 2006 and amended in 2009.</p> <p>Amended in 2009 to reduce the credit from 30% to 10% and remove the cumulative federal and state cap of 30%.</p>
<b>Evaluation:</b>	A plausible explanation for the steady increase in the number and size of claims and the relative plateau over the last three fiscal years may indicate that the solar market is beginning to mature. Assuming that the number of claims corresponds to the number of systems, 5,675 systems have been installed between FY2010 and FY2014 at a total five-year expenditure cost of \$11,649,400, which at the 10% of cost credit allowance, reflects \$116,494,000 in direct economic activity in New Mexico with respect to solar installers. As TRD does not collect information regarding individual systems and system capacity, the energy cost savings cannot yet be determined.
<b>Recommendations:</b>	Because systems must be installed before December 31, 2016, further study should be undertaken to better understand the maturity level of this industry before sunset. Additionally, as a matter of statutory clarity, amendments should be considered to indicate which business installations qualify for the credit, as there is some tension between businesses being eligible and the statutory ineligibility for commercial or industrial use. The statute should also expressly require the power be used primarily for on-site consumption.
<b>Reliability Factor:</b>	 1 - This credit is separately reported. No estimation is required.

**Fiscal Impact:**

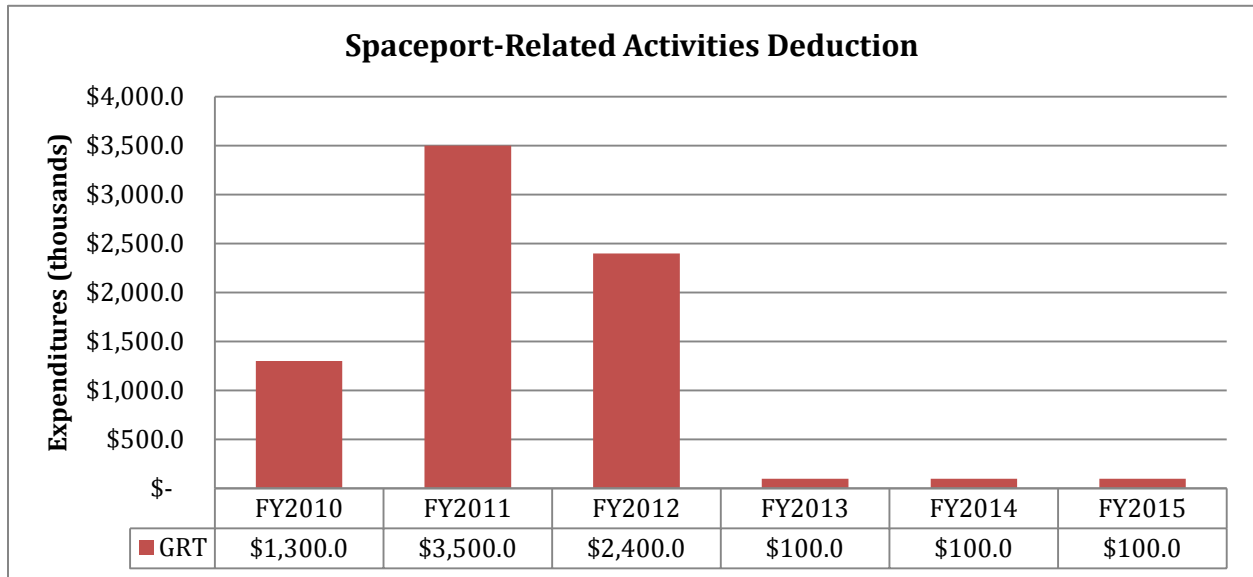


## SPACEPORT-RELATED ACTIVITIES DEDUCTION FROM GRT

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<b>Brief Description:</b>	Deductible from gross receipts are receipts from: <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>(1) launching, operating or recovering space vehicles or payloads;</li><li>(2) preparing a payload;</li><li>(3) operating a spaceport; or</li><li>(4) providing research, development, testing, and evaluation services for the U.S. Air Force Operationally Responsive Space Program.</li></ul>
<b>Statutory Basis:</b>	7-9-54.2 NMSA 1978
<b>Intended Purpose:</b>	Presumably to encourage the development of the space industry in New Mexico.
<b>History:</b>	Originally enacted in 1995 and amended in 1997, 2001, 2003, and 2007. The 2007 amendment added a deduction for receipts from the provision of research, development, testing, and evaluation services for the U.S. Air Force Operationally Responsible Space Program.
<b>Evaluation:</b>	In FY2011 and FY2012, the deduction grew when there was significant construction activity at the Spaceport.
<b>Recommendations:</b>	This deduction must be evaluated in conjunction with overarching state policy with respect to the Spaceport status, feasibility, completion, and operation.
<b>Reliability Factor:</b>	 4 - New Mexico Spaceport Authority annual report data was used to estimate the impact of this deduction. This excludes any receipts from providing services to the Operationally Responsive Space Program, which were unavailable, and so should be considered an absolute minimum impact.

**Fiscal Impact:**





## SPACE-RELATED TEST ARTICLES DEDUCTION FROM COMPENSATING TAX

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<b>Brief Description:</b>	The value of space-related test articles used in New Mexico exclusively for research or testing placed on public display after or stored for future use. The value of equipment and materials used in New Mexico for research or testing to support the research or testing of space-related test articles, or for storage of such equipment or materials to support the research and testing of space-related test articles, is deductible in computing compensating tax due.
<b>Statutory Basis:</b>	7-9-54.4 NMSA 1978
<b>Intended Purpose:</b>	Presumably to incentivize the development of the space industry in New Mexico.
<b>History:</b>	Originally enacted in 2003.
<b>Evaluation:</b>	None.
<b>Recommendations:</b>	This deduction must be evaluated in conjunction with overarching state policy with respect to the Spaceport status, feasibility, completion, and operation.
<b>Reliability Factor:</b>	No data is available to estimate the fiscal impact.
<b>Fiscal Impact:</b>	Unknown.

## SPECIAL NEEDS ADOPTED CHILD CREDIT AGAINST PIT

**Brief Description:** A taxpayer who has adopted a special needs child (an individual certified as a "difficult to place child") may claim a credit against PIT in the amount of \$1,000.

If the amount of credit due to a taxpayer exceeds the taxpayer's PIT liability, the excess is refunded.

**Statutory Basis:** 7-2-18.16 NMSA 1978

**Intended Purpose:** Presumably to provide tax relief for those who have adopted a special needs child.

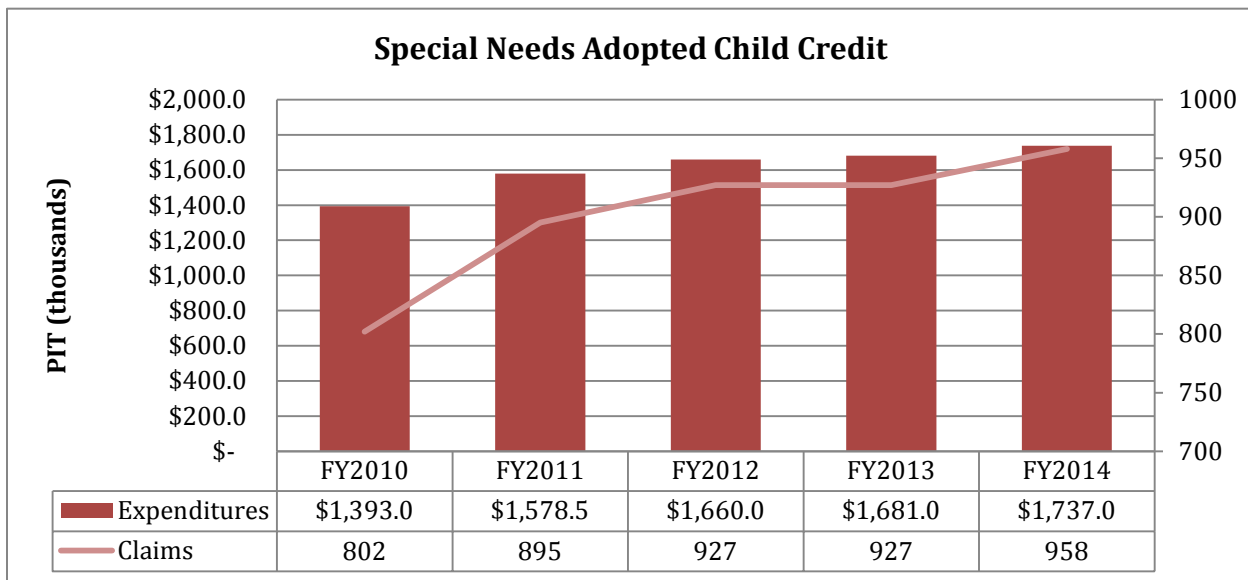
**History:** Originally enacted in 2007.

**Evaluation:** None.

**Recommendations:** None.

**Reliability Factor:**  1 - This credit is separately reported. No estimation is required.

**Fiscal Impact:**



## SUSTAINABLE BUILDING CREDIT AGAINST PIT AND CIT

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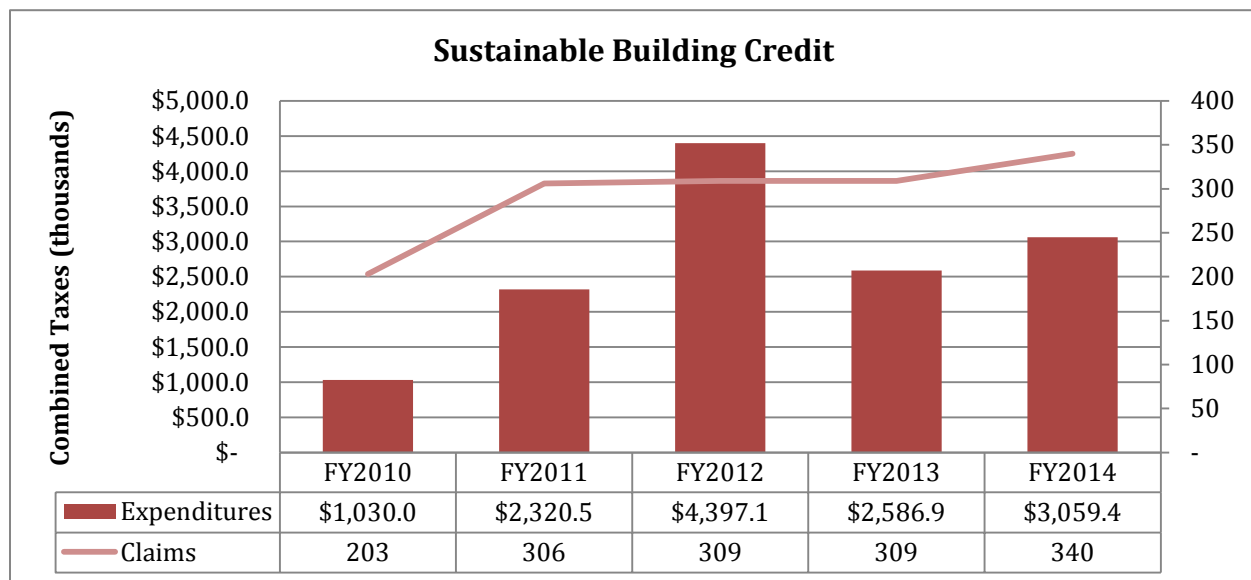
<b>Brief Description:</b>	<p>Until December 31, 2016, a taxpayer may claim a credit against PIT and CIT for investments in constructing or renovating sustainable residential or commercial buildings that meet specific “green” building standards.</p> <p>The amount of the credit that may be claimed ranges from \$0.70 per square foot to \$9.00 per square foot depending on the square footage of the building, the type of building, and the certification level the building has achieved in the LEED green building rating system.</p> <p>For credits that are less than \$100,000, a maximum of \$25,000 will be applied against the taxpayer’s liability each year as needed; for credits of \$100,000 and more, a maximum of 25% will be applied against the taxpayer’s liability each year.</p> <p>The credit is not refundable, but is transferable. It may also be carried forward up to seven years.</p>
<b>Statutory Basis:</b>	7-2-18.19 and 7-2A-21 NMSA 1978
<b>Intended Purpose:</b>	To encourage the construction of sustainable buildings and the renovation of existing buildings into sustainable buildings.
<b>History:</b>	<p>Originally enacted in 2007 and amended in 2009 and 2013.</p> <p>Amended in 2013 to extend the sunset, change the aggregate cap from \$5 million to \$1 million with respect to commercial buildings and from \$5 million to \$4 million with respect to residential buildings, and establish thresholds for how much of the credit can be claimed in each year.</p> <p>2015 legislation to re-enact a new sustainable building tax credit, which: (1) extended the sunset through 2026; (2) lowered the qualified square footage and credit amount for residential buildings; and (3) reinstated a per-credit (as opposed to an aggregated credit) methodology for determining annualized credit claim amounts.</p>
<b>Evaluation:</b>	<p>According to EMNRD, the credit has reached its cap in FY2015 and FY2016. In the 12-month period through October 2013, EMNRD received, reviewed, and processed 1,078 applications comprising 2.7 million square feet of floor area: six commercial buildings of 663,970 square feet; 216 multifamily housing units of 201,763 square feet; 67 manufactured homes of 111,082 square feet; and 795 single-family homes of 1,787,047 square feet. The construction of these new homes and commercial buildings that meet ENERGY STAR, LEED, or Build Green New Mexico standards, have provided jobs in 22 counties.</p>

The department used data provided by EMNRD in thousands of BTU's (British Thermal Units) to estimate the savings in dollar amounts. Using the Public Service Company of New Mexico's monthly rates per kilowatt-hour (kWh), the Department was able to monetize the savings in energy as a result of the credit. In FY2014, the total savings in residential homes was a little over \$570,000. The future energy savings projections over 10 years were estimated at \$27 million, compared to \$18 million in tax credits. Total savings for commercial buildings over 10 years were estimated at \$30 million, compared to a \$2.2 million in tax credits. It should be noted, however, that the monetized energy savings discussed above are annual savings and do not project or consider the cumulative energy savings over the useful life of the properties.

**Recommendations:** Because the 2016 credit is already exhausted (due to the queue of applicants and the credit cap) and the re-enacted credit only applies to credits certified on or after January 1, 2017, a gap period exists during which sustainable building construction will be ineligible for the credit. This gap period may have an adverse effect on both sustainable builders and the service industries, such as LEED certification companies, that have grown up around those builders. TRD recommends enacting a transition rule, which would extend the queue, so that 2015 and 2016 sustainable builders can obtain the credit under the new bill.

**Reliability Factor:**  1 - This credit is separately reported. No estimation is required.

**Fiscal Impact:**



## TAX STAMPS

### RATE DIFFERENTIAL IN CIGARETTE TAX

**Brief Description:** TRD sells tax stamps at their face value to distributors of cigarettes. Unless the face value of tax stamps sold in a single sale is less than \$1,000, a discount of 0.55% is applied for the first \$30,000 of stamps purchased in one calendar month; for the next \$30,000 of stamps purchased in that month, a discount of 0.44% is applied; and for any stamps purchased in excess of \$60,000, a discount of 0.27% is applied.


**Statutory Basis:** 7-12-7(D) NMSA 1978

**Intended Purpose:** Presumably, this section was included as way to provide a scaled increase in the price of stamps; rather than providing for a floor with increases at certain thresholds, it provides a ceiling with decreases at certain thresholds. By writing it this way it technically meets the definition of a tax expenditure but it is not certain that it was intended to be one.

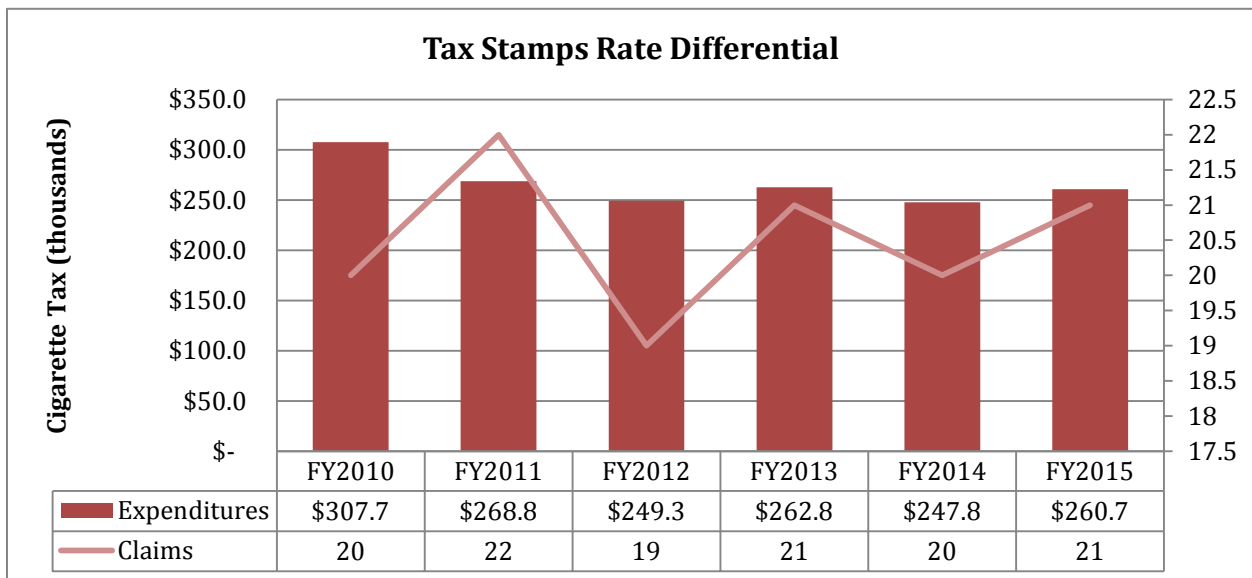
**History:** Originally enacted in 1943 and amended in 1947, 1949, 1953, 1963, 1968, 1970, 1971, and 1988, 2006, and 2010. The 2010 amendment reduced the discounts.

**Evaluation:** None.

**Recommendations:** None.

**Reliability Factor:**  1 - The discounted amount is reported separately. No estimation is required. This Tax Expenditure Report adds 2 years of data.

**Fiscal Impact:**



## TECHNOLOGY JOBS AND RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT CREDIT AGAINST GRT, COMPENSATING TAX, WITHHOLDING TAX, PIT, OR CIT

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**Brief Description:** A taxpayer who conducts qualified research and development at a facility in New Mexico, except at a facility operated for the U.S. government, may claim a basic credit equal to 5% (4% before January 1, 2016) of qualified expenditures (this is doubled to 8% when the qualified facility is in a rural area) against GRT, compensating tax, or withholding tax.

The taxpayer may qualify for an additional 4% credit against PIT and CIT liabilities by raising its in-state payroll \$75,000 for every \$1 million in qualified expenditures claimed. This credit also doubles if the qualified facility is in a rural area.

The 2015 amendment excludes local option gross receipts tax from the taxes that the basic credit may be claimed against. IT also requires separate reporting by the taxpayer.

Qualified research and development small business is defined as a taxpayer that:

- (1) employed no more than fifty employees as determined by the number of employees for which the taxpayer was liable for unemployment insurance coverage in the taxable year for which an additional credit is claimed;
- (2) had total qualified expenditures of no more than five million dollars (\$5,000,000) in the taxable year for which an additional credit is claimed; and
- (3) did not have more than 50% of its voting securities or other equity interest with the right to designate or elect the board of directors or other governing body of the business owned directly or indirectly by another business; Prior to January 1, 2016 the credit is not refundable but may be carried forward as long as needed.

Starting January 1, 2016 the credit is refundable if the taxpayer's total qualified expenditures for the taxable year for which the claim is made is:

- (1) less than \$3 million , the excess additional credit shall be refunded to the taxpayer;
- (2) greater than or equal to \$3 million and less than \$4 million , two-thirds of the excess additional credit shall be refunded to the taxpayer; and
- (3) greater than or equal to \$4 million and less than or equal to \$5 million, one-third of the excess additional credit shall be refunded to the taxpayer.

**Statutory Basis:** 7-9F-1 *et seq.* NMSA 1978

**Intended Purpose:** To provide a favorable tax climate for technology-based businesses engaging in research, development and experimentation and to promote increased employment and higher wages in those fields in New Mexico.

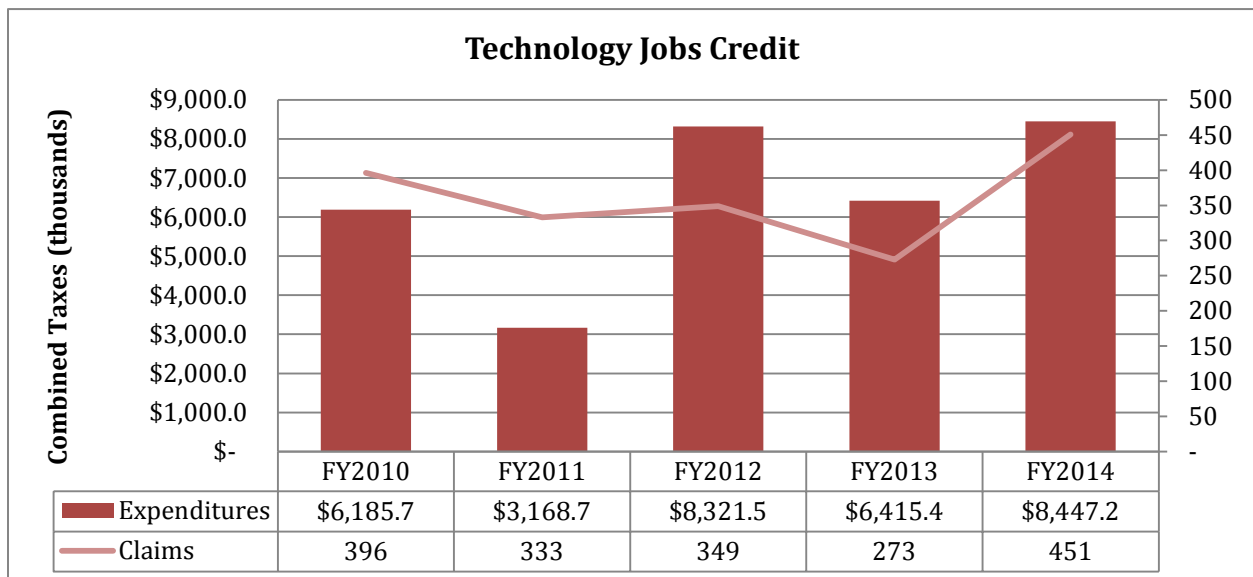
**History:** Originally enacted in 2000 and amended in 2015.

**Evaluation:** The use of this tax credit increased in FY2014.

**Recommendations:** Raise the value of the credit and make it refundable for small businesses so that the credit can act as a stimulant to qualifying research and development activities by these small businesses.

**Reliability Factor:**  1 - This credit is separately reported. No estimation is required.

**Fiscal Impact:**




## TEST ARTICLE DEDUCTION FROM COMPENSATING TAX

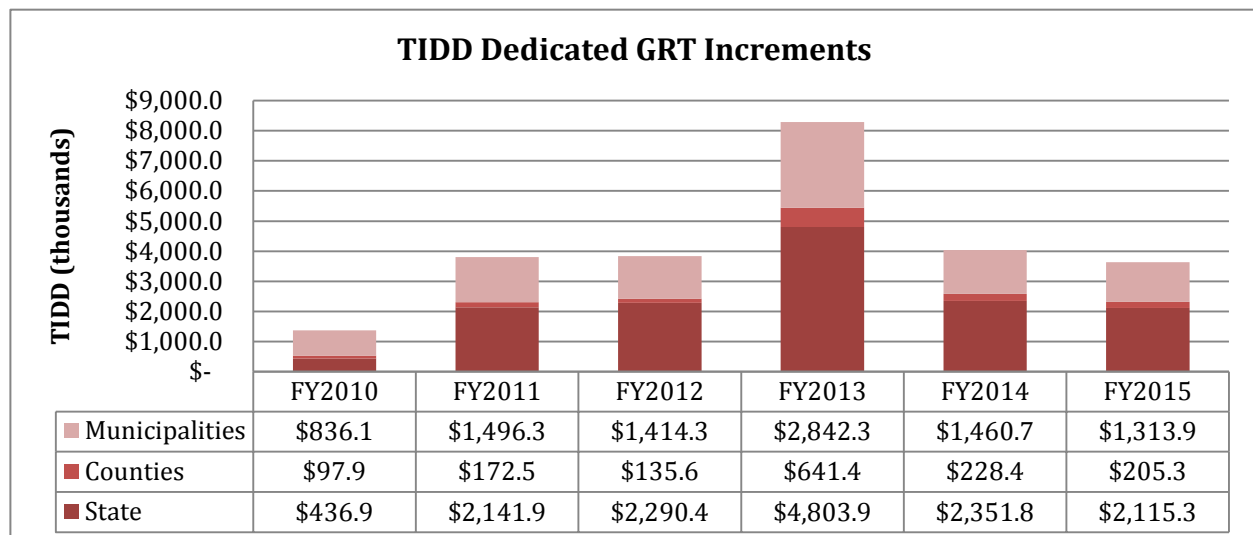
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<b>Brief Description:</b>	The value of test articles upon which research or testing is conducted in New Mexico pursuant to a contract with the U.S. Department of Defense is deductible in computing the compensating tax due. The deduction provided does not apply to the value of property purchased by a prime contractor operating a facility designated as a national laboratory by an act of Congress.
<b>Statutory Basis:</b>	7-9-54.5 NMSA 1978
<b>Intended Purpose:</b>	Presumably to help in the effort to retain US Air Force bases in New Mexico by allowing for the deduction of test articles upon which research or testing is conducted in New Mexico pursuant to a contract with the US Department of Defense.
<b>History:</b>	Originally enacted in 2004.
<b>Evaluation:</b>	None.
<b>Recommendations:</b>	None.
<b>Reliability Factor:</b>	No data is available to estimate the fiscal impact.
<b>Fiscal Impact:</b>	Unknown.



## TIDD DEDICATED INCREMENTS


<b>Brief Description:</b>	The state and local governments may dedicate a portion of their GRT increments and their property tax increments for use by a TIDD to fund eligible activities of the TIDD.
<b>Statutory Basis:</b>	5-15-15 NMSA 1978
<b>Intended Purpose:</b>	To create a mechanism for providing GRT financing and property tax financing for public infrastructure for the purpose of supporting economic development and job creation.
<b>History:</b>	<p>Originally enacted in 2006 and amended in 2009.</p> <p>The 2009 amendment clarified that approval of the plan is by the governing body of the municipality or county within which the TIDD projects are proposed, to clarify that the deposit the petitioners put down may be reimbursed from the proceeds from the sale of bonds issued by the TIDD, to direct the governing body of the local government to notify TRD, Department of Finance and Administration, and the LFC when a resolution is adopted, to add requirements for the content of the notice of hearing, and to clarify some administrative provisions.</p> <p>Amended in 2014 to create a mechanism for adjusting a base year one time.</p>
<b>Evaluation:</b>	TIDDs allow for state and local governments to contribute tax revenue to developments that are deemed to be mutually beneficial.
<b>Recommendations:</b>	Administratively, TIDDs require great care in the initial setup and baseline setting stage. If the baseline is set correctly from the start, taxpayer location misfiling issues are easily corrected through the net receipts process.
<b>Reliability Factor:</b>	 1 - Distributions to TIDDs are reported separately. No estimation is required.
<b>Fiscal Impact:</b>	



## URANIUM

### DEDUCTION FROM OIL AND GAS CONSERVATION TAX

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<b>Brief Description:</b>	The taxable value of uranium under the oil and gas conservation tax is defined as 25% of the amount equal to the difference between the taxable value under the resource excise tax and any royalties paid to Indian tribes, nations or pueblos. To arrive at taxable value for uranium under the resource excise tax, producers may deduct the value of sales to federal, state, or local governments or other tax-exempt organizations; service charges on which the service tax has been imposed; and state, federal, and Indian royalties.
<b>Statutory Basis:</b>	7-30-5(C) NMSA 1978
<b>Intended Purpose:</b>	Presumably to incentivize uranium production.
<b>History:</b>	Originally enacted in 1959 and amended in 1975, 1977, 1980, 1985, and 2005.
<b>Evaluation:</b>	The deduction reduces the taxable value of uranium compared with other minerals. There has been no uranium production reported in GenTax for the relevant years.
<b>Recommendations:</b>	None.
<b>Reliability Factor:</b>	 1 - There has been no uranium production reported in GenTax for the relevant years.
<b>Fiscal Impact:</b>	None.

## URANIUM ENRICHMENT PLANT EQUIPMENT DEDUCTION FROM COMPENSATING TAX


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<b>Brief Description:</b>	The value of equipment and replacement parts for that equipment may be deducted in computing the compensating tax due if the person uses the equipment and replacement parts to enrich uranium in a uranium enrichment plant.
<b>Statutory Basis:</b>	7-9-78.1 NMSA 1978
<b>Intended Purpose:</b>	Presumably to incentivize enrichment plants to locate in New Mexico.
<b>History:</b>	Originally enacted in 1999.
<b>Evaluation:</b>	Due to confidentiality restrictions pertaining to the number of taxpayers, the department is not able to disclose information on this deduction.
<b>Recommendations:</b>	None.
<b>Reliability Factor:</b>	None.
<b>Fiscal Impact:</b>	None.

## URANIUM

### FIFTY PERCENT DEDUCTION FROM SEVERANCE TAX

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<b>Brief Description:</b>	The taxable value for uranium under the severance tax is defined as the sales price per pound of the content of $U_3O_8$ contained in the severed and saved or processed uranium, less 50%. The severance tax rate for uranium is 3.5%.
<b>Statutory Basis:</b>	7-26-4(I) NMSA 1978
<b>Intended Purpose:</b>	Presumably to incentivize uranium production.
<b>History:</b>	Originally enacted in 1971 and amended in 1972, 1977, 1981, 1983, 1984, and 1986.
<b>Evaluation:</b>	The deduction reduces the taxable value of uranium compared with other minerals.
<b>Recommendations:</b>	None.
<b>Reliability Factor:</b>	 1 - There has been no uranium production reported in GenTax for the relevant years.
<b>Fiscal Impact:</b>	None.

## URANIUM HEXAFLUORIDE AND URANIUM ENRICHMENT DEDUCTION FROM GRT

**Brief Description:** Receipts from selling uranium hexafluoride and uranium enrichment are deductible from gross receipts.


**Statutory Basis:** 7-9-90 NMSA 1978

**Intended Purpose:** Presumably to incentivize the uranium hexafluoride industry and the uranium enrichment plants to locate in New Mexico.

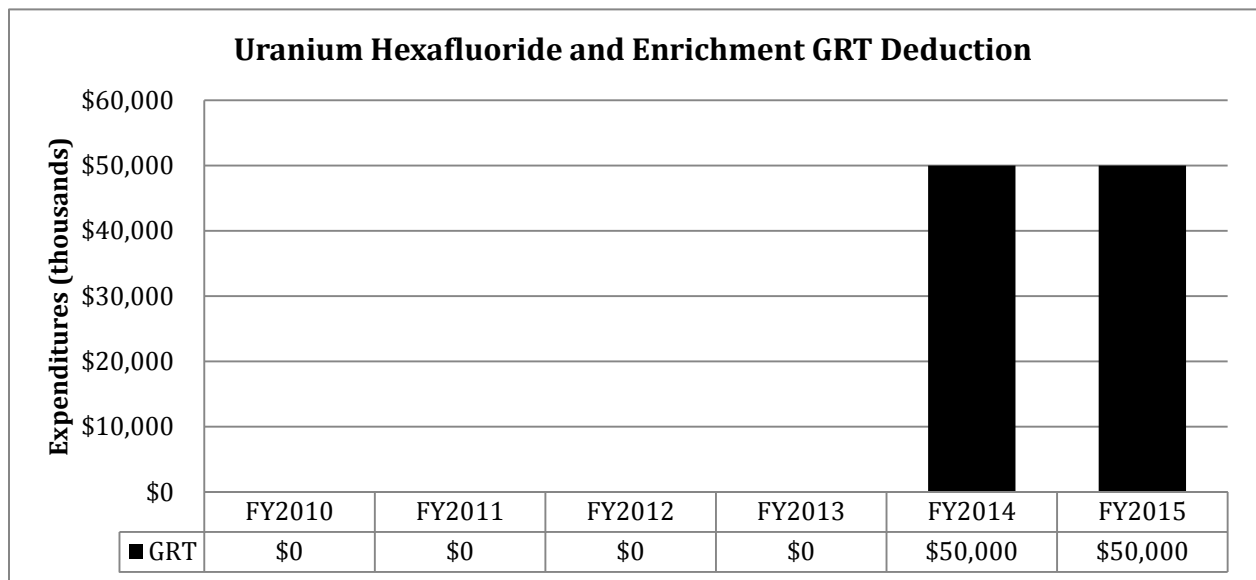
**History:** Originally enacted in 1999 and amended in 2012. The 2012 amendment allowed the deduction for the sale of uranium hexafluoride.

**Evaluation:** None.

**Recommendations:** None.

**Reliability Factor:**  1 - This deduction is separately reported. No estimation is required. Data has been redacted due to less than 3 taxpayers taking the credit.

**Fiscal Impact:**



## VEGETABLE OIL OR ANIMAL FAT DEDUCTION FROM SPECIAL FUEL EXCISE TAX

**Brief Description:** So long as the use is restricted to an auxiliary fuel system that is subject to a certificate of conformity pursuant to the federal Clean Air Act, special fuel received in New Mexico that, prior to July 1, 2014, consists of at least 99% vegetable oil or animal fat is deductible from the Special Fuel Excise Tax.

**Statutory Basis:** 7-16A-10(H)(1) NMSA 1978


**Intended Purpose:** Presumably to incentivize the purchase of special fuels consisting of at least 99% vegetable oil or animal fat.

**History:** Subsection H was originally enacted in 2009 and amended in 2013. The 2013 amendment made it so that only that special fuel consisting of at least 99% vegetable oil or animal fat prior to July 1, 2014 is eligible for the deduction.

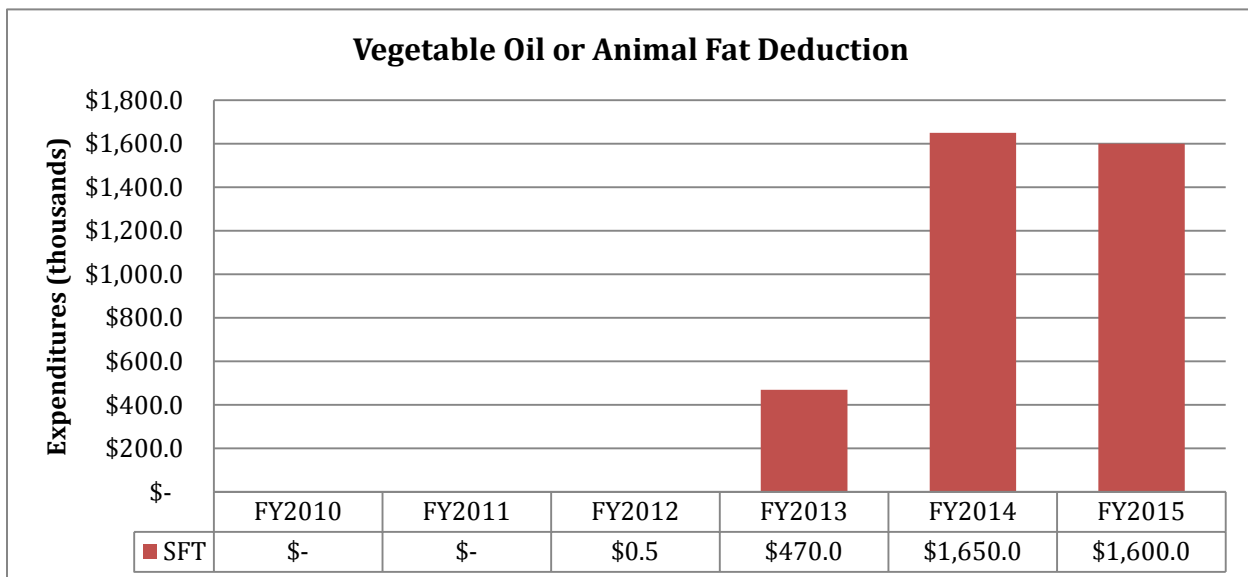
**Evaluation:** The 2013 amendment which was presumably attempting to put a sunset on the deduction, really only put a time restriction on the making of the special fuel. That is, as long as the special fuel consists of at least 99% vegetable oil or animal fat prior to July 1, 2014, it does not matter when it is received; it will still be deductible.

The 2013 legislation, which became effective May 2013, also added to the special fuels tax statute definitions. As a result, taxpayers began to report fuel containing at least 99% vegetable oil or animal fat in greater amounts beginning in June of FY2013.

**Recommendations:** None.


**Reliability Factor:**  1 - This deduction is separately reported. No estimation is required.

**Fiscal Impact:**




## VEHICLES TITLED BEFORE JULY 1, 1991 EXEMPTION FROM LVGRT

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<b>Brief Description:</b>	Receipts from leasing by the owner of vehicles that were acquired by the owner prior to July 1, 1991 are exempt from the LVGRT as long as the MVX was paid and a certificate of title was issued prior to July 1, 1991.
<b>Statutory Basis:</b>	7-14A-9 NMSA 1978
<b>Intended Purpose:</b>	Presumably to avoid retroactivity of taxes on vehicles titled before the enactment date.
<b>History:</b>	Originally enacted in 1991.
<b>Evaluation:</b>	The majority of leases last 3 years and consumers usually lease brand new vehicles. The likelihood that someone would lease a 24 year old car is very low due to its age and high mileage unless they are being leased as vintage vehicles.
<b>Recommendations:</b>	Repeal.
<b>Reliability Factor:</b>	 1 - TRD's internal database does not have records of vehicle leases which were titled before July 1, 1991.
<b>Fiscal Impact:</b>	None.

## VENTURE CAPITAL INVESTMENT CREDIT AGAINST PIT


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<b>Brief Description:</b>	<p>A taxpayer may claim a credit against PIT liability equal to a capital gain tax differential (typically 50% of the federal income tax paid by the taxpayer on qualified diversifying business net capitals gains) if the taxpayer allocates the qualified diversifying business net capital gain to New Mexico.</p> <p>The credit is not refundable but may be carried forward as long as it takes to use it all.</p>
<b>Statutory Basis:</b>	7-2D-8.1 NMSA 1978
<b>Intended Purpose:</b>	Presumably to encourage strategic advances of the current business to facilitate explorations of potential new businesses.
<b>History:</b>	Originally enacted in 1995.
<b>Evaluation:</b>	No one is taking the credit.
<b>Recommendations:</b>	Repeal or fix.
<b>Reliability Factor:</b>	 1 - This credit is separately reported. No estimation is required.
<b>Fiscal Impact:</b>	None.



## VETERAN EMPLOYMENT CREDIT AGAINST PIT AND CIT

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<b>Brief Description:</b>	<p>A taxpayer who employs a qualified military veteran in New Mexico is eligible for a credit against the taxpayer's PIT and CIT liabilities in an amount up to \$1,000 of the gross wages paid during the taxable year for which the return is filed to each military veteran who is hired within two years of being honorably discharged, who works at least 40 hours per week, and who was not previously employed by the taxpayer prior to the deployment.</p> <p>The credit can only be claimed for one year per individual veteran.</p> <p>The credit is not refundable but may be carried forward for three years.</p> <p>Applicable to taxable years beginning January 1, 2012 and ending January 1 2017.</p>
<b>Statutory Basis:</b>	7-2-18.28 and 7-2A-27 NMSA 1978
<b>Intended Purpose:</b>	To encourage the full-time employment of qualified military veterans within two years of discharge from the armed forces of the United States.
<b>History:</b>	Originally enacted in 2012.
<b>Evaluation:</b>	The credit is virtually unused. Possible explanations are that taxpayers are unaware of the credit or the credit is too small to incentivize the hiring of qualified veterans.
<b>Recommendations:</b>	None.
<b>Reliability Factor:</b>	 1 - This credit is separately reported. No estimation is required.
<b>Fiscal Impact:</b>	Because this credit is so new, there is virtually no data to report.

## WELFARE-TO-WORK CREDIT AGAINST PIT AND CIT

**Brief Description:** Prior to January 1, 2008, certain businesses, located in mostly rural counties, that qualified for the federal Welfare-to-Work credit provided by 26 USC § 51A, may also have been eligible for the New Mexico Welfare-to-Work credit against PIT and CIT. Beginning January 1, 2008, 26 USC § 51A was repealed and a new federal work opportunity credit was established in its place. Employers who qualify for the new federal work opportunity credit will not qualify for the New Mexico credit.

The credit may be carried forward for up to three years.


**Statutory Basis:** 7-2-18.5 and 7-2A-8.8 NMSA 1978

**Intended Purpose:** Presumably to encourage businesses to hire employees who have been long-term family assistance recipients and who reside in high-unemployment counties.

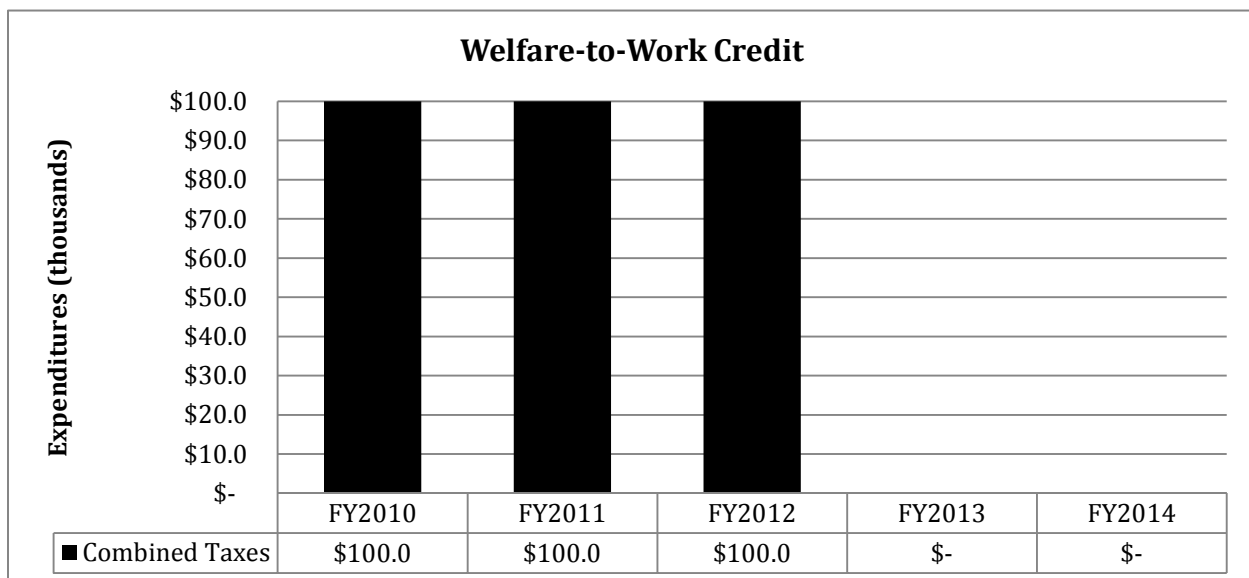
**History:** Originally enacted in 1998.

**Evaluation:** This credit has been very rarely used. Now that the federal program to which this credit was tied no longer exists, it will not be possible for a taxpayer to claim this credit except to the extent that a taxpayer either carried forward the credit or amended a return for activity that happened while the credit was still in effect. Presumably this accounts for the activity that has taken place since the credit expired.

**Recommendations:** Repeal. Because this credit is tied to a federal program that no longer exists, this credit has no effect.

**Reliability Factor:**  1 - This credit is separately reported. No estimation is required. Data has been redacted due to less than 3 taxpayers taking the credit.

**Fiscal Impact:**



## WIND AND SOLAR GENERATION EQUIPMENT DEDUCTION FROM GRT

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<b>Brief Description:</b>	Receipts from selling wind generation equipment or solar generation equipment to a government for the purpose of installing a wind or solar electric generation facility are deductible from gross receipts.
<b>Statutory Basis:</b>	7-9-54.3 NMSA 1978
<b>Intended Purpose:</b>	Presumably to incentivize the development of wind and solar energy sources.
<b>History:</b>	Originally enacted in 2002 and amended in 2010.  Amended in 2010 to expand the deduction to include solar generation equipment.
<b>Evaluation:</b>	None.
<b>Recommendations:</b>	None.
<b>Reliability Factor:</b>	No data is available to estimate the fiscal impact.
<b>Fiscal Impact:</b>	Unknown.

## WORKING FAMILIES CREDIT AGAINST PIT

**Brief Description:** Individuals may claim a credit against PIT equal to 10% of their federal Earned Income Tax Credit.

The credit is refundable.

**Statutory Basis:** 7-2-18.15 NMSA 1978

**Intended Purpose:** Presumably to reduce the tax burden on working families making below \$51,567 (as defined by Internal Revenue Code).

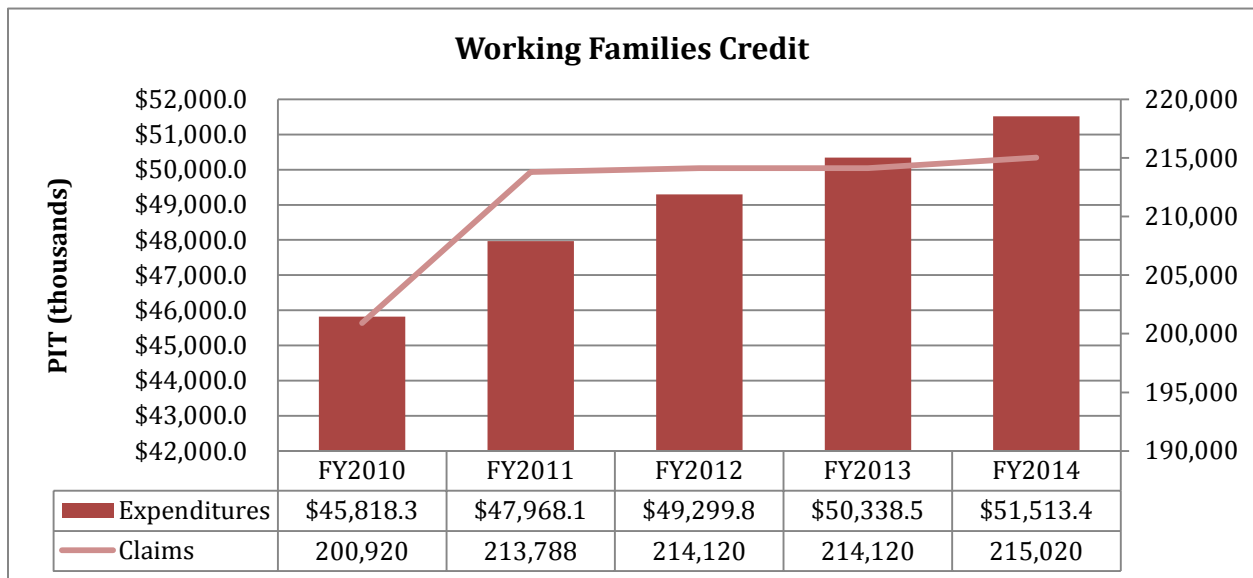
**History:** Originally enacted in 2007 and amended in 2008.

**Evaluation:** None.

**Recommendations:** None.

**Reliability Factor:**  1 - This credit is separately reported. No estimation is required.

**Fiscal Impact:**



## NOT TAX EXPENDITURES

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While almost anything with respect to tax expenditures can be debated, with respect to the following deviations from the tax code there is so little argument<sup>6</sup> about them that we are comfortable classifying them as “Not Tax Expenditures”.

Many of these deviations fall into one of two broad categories: 1) reducing the effects of pyramiding or 2) allowing deductions or exemptions under one tax program because the Legislature has elected to impose tax under another program. One of the detrimental impacts of a GRT system is that, absent a deviation, external costs of production are taxed at the time the producer acquires them and then again when the producer sells the final product. When compared to a sales tax system, this makes the cost of a good or service more expensive even when all factors other than the type of tax system are equal. Many of the deductions in New Mexico’s GRT are designed to eliminate the taxation on the inputs so that the tax is only applied to the final product.

Furthermore, New Mexico policymakers have decided to use different tax structures to tax different activities (e.g., MVX for the sale of motor vehicles). Deviations from one structure when the activity is taxed under a different structure (e.g., GRT deduction for the sale of motor vehicles) prevent double taxation.

Several other deviations are in the code because of the federal preemption doctrine. Because states are prohibited from taxing the federal government, New Mexico would not be able to impose a tax in these cases regardless of whether the deviation was placed in the code or not. Putting it in simply provides some measure of clarity to the taxpayer and the Taxation and Revenue Department.

Information about this category is not specifically required by Executive Order 2011-071. However, we have included some descriptive information about them in order to give the reader a more complete picture of the New Mexico tax landscape.

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<sup>6</sup> Note that this is intentionally different from saying that “there is no argument”; judgment calls are an inherent feature of tax expenditure analysis and the economists at the New Mexico Taxation and Revenue Department have used their best judgement in determining what is and what is not a tax expenditure.

## ACCREDITED DIPLOMATS AND MISSIONS DEDUCTION FROM GRT

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<b>Brief Description:</b>	Receipts from the sale or lease of property to, or from performing services for, accredited foreign missions or diplomats are deductible from gross receipts when required by a treaty to which the US Government is a signatory.
<b>Statutory Basis:</b>	7-9-89 NMSA 1978
<b>Intended Purpose:</b>	Presumably to comply with the preemption doctrine.
<b>History:</b>	Originally enacted in 1998.

## ACQUISITION OF VEHICLE FOR SUBSEQUENT LEASE EXEMPTION FROM MVX

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<b>Brief Description:</b>	<p>A person who acquires a vehicle for subsequent lease is exempt from the MVX if:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>(1) the person does not use the vehicle in any manner other than holding it for lease or sale or leasing or selling it in the ordinary course of business;</li><li>(2) the lease is for a term of more than 6 months;</li><li>(3) the receipts from the subsequent lease are subject to GRT; and</li><li>(4) the vehicle does not have a gross vehicle weight of over 26,000 pounds.</li></ol>
<b>Statutory Basis:</b>	7-14-6(F) NMSA 1978
<b>Intended Purpose:</b>	Presumably to define the tax base and avoid pyramiding as a requirement is that the subsequent lease be subject to GRT.
<b>History:</b>	The section was originally enacted in 1988 and was amended in 1990, 1994, 2004, and 2007. The language in this subsection was added as part of the amendment in 1994.

## ACQUISITION OF VEHICLE MORE THAN 30 DAYS BEFORE MOVING TO NM EXEMPTION FROM MVX

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<b>Brief Description:</b>	A person who acquires a vehicle out of state thirty or more days before establishing a domicile in this state is exempt from the tax if the vehicle was acquired for personal use.
<b>Statutory Basis:</b>	7-14-6(A) NMSA 1978
<b>Intended Purpose:</b>	Presumably to eliminate an unreasonable tax burden on non-residents relocating to New Mexico on personally owned and operated vehicles.
<b>History:</b>	Originally enacted in 1988.

## ATHLETIC FACILITY SURCHARGE EXEMPTION FROM GRT AND GGRT

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<b>Brief Description:</b>	Exempted from the GRT and from the GGRT are the receipts of a university from an athletic facility surcharge imposed pursuant to the University Athletic Facility Funding Act.
<b>Statutory Basis:</b>	7-9-41.1 NMSA 1978
<b>Intended Purpose:</b>	Presumably to avoid taxation under multiple programs. Because the University Athletic Funding Act allows a university to impose an athletic facility surcharge on products and services sold at or related to the facility, this exempts those sales from the GRT and GGRT so that they are not taxed twice.
<b>History:</b>	Originally enacted in 2007 as part legislation that enacted the University Athletic Facility Funding Act.

## BAD DEBTS DEDUCTION FROM ITGRT

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<b>Brief Description:</b>	Refunds and allowances made to buyers of interstate telecommunications services or amounts written off the books as an uncollectible debt by a person reporting ITGRT on an accrual basis is deductible from interstate telecommunications gross receipts.  If debts reported as uncollectible are subsequently collected, the receipts must be included in interstate telecommunications gross receipts when they are collected.
<b>Statutory Basis:</b>	7-9C-9 NMSA 1978
<b>Intended Purpose:</b>	Presumably to properly define the tax base and avoid requiring a taxpayer to pay taxes on non-existent receipts.
<b>History:</b>	Originally enacted in 1992.

## BIODIESEL FOR BLENDING OR RESALE DEDUCTION FROM SPECIAL FUEL EXCISE TAX

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<b>Brief Description:</b>	Special fuel received in New Mexico that is biodiesel received or manufactured and delivered to a rack operator that is within the state for blending or resale is deductible from the special fuel excise tax.
<b>Statutory Basis:</b>	7-16A-10(H)(2) NMSA 1978
<b>Intended Purpose:</b>	Presumably to reduce tax pyramiding.
<b>History:</b>	The section was originally enacted in 1992. The paragraph within the subsection that created this deduction was enacted in 2013.
<b>Recommendations:</b>	Clarify that the only way the biodiesel is deductible (whether it is received or manufactured) is if it is for blending or resale. Suggested language: "(2) is biodiesel received by, or manufactured and delivered to, a rack operator that is within the state for blending or resale."



## BIODIESEL FOR SUBSEQUENT BLENDING OR RESALE BY A RACK OPERATOR DEDUCTION FROM PETROLEUM PRODUCTS LOADING FEE

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<b>Brief Description:</b>	Biodiesel loaded in or imported into New Mexico and delivered to a rack operator for subsequent blending or resale by a rack operator is deductible from gallons used to determine loads for the purposes of calculating the petroleum products loading fee.
<b>Statutory Basis:</b>	7-13A-5(B) NMSA 1978
<b>Intended Purpose:</b>	Presumably to reduce tax pyramiding.
<b>History:</b>	The section was originally enacted in 1990.  This subsection was created by an amendment in 2014.

## BOATS EXEMPTION FROM GRT AND COMPENSATING TAX

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<b>Brief Description:</b>	Both the receipts from selling and the use of boats on which an excise tax is imposed are exempt from the GRT and the compensating tax.
<b>Statutory Basis:</b>	7-9-22.1 and 7-9-23.1 NMSA 1978
<b>Intended Purpose:</b>	Presumably to avoid taxation under multiple programs as the exemption only applies to those boats on which a tax is imposed pursuant to Section 66-12-6.1 NMSA 1978.
<b>History:</b>	Originally enacted in 1987.

**BUSINESS LOCATED ON LAND OWNED BY THE MUNICIPALITY BUT  
OUTSIDE THE MUNICIPAL BOUNDARIES  
EXEMPTION FROM SUPPLEMENTAL MUNICIPAL GRT AND  
MUNICIPAL LOCAL OPTION GRT**

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<b>Brief Description:</b>	A business located outside the boundaries of a municipality on land owned by that municipality is exempt from the supplemental municipal GRT and the municipal local option GRT.
<b>Statutory Basis:</b>	7-19-14(B) and 7-19D-5(B) NMSA 1978
<b>Intended Purpose:</b>	Presumably to resolve a jurisdictional question and provide certainty about the tax rate that applies in this situation (without this clarification, there could be arguments about which tax rate applies).
<b>History:</b>	Originally enacted in 1979 and amended in 1983 and 1994.

**CERTAIN RETAIL SALES OF GASOLINE ON AN INDIAN  
RESERVATION, PUEBLO GRANT OR TRUST LAND  
DEDUCTION FROM GASOLINE TAX**

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<b>Brief Description:</b>	A person may deduct a percentage equal to the rate the Indian nation, tribe, or pueblo charges divided by the rate the state charges from the gasoline gallons received that are sold at retail on Indian land.
<b>Statutory Basis:</b>	7-13-4.4 NMSA 1978
<b>Intended Purpose:</b>	Presumably to address multi-jurisdictional taxation as the deduction may only be taken if the Indian nation, tribe, or pueblo has certified that it has in effect an excise, privilege, or similar tax on gasoline.
<b>History:</b>	Originally enacted in 2000.

## CHARITABLE ORGANIZATIONS EXEMPTION FROM PIT

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<b>Brief Description:</b>	Religious, educational, benevolent, or other organizations not organized for profit which are exempt from income taxation under the Internal Revenue Code are exempt from PIT and CIT; however, PIT and CIT applies to the unrelated business income of the organization.
<b>Statutory Basis:</b>	7-2-4(B) and 7-2A-4(C) NMSA 1978
<b>Intended Purpose:</b>	Presumably to define the tax base.
<b>History:</b>	<p>The PIT exemption was originally enacted in 1965 and amended in 1969, 1971, and 1981.</p> <p>The CIT exemption was originally enacted in 1981 and amended in 1986 and 1989.</p>

## CHEMICALS AND REAGENTS DEDUCTION FROM GRT

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<b>Brief Description:</b>	Receipts from selling chemicals or reagents to any mining, milling, or oil company for use in processing ores or oil in a mill, smelter, or refinery or in acidizing oil wells, and receipts from selling chemicals or reagents in lots in excess of eighteen tons are deductible from gross receipts.
<b>Statutory Basis:</b>	7-9-65 NMSA 1978
<b>Intended Purpose:</b>	Presumably to reduce tax pyramiding.
<b>History:</b>	Originally enacted in 1969.

## CONSTRUCTION MATERIAL DEDUCTION FROM GRT

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**Brief Description:** Receipts from selling construction material is deductible from gross receipts if the sale is made to a person engaged in the construction business.

The buyer must present a nontaxable transaction certificate to the seller and incorporate the construction material as:

- (1) an ingredient or component part of a construction project that is subject to the GRT upon its completion or upon the completion of the overall construction project of which it is a part;
- (2) an ingredient or component part of a construction project that is subject to the GRT upon the sale in the ordinary course of business of the real property upon which it was constructed; or
- (3) an ingredient or component part of a construction project that is located on the tribal territory of an Indian nation, tribe or pueblo.

**Statutory Basis:** 7-9-51 NMSA 1978

**Intended Purpose:** Presumably to reduce tax pyramiding.

**History:** Originally enacted in 1969 and amended in 2000 and 2001.

## CONSTRUCTION SERVICES DEDUCTION FROM GRT

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**Brief Description:** Receipts from selling a construction service or a construction-related service is deductible from gross receipts if the sale is made to a person engaged in the construction business.

The buyer must present a nontaxable transaction certificate to the seller and have the construction services or construction-related services directly contracted for or billed to:

- (1) a construction project that is subject to the GRT upon its completion or upon the completion of the overall construction project of which it is a part;
- (2) a construction project that is subject to the GRT upon the sale in the ordinary course of business of the real property upon which it was constructed; or
- (3) a construction project that is located on the tribal territory of an Indian nation, tribe or pueblo.

**Statutory Basis:** 7-9-52 NMSA 1978

**Intended Purpose:** Presumably to reduce tax pyramiding.

**History:** Originally enacted in 1969 and amended in 2000 and 2012. The 2012 amendment included the deduction for constructed-related services.

## DIVIDENDS AND INTEREST EXEMPTION FROM GRT

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**Brief Description:** Interest on money loaned or deposited; dividends or interest from stocks, bonds, or securities; and receipts from the sale of stocks, bonds, or securities are exempt from GRT.

**Statutory Basis:** 7-9-25 NMSA 1978

**Intended Purpose:** Presumably enacted as a base defining measure.

**History:** Originally enacted in 1969.

## DYED GASOLINE USED FOR OFF-ROAD TRANSPORTATION DEDUCTION FROM GASOLINE TAX

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<b>Brief Description:</b>	Gasoline that is dyed in accordance with TRD regulations and is not used in motor vehicles operating on the highways of New Mexico is deductible from the gasoline tax but is subject to GRT.
<b>Statutory Basis:</b>	7-13-4(D) NMSA 1978
<b>Intended Purpose:</b>	Presumably to recognize that off-road vehicles don't contribute to the deterioration of the roads, the maintenance of which is funded through the gasoline tax distributions to the Road Fund.
<b>History:</b>	<p>The section was originally enacted in 1991 and amended in 1997, 1998, 1999, and 2007.</p> <p>The language in this subsection was created by an amendment in 1998.</p>

## DYED SPECIAL FUEL DEDUCTION FROM SPECIAL FUEL EXCISE TAX

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<b>Brief Description:</b>	Special fuels dyed in accordance with federal regulations are deductible from the special fuel excise tax.
<b>Statutory Basis:</b>	7-16A-10(E) NMSA 1978
<b>Intended Purpose:</b>	Presumably to recognize that off-road vehicles do not contribute to the deterioration of the roads, the maintenance of which is funded through the special fuel excise tax distributions to the Road Fund.
<b>History:</b>	This section was originally enacted in 1992 and amended in 1993, 1997, 1998, 2001, 2005, 2006, 2007, 2009, and 2013.

## EVENT CENTER SURCHARGE EXEMPTION FROM GRT AND GGRT

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<b>Brief Description:</b>	Receipts from selling tickets, parking, souvenirs, concessions, programs, advertising, merchandises, corporate suites or boxes, broadcast revenues, and all other products or services sold at or related to a municipal event center on which an event center surcharge is imposed pursuant to the Municipal Event Center Funding Act are exempt from GRT and GGRT.
<b>Statutory Basis:</b>	7-9-13.5 NMSA 1978
<b>Intended Purpose:</b>	Presumably to avoid taxation under multiple tax programs as the receipts have to be subject to an event center surcharge in order to be exempt.
<b>History:</b>	Originally enacted in 2005 as part of legislation that enacted the Municipal Event Center Funding Act.
<b>Evaluation:</b>	The Municipal Event Center Funding Act provides an additional method of accessing the capital markets to meet the need for a complete funding package for functional and modern municipal event centers. Because the Municipal Event Center Funding Act allows a municipality to impose an event center surcharge on products and services sold at or related to the stadium, these exemptions from the GRT and GGRT prevent them from being taxed twice.

## FILMS AND TAPES DEDUCTION FROM GRT

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<b>Brief Description:</b>	Receipts from leasing theatrical and television films and tapes to movie theaters or similar facilities when the theater's receipts are subject to GRT are deductible from gross receipts.
<b>Statutory Basis:</b>	7-9-76.2 NMSA 1978
<b>Intended Purpose:</b>	Presumably to reduce tax pyramiding.
<b>History:</b>	Originally enacted in 1984.

## FUEL

### EXEMPTION FROM GRT AND COMPENSATING TAX

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<b>Brief Description:</b>	The selling and the use of gasoline, special fuel, or alternative fuel on which the tax imposed by other acts have been paid are exempt from GRT and compensating tax.
<b>Statutory Basis:</b>	7-9-26 NMSA 1978
<b>Intended Purpose:</b>	Presumably to avoid taxation under multiple tax programs as the fuels must be taxed pursuant to the gasoline tax, the special fuel excise tax, or the Alternative Fuel Tax Act in order to qualify for the exemption.
<b>History:</b>	Originally enacted in 1969 and amended in 1971, 1980, 1981, 1983, 1993, and 1995.

## GASOLINE OR SPECIAL FUELS RETURNED TO THE REFINER AS UNCOLLECTIBLE

### DEDUCTION FROM PETROLEUM PRODUCTS LOADING FEE

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<b>Brief Description:</b>	Gasoline and special fuels that are returned to the refiner, pipeline terminal operator, or distributor are deductible from the gallons used to determine loads for purposes of calculating the PPLF when refunds and allowances are made to buyers for the returned fuel.  Gasoline and special fuels, the payment for which has not been collected and has been determined to be uncollectible, are deductible from the gallons used to determine loads for purposes of calculating the PPLF.
<b>Statutory Basis:</b>	7-13A-5(A) NMSA 1978
<b>Intended Purpose:</b>	Presumably to ensure that taxes aren't paid on gasoline and special fuel which the taxpayer is unable to market.
<b>History:</b>	Originally enacted in 1990 and amended in 2014.



## INCOME ALLOCATION AND APPORTIONMENT CREDIT AGAINST CIT

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<b>Brief Description:</b>	Net income of any taxpayer having income that is taxable both within and without this state shall be apportioned and allocated pursuant to the Uniform Division of Income for Tax Purposes Act.
<b>Statutory Basis:</b>	7-2A-8 NMSA 1978
<b>Intended Purpose:</b>	Presumably to prevent New Mexico from taxing income that is properly attributed to another state per the US Commerce Clause.
<b>History:</b>	Originally enacted in 1981 and amended in 1983, 1986, 1990, 1995, and 1996.

## INDIANS EXEMPTION FROM PIT

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<b>Brief Description:</b>	Income earned by a member of a New Mexico federally-recognized Indian nation, tribe, band or pueblo, his spouse or dependent, who is a member of a New Mexico federally-recognized Indian nation, tribe, band or pueblo, is exempt from PIT if the income is earned from work performed within and the member, spouse or dependent lives within the boundaries of the Indian member's or the spouse's reservation or pueblo grant or within the boundaries of lands held in trust by the US for the benefit of the member or spouse or his nation, tribe, band or pueblo, subject to restriction against alienation imposed by the US.
<b>Statutory Basis:</b>	7-2-5.5 NMSA 1978
<b>Intended Purpose:</b>	Presumably to comply with federal restraints on state taxation under federal Indian law.
<b>History:</b>	Originally enacted in 1995.

## INSURANCE COMPANIES EXEMPTION FROM CIT

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<b>Brief Description:</b>	Insurance companies which pay a premium tax to the state are exempt from CIT.
<b>Statutory Basis:</b>	7-2A-4(A) NMSA 1978
<b>Intended Purpose:</b>	Presumably to avoid taxation under multiple programs as qualification for the exemption is dependent upon paying a premium tax.
<b>History:</b>	Originally enacted in 1981 and amended in 1986 and 1989.

## INTERGOVERNMENTAL COAL SEVERANCE CREDIT AGAINST COAL SEVERANCE TAX

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<b>Brief Description:</b>	<p>A person who severs coal from tribal land may claim a credit against the coal severance tax and the coal surtax imposed under Section 7-26-6 NMSA 1978.</p> <p>The credit is calculated monthly and is equal to 75% of the lesser of:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>(1) the aggregate amount of taxes in effect on March 1, 2001 imposed by the Indian nation, tribe, or pueblo; or</li><li>(2) the aggregate amount of coal severance tax and the coal surtax due to NM.</li></ol>
<b>Statutory Basis:</b>	7-29C-2 NMSA 1978
<b>Intended Purpose:</b>	Presumably in deference to the sovereignty of Indian nation, tribes, and pueblos and address issues with multi-jurisdictional taxation.
<b>History:</b>	Originally enacted in 2001.

## INTERGOVERNMENTAL CREDIT AGAINST CIT

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<b>Brief Description:</b>	<p>A new business which opens on Indian land after July 1, 1997 may claim a credit against the CIT.</p> <p>The credit is calculated for each reporting period and is equal to 50% of the lesser of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>(1) the aggregate amount of tax paid by the taxpayer; or</li><li>(2) the amount of the taxpayer's CIT due from the new business' activity on Indian land.</li></ul>
<b>Statutory Basis:</b>	7-2A-16 NMSA 1978
<b>Intended Purpose:</b>	Presumably to accommodate principles of fair apportionment between the tribes and the state.
<b>History:</b>	Originally enacted in 1997.

INTERGOVERNMENTAL PRODUCTION AND INTERGOVERNMENTAL  
PRODUCTION EQUIPMENT  
CREDIT AGAINST OIL AND GAS SEVERANCE TAX, OIL AND GAS  
CONSERVATION TAX, OIL AND GAS EMERGENCY SCHOOL TAX, AND  
OIL AND GAS AD VALOREM PRODUCTION TAX

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**Brief Description:** A person who severs products from tribal land may claim a credit against the oil and gas severance tax, the oil and gas conservation tax, the oil and gas emergency school tax, or the oil and gas ad valorem production tax.

The credit is calculated monthly and is equal to 75% of the lesser of:

- (1) the aggregate amount of taxes in effect on March 1, 1995 imposed by the Indian nation, tribe, or pueblo; or
- (2) the aggregate amount of oil and gas severance tax, the oil and gas conservation tax, the oil and gas emergency school tax, or the oil and gas ad valorem production tax due to NM.

A person who is liable for the payment of the oil and gas production equipment ad valorem tax imposed on equipment located on Indian tribal land may claim a credit.

The credit is calculated monthly and is equal to 75% of the lesser of:

- (1) the aggregate amount of taxes in effect on March 1, 1995 imposed by the Indian nation, tribe, or pueblo; or
- (2) the aggregate amount of oil and gas production equipment tax due to NM.

**Statutory Basis:** 7-29C-1 NMSA 1978

**Intended Purpose:** Presumably in deference to the sovereignty of Indian nation, tribes, and pueblos and to address the cumulative tax burden of multijurisdictional taxation.

**History:** Originally enacted in 1995 and amended in 1999.

## INTERNET SERVICES DEDUCTION FROM GRT

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<b>Brief Description:</b>	Receipts from providing telecommunications, Internet, or Internet access services to internet service providers are deductible.
<b>Statutory Basis:</b>	7-9-56.1 NMSA 1978
<b>Intended Purpose:</b>	Presumably to reduce tax pyramiding as the final user must be subject to the GRT or ITGRT.
<b>History:</b>	Originally enacted in 1998 and amended in 2000.

## INTERSTATE SALES OF SPIRITUOUS LIQUORS, BEER, & WINE AND WINEGROWER-TO-WINEGROWER TRANSFERS DEDUCTION FROM LIQUOR EXCISE TAX

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<b>Brief Description:</b>	<p>A wholesaler who sells and ships liquor, beer, or wine out of state may claim a deduction for those liters from the units of alcoholic beverages subject to the liquor excise tax.</p> <p>A winegrower who transfers wine to another winegrower for processing, bottling, or storage and subsequently returns the wine to the original winegrower may claim a deduction for those liters from the units of wine subject to the liquor excise tax.</p>
<b>Statutory Basis:</b>	7-17-6 NMSA 1978
<b>Intended Purpose:</b>	Presumably to increase New Mexico winegrowers' competitiveness in other states with respect to the out-of-state deduction and to ensure that the product is not taxed twice (once in New Mexico and once in the other state); and to reduce tax pyramiding with respect to the winegrower-to-winegrower transfers.
<b>History:</b>	Originally enacted in 1984 and amended in 1995 and 2008.

## INTERSTATE SALES OF TOBACCO DEDUCTION AGAINST TOBACCO PRODUCTS TAX

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<b>Brief Description:</b>	The value of tobacco products sold and shipped or given and shipped to a person in another state is deductible from the product value subject to tax imposed by the Tobacco Products Tax Act.
<b>Statutory Basis:</b>	7-12A-5 NMSA 1978
<b>Intended Purpose:</b>	Presumably to ensure that the product is not taxed twice (once in New Mexico and again in the other state).
<b>History:</b>	Originally enacted in 1986.

## INTERSTATE TELECOMMUNICATIONS SERVICES EXEMPTION FROM GRT

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<b>Brief Description:</b>	Receipts from selling or providing interstate telecommunications services that are subject to ITGRT are exempt
<b>Statutory Basis:</b>	7-9-38.1 NMSA 1978
<b>Intended Purpose:</b>	Presumably to avoid taxation under multiple programs as the exemption only applies to the sale or provision of interstate telecommunications services subject to the tax imposed by the Interstate Telecommunications Gross Receipts Tax Act (7-9C-1 NMSA 1978).
<b>History:</b>	Originally enacted in 1992 and amended in 1993.

## INTERSTATE COMMERCE TRANSACTIONS DEDUCTION FROM LVGRT

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<b>Brief Description:</b>	Receipts from transactions in interstate commerce is deductible from gross receipts to the extent that the imposition of the leased vehicle gross receipts tax would be unlawful under the United States Constitution.
<b>Statutory Basis:</b>	7-14A-7 NMSA 1978
<b>Intended Purpose:</b>	To comport with US Constitutional limitations on state taxation under the Commerce Clause.
<b>History:</b>	Originally enacted in 1991.

## JEWELRY MANUFACTURING DEDUCTION FROM GRT

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<b>Brief Description:</b>	Receipts from selling tangible personal property is deductible from gross receipts if it is incorporated as an ingredient or component part of the jewelry the buyer is in the business of manufacturing.  The deduction allowed a seller under this section shall not exceed \$5,000 during any twelve-month period attributable to purchases by a single purchaser.
<b>Statutory Basis:</b>	7-9-74 NMSA 1978
<b>Intended Purpose:</b>	Presumably to reduce tax pyramiding as the deduction only applies if the sale is made to a person who uses the property as an ingredient or component part of the jewelry the buyer manufactures.
<b>History:</b>	Originally enacted in 1971 and amended in 1975 and 1994.

## LEASE FOR SUBSEQUENT LEASE DEDUCTION FROM GRT

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<b>Brief Description:</b>	Receipts from leasing tangible personal property or licenses used for subsequent lease in the ordinary course of business are deductible from gross receipts.  The lessee must provide a nontaxable transaction certificate to the lessor.
<b>Statutory Basis:</b>	7-9-50 NMSA 1978
<b>Intended Purpose:</b>	Presumably to reduce tax pyramiding.
<b>History:</b>	Originally enacted in 1969 and amended in 1972, 1975, 1979, 1983, 1991, and 1992.

## LEASE OF CONSTRUCTION EQUIPMENT DEDUCTION FROM GRT

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<b>Brief Description:</b>	Receipts from leasing construction equipment is deductible from gross receipts if the lease is made to a person engaged in the construction business.  The lessee must present a nontaxable transaction certificate to the lessor and use the construction equipment at the location of:  <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>(1) a construction project that is subject to the GRT upon its completion or upon the completion of the overall construction project of which it is a part;</li><li>(2) a construction project that is subject to the GRT upon the sale in the ordinary course of business of the real property upon which it was constructed; or</li><li>(3) a construction project that is located on the tribal territory of an Indian nation, tribe, or pueblo.</li></ul>
<b>Statutory Basis:</b>	7-9-52.1 NMSA 1978
<b>Intended Purpose:</b>	Presumably to reduce tax pyramiding.
<b>History:</b>	Originally enacted in 2012.

## NATURAL RESOURCES (EXCEPT COAL AND URANIUM) RENTAL OR ROYALTY PAYMENTS BELONGING TO US OR THE STATE DEDUCTION FROM SEVERANCE TAX

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<b>Brief Description:</b>	The taxable value of all severed natural resources (except coal and uranium) is the gross value of the severed resource determined under Section 7-26-4 NMSA 1978, less rental or royalty payments belonging to the United States or the state.
<b>Statutory Basis:</b>	7-26-4(H) NMSA 1978
<b>Intended Purpose:</b>	Presumably to avoid double taxation.
<b>History:</b>	Originally enacted in 1971 and amended in 1972, 1977, 1981, 1983, 1984, and 1986.



## NATURAL RESOURCES HOISTING, LOADING, CRUSHING, PROCESSING, AND BENEFICIATION DEDUCTION FROM SEVERANCE TAX

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<b>Brief Description:</b>	Many hard minerals and natural resources are taxed in New Mexico upon their severance from the earth or, in some cases, their sale or shipment. In many cases, flat percentage deductions are allowed to account for certain production costs like for hoisting, loading, and crushing. The result is that the gross value is a percentage of the “full value.” The “full value,” in turn, is sometimes based upon published prices rather than actual revenues. In determining taxable value, rent and royalty payments to the federal government or the state government are deductible from gross value.
<b>Statutory Basis:</b>	7-26-4 NMSA 1978
<b>Intended Purpose:</b>	Presumably to minimize or prevent tax pyramiding.
<b>History:</b>	Originally enacted in 1971 and amended in 1972, 1977, 1981, 1983, 1984, and 1986.

## NATURAL RESOURCES SUBJECT TO RESOURCES EXCISE TAX EXEMPTION FROM GRT

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<b>Brief Description:</b>	Receipts from the sale or processing of natural resources the severance or processing of which are subject to the resources excise tax are exempt from gross receipts.
<b>Statutory Basis:</b>	7-9-35 NMSA 1978
<b>Intended Purpose:</b>	Presumably to avoid taxation under multiple tax programs as the exemption only applies to natural resources the severance of which are subject to the taxes imposed by the Resources Excise Tax Act.
<b>History:</b>	Originally enacted in 1969 and amended in 1984 and 1989.

## “NET INCOME” EXEMPTIONS FROM PIT

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<b>Brief Description:</b>	Income (in the form of interest) derived from US government obligations is excluded from the definition of “net income” and therefore exempt from PIT.
<b>Statutory Basis:</b>	7-2-2(N) NMSA 1978
<b>Intended Purpose:</b>	Presumably to comply with the preemption doctrine.
<b>History:</b>	Originally enacted in 1986 and amended in 1987, 1988, 1990, 1991, 1993, 2003, 2007, 2010, and 2014.

## NONRESIDENT EXEMPTION FROM ESTATE TAX

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<b>Brief Description:</b>	The transfer of the personal property of a nonresident is exempt from the estate tax to the extent that the personal property of residents is exempt from taxation under the laws of the state in which the nonresident is domiciled.
<b>Statutory Basis:</b>	7-7-4(D) NMSA 1978
<b>Intended Purpose:</b>	Presumably to reduce the administrative commitment between states.
<b>History:</b>	Originally enacted in 1973 and amended in 1999.

## OCCASIONAL SALE OF PROPERTY OR SERVICES EXEMPTION FROM GRT

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<b>Brief Description:</b>	Receipts from the isolated or occasional sale or leasing of property or a service by a person who is not in the business of selling or leasing the same or similar property or service are exempt from GRT.
<b>Statutory Basis:</b>	7-9-28 NMSA 1978
<b>Intended Purpose:</b>	Presumably to properly define the tax base.
<b>History:</b>	Originally enacted in 1969.

## OIL AND GAS OR MINERAL INTERESTS EXEMPTION FROM GRT

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<b>Brief Description:</b>	Receipts from the sale or lease of oil, natural gas, or mineral interests are exempt from GRT.
<b>Statutory Basis:</b>	7-9-32 NMSA 1978
<b>Intended Purpose:</b>	Presumably to reduce tax pyramiding.
<b>History:</b>	Originally enacted in 1969.

## PERSONAL EFFECTS EXEMPTION FROM COMPENSATING TAX

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<b>Brief Description:</b>	The use by an individual of personal or household effects brought into the state in connection with the establishment by the individual of an initial residence in this state and the use of property brought into the state by a nonresident for his/her own nonbusiness use while temporarily within this state are exempt from compensating tax.
<b>Statutory Basis:</b>	7-9-27 NMSA 1978
<b>Intended Purpose:</b>	Presumably to avoid an unreasonable tax burden on anyone relocating to New Mexico by taxing personal effects that would have been previously taxed according to the rules of the originating location.
<b>History:</b>	Originally enacted in 1969.

## PETROLEUM PRODUCTS EXPORTED FOR RESALE EXEMPTION FROM PETROLEUM PRODUCTS LOADING FEE

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<b>Brief Description:</b>	Petroleum products that are either loaded into cargo tanks in New Mexico and exported for resale and consumption outside of New Mexico or are imported into New Mexico and subsequently exported for resale and consumption outside of New Mexico are exempt from the PPLF.
<b>Statutory Basis:</b>	7-13A-4(A) NMSA 1978
<b>Intended Purpose:</b>	Presumably to properly define the tax base and the loading fee typically supports environmental issues related to the storage of fuel in New Mexico.
<b>History:</b>	Originally enacted in 1991.

## POTASH RATE DIFFERENTIAL FROM RESOURCES TAX AND PROCESSORS TAX

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<b>Brief Description:</b>	<p>A severer and processor of potash in New Mexico is required to pay a resources tax of 0.5% and a processors tax of 0.125% on the taxable value of the potash.</p> <p>This is in contrast to the base resources tax and processors tax rates of 0.75%.</p>
<b>Statutory Basis:</b>	7-25-4(A)(2) and 7-25-5(A)(3) NMSA 1978
<b>Intended Purpose:</b>	Presumably to reduce tax pyramiding.
<b>History:</b>	Resources tax originally enacted in 1966 and amended in 1970, 1973, and 1999. The processors tax was originally enacted in 1985 and amended in 1999.

## PROCESSORS TAX PAID ON NATURAL RESOURCES EXEMPTION FROM RESOURCES TAX

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<b>Brief Description:</b>	The taxable value of any natural resource that is processed in New Mexico and on whose taxable value the processors tax is paid is exempt from the resources tax.
<b>Statutory Basis:</b>	7-25-7 NMSA 1978
<b>Intended Purpose:</b>	Presumably to avoid taxation under multiple tax programs, as the processors tax on the processed natural resource must be paid to qualify for the exemption.
<b>History:</b>	Originally enacted in 1966.

## PRODUCTS SUBJECT TO OIL AND GAS EMERGENCY SCHOOL TAX EXEMPTION FROM GRT

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**Brief Description:** Unless the sale of products are for: (1) subsequent resale in the ordinary course of business, (2) consumption outside the state, or (3) use as an ingredient or component part of a manufactured product, receipts from the sale of products are exempt from GRT when they are subject to the oil and gas emergency school tax.

The storage or use of crude oil, natural gas or liquid hydrocarbons for fuel in the operation of a production unit, as defined in the Oil and Gas Emergency School Tax Act, will not be subject to gross receipts tax or compensating tax.

**Statutory Basis:** 7-9-33 NMSA 1978

**Intended Purpose:** Presumably to avoid taxation under multiple tax programs, as the exemption only applies to those products the severance of which is subject to the tax imposed by the Oil and Gas Emergency School Tax Act.

**History:** Originally enacted in 1969 and amended in 1975, 1984, and 1989.

## PURCHASE FOR RESALE EXEMPTION FROM LOCAL LIQUOR EXCISE TAX

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**Brief Description:** Purchases for sale to retailers for resale are exempt from the local liquor excise tax.

**Statutory Basis:** 7-24-13 NMSA 1978

**Intended Purpose:** Presumably to reduce tax pyramiding and define the tax base.

**History:** Originally enacted in 1989.

## PURCHASE OF UNDYED GASOLINE FOR CERTAIN OFF-ROAD USE REFUND OF GASOLINE TAX

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<b>Brief Description:</b>	A person using gasoline in the operation of a clothes cleaning establishment, in stoves or other appliances burning gasoline, or operators of aircraft using aviation gasoline exclusively in the operation of aircraft may purchase undyed gasoline and may claim a refund of gasoline tax paid.
<b>Statutory Basis:</b>	7-13-17 NMSA 1978
<b>Intended Purpose:</b>	Presumably to recognize that these activities don't contribute to the deterioration of the roads, the maintenance of which is funded through the gasoline tax distributions to the State Road Fund.
<b>History:</b>	Originally enacted in 1998.

## PURCHASES BY OR ON BEHALF OF THE STATE DEDUCTION FROM GRT

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<b>Brief Description:</b>	Receipts from the sale of property or services purchased by or on behalf of the State of New Mexico from funds obtained from the forfeiture of financial assurance pursuant to the New Mexico Mining Act or the forfeiture of financial responsibility pursuant to the Water Quality Act are deductible from gross receipts.
<b>Statutory Basis:</b>	7-9-97 NMSA 1978
<b>Intended Purpose:</b>	Presumably to relieve mining companies from the obligation to estimate (and potentially overpay) the GRT cost incurred by a third-party contractor that would complete the reclamation work on behalf of the state in the event the company failed to conduct the reclamation work.
<b>History:</b>	Originally enacted in 2005.

## REASONABLE EXPENSE OF TRUCKING PRODUCT TO MARKET DEDUCTION FROM OIL AND GAS SEVERANCE TAX, OIL AND GAS CONSERVATION TAX, OIL AND GAS AD VALOREM PRODUCTION TAX, AND OIL AND GAS EMERGENCY SCHOOL TAX

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<b>Brief Description:</b>	The reasonable expense of trucking any product from the production unit to the first place of market is deductible from the value of products subject to the oil and gas severance, oil and gas conservation, oil and gas emergency school and oil and gas ad valorem production taxes.
<b>Statutory Basis:</b>	7-29-4.1(C), 7-30-5(A)(3), 7-31-5(C), and 7-32-5(A)(3) NMSA 1978
<b>Intended Purpose:</b>	Presumably to define the tax base.
<b>History:</b>	<p>Section 7-29-4.1(C) was originally enacted in 1980 and was amended in 1989 and 2005.</p> <p>Section 7-30-5(A)(3) was originally enacted in 1959 and amended in 1975, 1977, 1980, 1985, and 2005.</p> <p>Section 7-31-5(C) was originally enacted in 1959 and amended in 1963.</p> <p>Section 7-32-5(A)(3) was originally enacted in 1959 and amended in 1972.</p>

## REFINERS AND PERSONS SUBJECT TO NATURAL GAS PROCESSORS TAX EXEMPTION FROM GRT

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<b>Brief Description:</b>	<p>Unless the sale or processing of products are for (1) subsequent resale in the ordinary course of business, (2) consumption outside the state, or (3) use as an ingredient or component part of a manufactured product, receipts from the sale or processing of products that are subject to the natural gas processors tax are exempt from the GRT.</p> <p>Receipts from storing or using crude oil, natural gas, or liquid hydrocarbons when stored or used in New Mexico by a "processor" or by a person engaged in the business of refining oil, natural gas, or liquid hydrocarbons who stores or uses the crude oil, natural gas, or liquid hydrocarbons in the regular course of his refining business are exempt from GRT and compensating tax.</p>
<b>Statutory Basis:</b>	7-9-34 NMSA 1978
<b>Intended Purpose:</b>	Presumably to define the tax base with respect to the first part of the exemption which only applies to the sale or processing of products the processing of which is subject to the natural gas processors tax. The second part of the exemption is presumably to reduce tax pyramiding.
<b>History:</b>	Originally enacted in 1969 and amended in 1970, 1975, 1984, and 1989.

## RELIGIOUS ACTIVITIES EXEMPTION FROM GRT

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<b>Brief Description:</b>	Receipts of a minister of a 501(c)(3) religious organization from performing religious services to an individual recipient of the service are exempt from GRT.
<b>Statutory Basis:</b>	7-9-41 NMSA 1978
<b>Intended Purpose:</b>	Presumably to prevent taxation of expenses that are effectively business inputs.
<b>History:</b>	Originally enacted in 1972.

## RESALE ACTIVITIES OF AN ARMED FORCES INSTRUMENTALITY EXEMPTION FROM GRT AND COMPENSATING TAX

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<b>Brief Description:</b>	Receipts from selling tangible personal property and the use of property by any instrumentality of the armed forces of the United States engaged in resale activities are exempt from GRT and compensating tax.
<b>Statutory Basis:</b>	7-9-31 NMSA 1978
<b>Intended Purpose:</b>	Presumably to comply with the preemption doctrine and to reduce tax pyramiding.
<b>History:</b>	Originally enacted in 1969.

## RETURNED OR DESTROYED TOBACCO PRODUCTS REFUND OR CREDIT AGAINST TOBACCO PRODUCTS TAX

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<b>Brief Description:</b>	Taxpayers who have paid the tobacco products tax on tobacco products that are destroyed or returned to the seller by the first purchaser as spoiled or otherwise unfit for sale or consumption are entitled to a refund of or credit against the tobacco products tax.
<b>Statutory Basis:</b>	7-12A-6 NMSA 1978
<b>Intended Purpose:</b>	Presumably to define the tax base and avoid requiring a taxpayer to pay taxes on unusable tobacco products that have no value.
<b>History:</b>	Originally enacted in 1986 and amended in 1988.



## ROYALTIES PAID OR DUE TO THE US, STATE OF NM, OR ANY INDIAN TRIBE, PUEBLO, OR WARD OF THE US DEDUCTION FROM OIL AND GAS SEVERANCE TAX, OIL AND GAS CONSERVATION TAX, OIL AND GAS EMERGENCY SCHOOL TAX, AND OIL AND GAS AD VALOREM PRODUCTION TAX

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<b>Brief Description:</b>	Royalties paid or due the United States, any Indian tribe, Indian pueblo or Indian that is a ward of the United States of America, or the state of New Mexico may be deducted from the value of the product.
<b>Statutory Basis:</b>	7-29-4.1(A), 7-29-4.1(B), 7-30-5(A)(1), 7-30-5(A)(2), 7-31-5(A), 7-31-5(B), 7-32-5(A)(1) and 7-32-5(A)(2) NMSA 1978
<b>Intended Purpose:</b>	Presumably in deference to the sovereignty of Indian nation, tribes, pueblos, and the United States.
<b>History:</b>	<p>Sections 7-29-4.1(A) and 7-29-4.1(B) were originally enacted in 1980 and amended in 1989 and 2005.</p> <p>Sections 7-30-5(A)(1) and 7-30-5(A)(2) were originally enacted in 1959 and amended in 1975, 1977, 1980, 1985, and 2005.</p> <p>Sections 7-31-5(A) and 7-31-5(B) were originally enacted in 1959 and amended in 1963.</p> <p>Sections 7-32-5(A)(1) and 7-32-5(A)(2) were originally enacted in 1959 and amended in 1972.</p>

## SALE OF A SERVICE FOR RESALE DEDUCTION FROM GRT AND GGRT

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<b>Brief Description:</b>	Receipts from selling a service for resale is deductible from gross receipts or governmental gross receipts.
<b>Statutory Basis:</b>	7-9-48 NMSA 1978
<b>Intended Purpose:</b>	Presumably to define the tax base and avoid tax pyramiding.
<b>History:</b>	<p>Originally enacted in 1969 and amended in 1992, and 2000.</p> <p>The 2000 amendment clarified that the resale must be subject to the GRT or GGRT in order to qualify for the deduction and removed the requirement that the buyer separately state the value of the service purchased in his charge for the service on its subsequent sale.</p>

## SALE OF A SERVICE FOR RESALE DEDUCTION FROM ITGRT

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<b>Brief Description:</b>	Receipts from providing an interstate telecommunications service that will be used by other persons in providing telephone or telegraph services to the final user is deductible from interstate telecommunications gross receipts.
<b>Statutory Basis:</b>	7-9C-7 NMSA 1978
<b>Intended Purpose:</b>	Presumably to define the tax base.
<b>History:</b>	Originally enacted in 1992 and amended in 1998.

## SALE OF AEROSPACE SERVICES FOR THE US AIR FORCE DEDUCTION FROM GRT

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<b>Brief Description:</b>	Receipts from performing or selling aerospace research and development for resale to an organization for resale to the US, other than a national laboratory, are deductible from gross receipts.
<b>Statutory Basis:</b>	7-9-54.1 NMSA 1978
<b>Intended Purpose:</b>	To incentivize the US Air Force to relocate the space systems division to NM.
<b>History:</b>	Originally enacted in 1992 and amended in 1993, 1994 and 1995.

## SALE OF GASOLINE AT RETAIL BY A REGISTERED INDIAN TRIBAL DISTRIBUTOR DEDUCTION FROM GASOLINE TAX

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**Brief Description:** Gasoline received in New Mexico and sold at retail by a registered Indian tribal distributor is deductible from the gasoline tax, to the extent it's taxed by the Indian nation, tribe, or pueblo, if:

- (1) the sale occurs on the distributor's Indian reservation, pueblo grant, or trust land,
- (2) the gasoline is placed into the fuel supply tank of a motor vehicle on that reservation, pueblo grant, or trust land, and
- (3) the Indian nation, tribe, or pueblo has certified that it has in effect an excise, privilege, or similar tax on the gasoline

**Statutory Basis:** 7-13-4(E) NMSA 1978

**Intended Purpose:** Presumably to prevent or reduce the effects of multi-jurisdictional taxation.

**History:** The section was originally enacted in 1991 and amended in 1997, 1998, 1999 and 2007.

The language in this subsection was created by an amendment in 1999.

## SALE OF GASOLINE BY A REGISTERED INDIAN TRIBAL DISTRIBUTOR FROM A NONMOBILE STORAGE CONTAINER DEDUCTION FROM GASOLINE TAX

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<b>Brief Description:</b>	Gasoline that is received in New Mexico and sold by a registered Indian tribal distributor from a non-mobile storage container within that distributor's Indian reservation, pueblo grant, or trust land for resale outside the Indian reservation, pueblo grant, or trust land is deductible from the gasoline tax as long as the distributor sold at least 1 million gallons of gasoline between May and August 1998 and that the amount of gasoline deducted by a registered Indian tribal distributor doesn't exceed 2.5 million gallons per month.
<b>Statutory Basis:</b>	7-13-4(F) NMSA 1978
<b>Intended Purpose:</b>	Presumably to prevent and reduce the effects of multi-jurisdictional taxation.
<b>History:</b>	<p>The section was originally enacted in 1991 and amended in 1997, 1998, 1999, and 2007.</p> <p>The language in this subsection was created by an amendment in 1999.</p>

## SALE OF GASOLINE TO NEW MEXICO INDIAN TRIBES DEDUCTION FROM GASOLINE TAX

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<b>Brief Description:</b>	Gasoline received in New Mexico sold to an Indian nation, tribe or pueblo for their exclusive use is deductible from the gasoline tax. This deduction includes gasoline delivered into the supply tank of a government-licensed vehicle of the Indian nation, tribe or pueblo.
<b>Statutory Basis:</b>	7-13-4(C) NMSA 1978
<b>Intended Purpose:</b>	Presumably to comport with federal Indian law restrictions in deference to the sovereignty of Indian nation, tribes, and pueblos.
<b>History:</b>	<p>The section was originally enacted in 1991 and amended in 1997, 1998, 1999, and 2007.</p> <p>The language of this subsection was created by an amendment in 1997.</p>

## SALE OF TANGIBLE PERSONAL PROPERTY FOR LEASING DEDUCTION FROM GRT

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<b>Brief Description:</b>	Receipts from selling tangible personal property and licenses to a buyer who leases or sells the tangible personal property or license is deductible from gross receipts.  The buyer must present a nontaxable transaction certificate to the seller.
<b>Statutory Basis:</b>	7-9-49 NMSA 1978
<b>Intended Purpose:</b>	Presumably to define the tax base and avoid tax pyramiding.
<b>History:</b>	Originally enacted in 1969 and amended in 1972, 1975, 1979, 1983, 1989, 1991, and 1992.

## SALE OF TANGIBLE PERSONAL PROPERTY FOR RESALE DEDUCTION FROM GRT AND GGRT

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<b>Brief Description:</b>	Receipts from selling tangible personal property or licenses to a buyer who resells the tangible personal property or license is deductible from gross receipts or from governmental gross receipts.  The buyer must present a nontaxable transaction certificate to the seller.
<b>Statutory Basis:</b>	7-9-47 NMSA 1978
<b>Intended Purpose:</b>	Presumably to define the tax base and avoid tax pyramiding.
<b>History:</b>	Originally enacted in 1969 and amended in 1992 and 1994.

## SALES THROUGH WORLD WIDE WEB SITES DEDUCTION FROM GRT

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<b>Brief Description:</b>	Receipts derived from the sale of a service or property made through a website to a person with a billing address outside New Mexico is deductible from gross receipts.
<b>Statutory Basis:</b>	7-9-57.1 NMSA 1978
<b>Intended Purpose:</b>	Presumably because taxation of interstate commerce is prohibited by the US Constitution's Commerce Clause.
<b>History:</b>	Originally enacted in 1998.

## SALES TO MANUFACTURERS DEDUCTION FROM GRT AND GGRT

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**Brief Description:** Receipts from selling tangible personal property that will be incorporated as an ingredient or component part to a person in the manufacturing business is deductible from gross receipts and governmental gross receipts.

Receipts from selling tangible personal property that is consumed in the manufacturing process to a person in the manufacturing business are deductible from gross receipts and governmental gross receipts according to the following schedule:

- 20% of receipts received before January 1, 2014;
- 40% of receipts received in calendar year 2014;
- 60% of receipts received in calendar year 2015;
- 80% of receipts received in calendar year 2016;
- 100% of receipts received on or after January 1, 2017.

**Statutory Basis:** 7-9-46 NMSA 1978

**Intended Purpose:** Presumably to reduce tax pyramiding.

**History:** Originally enacted in 1969 and amended in 1992, 2012 and 2013.

The 2012 amendment provided the phase-in deduction for the sale of tangible personal property that is consumed in the manufacturing process (Subsection B).

The 2013 amendment defined the term “consumable.”

## SCHOOL BUS DEDUCTION FROM SPECIAL FUEL EXCISE TAX

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**Brief Description:** Special fuel (number 2 diesel) used in school buses that are contracted with the Public Education Department is deductible from computing the special fuel excise tax due.

**Statutory Basis:** 7-16A-10(F) NMSA 1978

**Intended Purpose:** Presumably to reduce the costs of government since the State of New Mexico purchases this fuel.

**History:** Originally enacted in 1992, 1993, 1997, 1998, 2001, 2005, 2006, 2007, 2009, and 2013.

## SCHOOL BUS EXEMPTION FROM WDT

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<b>Brief Description:</b>	Use of the highways of New Mexico by school buses is exempt from the WDT.
<b>Statutory Basis:</b>	7-15A-5(A) NMSA 1978
<b>Intended Purpose:</b>	Presumably to reduce the costs of government.
<b>History:</b>	Originally enacted in 1988 and amended in 2006.

## SERVICES ON MANUFACTURED PRODUCTS DEDUCTION FROM GRT

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<b>Brief Description:</b>	Receipts from selling the service of combining or processing components or materials to a manufacturer is deductible from gross receipts. The service must be performed directly upon the tangible personal property the buyer is in the business of manufacturing or upon the ingredient or component parts thereof.  The buyer must present a nontaxable transaction certificate to the seller.
<b>Statutory Basis:</b>	7-9-75 NMSA 1978
<b>Intended Purpose:</b>	Presumably to reduce tax pyramiding as the service must be performed directly upon tangible personal property for a manufacturer as part of the readying raw materials or the manufacturing process.
<b>History:</b>	Originally enacted in 1972.

## SERVICES PERFORMED OUTSIDE THE STATE CREDIT AGAINST ITGRT

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<b>Brief Description:</b>	A taxpayer who has paid a sales, use, gross receipts, or similar tax to another state on the same interstate telecommunications gross receipts that are subject to New Mexico's ITGRT is entitled to a credit against the ITGRT.
<b>Statutory Basis:</b>	7-9C-10 NMSA 1978
<b>Intended Purpose:</b>	To comply with US Commerce Clause concerns and prevent actual multi-jurisdictional taxation of the privilege of engaging in business of providing interstate telecommunications services.
<b>History:</b>	Originally enacted in 1992.

## STADIUM SURCHARGE EXEMPTION FROM GRT AND GGRT

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<b>Brief Description:</b>	Receipts from sales at a minor league baseball stadium on which a stadium surcharge is imposed under the Minor League Baseball Stadium Funding Act are exempt from gross receipts tax and governmental gross receipts tax.
<b>Statutory Basis:</b>	7-9-13.3 NMSA 1978
<b>Intended Purpose:</b>	Presumably to avoid taxation under multiple tax programs.
<b>History:</b>	Originally enacted in 2001 as part of legislation that enacted the Minor League Baseball Stadium Funding Act.
<b>Evaluation:</b>	<p>The Minor League Baseball Stadium Funding Act provides an additional method of accessing the capital markets with the assistance of the New Mexico Finance Authority to meet the need for a complete funding package for functional and modern minor league baseball stadiums. Because the Minor League Baseball Stadium Funding Act allows a municipality to impose a stadium surcharge on products and services sold at or related to the stadium, this exemption from the GRT prevents these from being taxed twice.</p> <p>Isotopes Park, home of the Albuquerque Isotopes, was constructed from 2001 to 2003 at a reported cost of \$25 million. The Lab, as it has been nicknamed, opened in April of 2003.</p>

## STOCK BONUS, PENSION, AND PROFIT-SHARING TRUSTS EXEMPTION FROM PIT AND CIT

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<b>Brief Description:</b>	A trust organized or created in the US and forming part of a stock bonus, pension, or profit-sharing plan of an employer for the exclusive benefit of his employees or their beneficiaries which is exempt from taxation under the provisions of the Internal Revenue Code is exempt from PIT and CIT.
<b>Statutory Basis:</b>	7-2-4(A) and 7-2A-4(B) NMSA 1978
<b>Intended Purpose:</b>	Presumably to define the tax base.
<b>History:</b>	<p>The PIT exemption was originally enacted in 1965 and amended in 1969, 1971, and 1981.</p> <p>The CIT exemption was originally enacted in 1981 and amended in 1986 and 1989.</p>



## TAX PAID BY OUT-OF-STATE TERMINAL DEDUCTION FROM GASOLINE TAX AND SPECIAL FUEL EXCISE TAX

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<b>Brief Description:</b>	Gasoline and special fuel received in New Mexico on which the New Mexico gasoline tax or special fuel excise tax was paid by the out-of-state terminal at which the gasoline or special fuel was loaded is deductible from computing the gasoline tax or special fuel excise tax due.
<b>Statutory Basis:</b>	7-13-4(G) and 7-16A-10(G) NMSA 1978
<b>Intended Purpose:</b>	Presumably to avoid taxation under multiple tax regimes as it is only deductible if the gasoline tax or special fuel excise tax was paid by the out-of-state terminal at which the gasoline was loaded.
<b>History:</b>	<p>The gasoline tax section was originally enacted in 1991 and amended in 1997, 1998, 1999, and 2007.</p> <p>The special fuel excise tax section was originally enacted in 1992 and amended in 1993, 1997, 1998, 2001, 2005, 2006, 2007, 2009, and 2013.</p> <p>The subsections containing the gasoline tax and the special fuel excise tax deductions were created by an amendment in 2007.</p>

## TAX PAID IN ANOTHER STATE FOR PROPERTY AND SERVICES CREDIT AGAINST COMPENSATING TAX AND GRT

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<b>Brief Description:</b>	The amount of gross receipts, sales, compensating, or similar tax paid to another state on property acquired in that state or another state for use in New Mexico or on services performed outside this state may be credited against the amount of compensating tax due to New Mexico on the use of the property or the GRT due on the services performed outside New Mexico.
<b>Statutory Basis:</b>	7-9-79 and 7-9-79.1 NMSA 1978
<b>Intended Purpose:</b>	Presumably to address US Commerce Clause concerns and prevent multi-jurisdictional taxation as a gross receipts, sales, compensating, or similar tax must have been levied on the property or services in order to qualify for the credit.
<b>History:</b>	<p>The compensating tax credit for property was originally enacted in 1966 and amended in 1973 and 1991.</p> <p>The GRT credit for services was originally enacted in 1989 and amended in 1994.</p>

**TAX PAID ON ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGES DESTROYED IN SHIPMENT,  
SPOILED, OR OTHERWISE DAMAGED  
REFUND OF OR CREDIT AGAINST LIQUOR EXCISE TAX AND LOCAL  
LIQUOR EXCISE TAX**

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<b>Brief Description:</b>	Taxpayers are entitled to a refund for taxes paid pursuant to the liquor excise tax and the local liquor excise tax on alcoholic beverages that are unsaleable and not consumable because they are destroyed in shipment, spoiled, or damaged.
<b>Statutory Basis:</b>	7-17-11 and 7-24-14 NMSA 1978
<b>Intended Purpose:</b>	Presumably to define the tax base, by avoiding taxation of a product that is not available to be sold.
<b>History:</b>	<p>The liquor excise tax provision was originally enacted in 1968 and amended in 1969, 1971, 1973, 1977, 1984, and 1995.</p> <p>The local liquor excise tax provision was originally enacted in 1989.</p>

**TAX PAID ON GASOLINE OR SPECIAL FUEL DESTROYED BY FIRE,  
ACCIDENT OR ACTS OF GOD BEFORE RETAIL SALE  
REFUND OF OR CREDIT AGAINST GASOLINE TAX AND SPECIAL  
FUEL EXCISE TAX**

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<b>Brief Description:</b>	A taxpayer is entitled to a refund of, or credit against, the gasoline tax and special fuel excise tax paid on gasoline and special fuel that is destroyed by fire, accident, or acts of God while in the possession of the distributor, wholesaler, or retailer.
<b>Statutory Basis:</b>	7-13-11 and 7-16A-13 NMSA 1978
<b>Intended Purpose:</b>	Presumably to ensure that taxes aren't paid on gasoline and special fuel which the taxpayer is unable to market.
<b>History:</b>	<p>The gasoline tax credit and refund section was originally enacted in 1971 and amended in 1983 and 1993.</p> <p>The special fuel excise tax credit and refund section was originally enacted in 1992.</p>

## TAX PAID ON SPECIAL FUEL IN CERTAIN CIRCUMSTANCES REFUND OF SPECIAL FUEL EXCISE TAX

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<b>Brief Description:</b>	<p>A taxpayer is entitled to a refund of the special fuel excise tax paid on special fuel used:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>(1) in a school bus (authorized by contract with the Public Education Department),</li><li>(2) to propel a vehicle off-road,</li><li>(3) to operate auxiliary equipment by a power take-off from the main engine or transmission of a vehicle, or</li><li>(4) to operate a non-automotive apparatus vehicle.</li></ul>
<b>Statutory Basis:</b>	7-16A-13.1 NMSA 1978
<b>Intended Purpose:</b>	Presumably, in the case of the school bus refund, to reduce the costs of government and to recognize that the other activities don't contribute to the deterioration of the roads, the maintenance of which is funded through the special fuel excise tax distributions to the State Road Fund.
<b>History:</b>	Originally enacted in 2001 and amended in 2005 and 2006.

## TAX PAID TO ANOTHER STATE CREDIT AGAINST MVX

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<b>Brief Description:</b>	A vehicle that has been acquired through an out-of-state transaction upon which a gross receipts, sales, compensating or similar tax has been paid may be credited against the MVX due to New Mexico on the same vehicle.
<b>Statutory Basis:</b>	7-14-7 NMSA 1978
<b>Intended Purpose:</b>	Presumably to prevent multi-jurisdictional taxation.
<b>History:</b>	Originally enacted in 1988.

## TAX PAID TO ANOTHER STATE DEDUCTION FROM GASOLINE TAX AND SPECIAL FUEL EXCISE TAX

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<b>Brief Description:</b>	<p>A taxpayer may deduct gasoline and special fuel when computing the gasoline tax and special fuel excise tax if it is exported from New Mexico by a rack operator, distributor, or wholesaler as long as:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>(1) the person exporting the gasoline and special fuel is registered in or licensed by the destination state to pay that state's gasoline or equivalent fuel tax,</li><li>(2) proof is submitted that the destination state's gasoline, special fuel, or equivalent fuel tax has been paid or is not due, or</li><li>(3) the destination state's gasoline, special fuel, or equivalent fuel tax is paid to New Mexico in accordance with the terms of an agreement entered into with the destination state.</li></ol>
<b>Statutory Basis:</b>	7-13-4(A) and 7-16A-10(A) NMSA 1978
<b>Intended Purpose:</b>	Presumably to prevent multi-jurisdictional taxation as the deduction is only available if proof is submitted that the destination state's gasoline tax has been paid or is not due.
<b>History:</b>	<p>The gasoline tax deduction was originally enacted in 1991 and amended in 1997, 1998, 1999, and 2007.</p> <p>The special fuel excise tax deduction was originally enacted in 1992 and amended in 1993, 1997, 1998, 2001, 2005, 2006, 2007, 2009, and 2013.</p>

## TAX PAID TO ANOTHER STATE CREDIT AGAINST ESTATE TAX

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<b>Brief Description:</b>	A credit against the estate tax is available when any property of a resident is subject to a death tax imposed by another state when the other state's tax does not have a reciprocal provision. The credit amount would be for the lesser of: <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>(1) the amount of the death tax paid the other state and credited against the federal estate tax, or</li><li>(2) an amount computed by multiplying the federal credit the percentage of the estate that the property represents.</li></ul>
<b>Statutory Basis:</b>	7-7-3(B) NMSA 1978
<b>Intended Purpose:</b>	Presumably to prevent multi-jurisdictional taxation as it is only available to the extent that taxes have been paid to another state.
<b>History:</b>	Originally enacted in 1973.

## TAX PAID TO NAVAJO NATION FOR SELLING COAL SEVENTY-FIVE PERCENT CREDIT AGAINST GRT

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<b>Brief Description:</b>	A taxpayer is entitled to a credit against the GRT for 75% of the amount of tax paid to the Navajo Nation on the receipts from the selling of coal severed from Navajo Nation land.
<b>Statutory Basis:</b>	7-9-88.2 NMSA 1978
<b>Intended Purpose:</b>	Presumably to address the increased tax burdens associated with multi-jurisdictional tax.
<b>History:</b>	Originally enacted in 2001.

## TAX PAID TO NEW MEXICO TRIBES EXEMPTION FROM ITGRT

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<b>Brief Description:</b>	Excluded from the definition of “interstate telecommunications gross receipts” are gross receipts or sales taxes imposed by Indian nations, tribes, or pueblos as long as the Indian nation, tribe, or pueblo tax provides a reciprocal exclusion for GRT imposed by New Mexico.
<b>Statutory Basis:</b>	7-9C-2(E)(2) NMSA 1978
<b>Intended Purpose:</b>	Presumably to avoid multi-jurisdictional taxation.
<b>History:</b>	Originally enacted in 1992 and amended in 1993 and 2002.

## TAX PAID TO NEW MEXICO TRIBES SEVENTY-FIVE PERCENT CREDIT AGAINST GRT

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<b>Brief Description:</b>	A taxpayer is entitled to a credit against the GRT for 75% of the amount of tax paid to any of the 19 New Mexico Pueblos, the Jicarilla Apache Nation or the Mescalero Apache Tribe on taxable transactions taking place on tribal lands.
<b>Statutory Basis:</b>	7-9-88.1 NMSA 1978
<b>Intended Purpose:</b>	Presumably to prevent multi-jurisdictional taxation.
<b>History:</b>	Originally enacted in 1999 and amended in 2000, 2001 and 2003.

## TAXES PAID TO OTHER STATES CREDIT AGAINST PIT

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<b>Brief Description:</b>	When a resident individual is liable to another state for tax upon income derived from sources outside New Mexico but also included in net income allocated or apportioned to New Mexico, the individual is entitled to a credit against the tax due to New Mexico in the amount of the tax paid to the other state.
<b>Statutory Basis:</b>	7-2-13 NMSA 1978
<b>Intended Purpose:</b>	Presumably to prevent multi-jurisdictional taxation and because taxation of interstate commerce is prohibited by the US Constitution's Commerce Clause
<b>History:</b>	<p>Originally enacted in 1965 and amended in 1973, 1974, 1981, 1990, 1992, and 2013.</p> <p>The 2013 amendment limited the tax credit paid to the amount of tax liability in NM.</p>

## TELECOMMUNICATION PROVIDERS DEDUCTION FROM ITGRT

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<b>Brief Description:</b>	Receipts from interstate telecommunications services that are provided by a corporation to itself or to an affiliated corporation may be deducted from interstate telecommunications gross receipts.
<b>Statutory Basis:</b>	7-9C-8 NMSA 1978
<b>Intended Purpose:</b>	Presumably to reduce tax pyramiding.
<b>History:</b>	Originally enacted in 1992 and amended in 1993.

## TRADE-IN ALLOWANCE DEDUCTION FROM GRT, MVX, AND LVGRT

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<b>Brief Description:</b>	Receipts from a trade-in of tangible personal property of the same type being sold are deductible from gross receipts; allowances granted for vehicle trade-ins are deductible from the price paid or the reasonable value of the vehicle purchased in calculating the MVX and the LVGRT.
<b>Statutory Basis:</b>	7-9-71, 7-14-4 and 7-14A-8 NMSA 1978
<b>Intended Purpose:</b>	Presumably to properly define the tax base.
<b>History:</b>	<p>The GRT deduction was originally enacted in 1969 and amended in 1979, and amended in 1991.</p> <p>The MVX deduction was originally enacted in 1988.</p> <p>The LVGRT deduction was originally enacted in 1991.</p>

## TRANSACTIONS IN INTERSTATE COMMERCE DEDUCTION FROM GRT AND GGRT

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<b>Brief Description:</b>	Receipts from transactions in interstate commerce and from sales of radio or television broadcast time if the ultimate buyer is a national or regional advertiser are deductible from gross receipts and governmental gross receipts.
<b>Statutory Basis:</b>	7-9-55 NMSA 1978
<b>Intended Purpose:</b>	Presumably because taxation of interstate commerce is prohibited by the US Constitution's Commerce Clause.
<b>History:</b>	Originally enacted in 1969 and amended in 1986 and 1993.



## TRANSACTIONS IN INTRASTATE TRANSPORTATION AND SERVICES IN INTERSTATE COMMERCE DEDUCTION FROM GRT

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<b>Brief Description:</b>	<p>Receipts incurred when transporting persons or property on an intrastate basis and under a single contract for transportation in interstate or foreign commerce (including handling, storage, drayage, or packing of property or other accessorial services on property) are deductible from gross receipts.</p> <p>Receipts from telephone access charges paid by other telephone carriers are deductible.</p>
<b>Statutory Basis:</b>	7-9-56 NMSA 1978
<b>Intended Purpose:</b>	<p>Presumably to address US Commerce Clause concerns and comport with the preemption doctrine with respect to the transportation deduction as the transportation must be part of an interstate commerce transaction to be eligible for the deduction.</p> <p>With regard to the telephone service portion of the deduction, the intended purpose is presumably to prevent double taxation with respect to the telephone access deduction.</p>
<b>History:</b>	Originally enacted in 1994.

## TRANSPORTATION FROM WITHIN THE MUNICIPALITY TO OUTSIDE THE MUNICIPALITY EXEMPTION FROM LOCAL OPTION GRT

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<b>Brief Description:</b>	The transporting of persons or property for hire by any means from one point within the municipality (or county) to another point outside the municipality (or county) are exempt from the supplemental municipal GRT, the municipal local option GRT, the local hospital GRT, the county local option GRT, and the county correctional facility GRT.
<b>Statutory Basis:</b>	7-19-14(A), 7-19D-5(A) ,, 7-20C-5, 7-20E-5, and 7-20F-6 NMSA 1978
<b>Intended Purpose:</b>	Presumably to resolve a jurisdictional question and provide certainty about the tax rate that applies in this situation.
<b>History:</b>	<p>The supplemental municipal GRT exemption was originally enacted in 1979 and amended in 1983 and 1994.</p> <p>The municipal and county local option GRTs exemptions were originally enacted in 1993 and amended in 1994.</p> <p>The county correctional facility GRT was originally enacted in 1993.</p> <p>The local hospital GRT exemption was originally enacted in 1991 and amended in 1994.</p>

## UNCOLLECTIBLE DEBTS DEDUCTION FROM GRT AND GGRT

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<b>Brief Description:</b>	Refunds and allowances made to buyers or amounts written off the books as an uncollectible debt by a person reporting gross receipts tax and governmental gross receipts on an accrual basis may be deducted from gross receipts and governmental gross receipts.
<b>Statutory Basis:</b>	7-9-67 NMSA 1978
<b>Intended Purpose:</b>	Presumably to avoid requiring a taxpayer to pay taxes on refunded or uncollectible receipts.
<b>History:</b>	Originally enacted in 1969 and amended in 1994.

## UNPAID CHARGES FOR HOSPITAL SERVICES CREDIT AGAINST GRT

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<b>Brief Description:</b>	A licensed medical doctor or licensed osteopathic physician may claim a credit against gross receipts taxes due for the value of unpaid qualified health care services. Qualified health care services must be provided by the doctor or physician while on call to a hospital.
<b>Statutory Basis:</b>	7-9-96.2 NMSA 1978
<b>Intended Purpose:</b>	Presumably to avoid requiring a taxpayer to pay taxes on non-existent receipts.
<b>History:</b>	Originally enacted in 2007.

## USE OF TANGIBLE PERSONAL PROPERTY FOR LEASING DEDUCTION FROM COMPENSATING TAX

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<b>Brief Description:</b>	The value of tangible personal property held for lease by a person engaged in the business of selling or leasing the same type property may be deducted before computing compensating tax due; however, it does not apply to the value of furniture or appliances furnished as part of a rent house or apartment, coin-operated machines, or manufactured homes.
<b>Statutory Basis:</b>	7-9-78 NMSA 1978
<b>Intended Purpose:</b>	Presumably to reduce tax pyramiding.
<b>History:</b>	Originally enacted in 1969 and amended in 1973, 1975, 1979, 1981, 1984, and 1991.

## VEHICLE THAT IS OWNED BY THE STATE OF NM EXEMPTION FROM MVX

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<b>Brief Description:</b>	A vehicle with a certificate of title owned by New Mexico or any political subdivision is exempt from MVX.
<b>Statutory Basis:</b>	7-14-6(C) NMSA 1978
<b>Intended Purpose:</b>	Presumably to reduce the costs of government.
<b>History:</b>	Originally enacted in 1988, and amended in 1990, 1994, 2004, and 2007.

## VEHICLE THAT WAS PREVIOUSLY REGISTERED IN NM EXEMPTION FROM MVX

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<b>Brief Description:</b>	A person applying for a certificate of title for a vehicle registered in another state is exempt from the tax if the person has previously registered and titled the vehicle in New Mexico and has owned the vehicle continuously since that time.
<b>Statutory Basis:</b>	7-14-6(B) NMSA 1978
<b>Intended Purpose:</b>	Presumably to prevent double taxation (twice in New Mexico).
<b>History:</b>	Originally enacted in 1988, and amended in 1990, 1994, 2004, and 2007.

## VEHICLES EXEMPTION FROM GRT AND COMPENSATING TAX

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<b>Brief Description:</b>	<p>The receipts from selling vehicles on which a tax is imposed by the Motor Vehicle Excise Tax Act, vehicles registered by persons with significant mobility limitations, and vehicles exempt from the MVX pursuant to Section 7-14-6(F) NMSA 1978 are exempt from GRT.</p> <p>The use of vehicles used in New Mexico on which the tax imposed by the Motor Vehicle Excise Tax Act has been paid, the use of vehicles subject to registration under the Motor Vehicle Code and the use of vehicles exempt from MVX pursuant to Section 7-14-6(F) NMSA 1978 are exempt from compensating tax.</p>
<b>Statutory Basis:</b>	7-9-22 and 7-9-23 NMSA 1978
<b>Intended Purpose:</b>	Presumably to avoid taxation under multiple tax programs, as the exemption only applies to vehicles on which a tax is imposed pursuant to the Motor Vehicle Excise Tax Act.
<b>History:</b>	<p>The GRT exemption was originally enacted in 1969 and amended in 1976, 1981, 1988, and 2004.</p> <p>The compensating tax exemption was originally enacted in 1969 and amended in 1976, 1983, 1988, and 2004.</p>

## VEHICLES USED FOR SHORT-TERM LEASING CREDIT AGAINST MVX

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<b>Brief Description:</b>	The MVX is suspended for vehicles used primarily as short-term rental vehicles that are part of a vehicle fleet of at least five vehicles that are subject to the leased vehicle gross receipts tax.
<b>Statutory Basis:</b>	7-14-7.1 NMSA 1978
<b>Intended Purpose:</b>	Presumably to avoid taxation under multiple tax programs.
<b>History:</b>	Originally enacted in 1991 and amended in 1993 and 1994.

## VEHICLES USED IN INTERSTATE COMMERCE DEDUCTION FROM GRT

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<b>Brief Description:</b>	Receipts from the rental or leasing of vehicles used in the transportation of passengers or property for hire in interstate commerce under the regulations or authorization of any agency of the US is deductible from GRT.
<b>Statutory Basis:</b>	7-9-70 NMSA 1978
<b>Intended Purpose:</b>	Presumably because taxation of interstate commerce is prohibited by the US Constitution's Commerce Clause.
<b>History:</b>	Originally enacted in 1969.

## WAGES EXEMPTION FROM GRT

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<b>Brief Description:</b>	Receipts of employees from wages, salaries, commissions or from any other form of remuneration for personal services are exempt from GRT.
<b>Statutory Basis:</b>	7-9-17 NMSA 1978
<b>Intended Purpose:</b>	Presumably to define the tax base.
<b>History:</b>	Originally enacted in 1969.

## WARRANTY OBLIGATIONS DEDUCTION FROM GRT

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<b>Brief Description:</b>	Receipts of a dealer from furnishing goods or services to the purchaser of tangible personal property to fulfill a warranty obligation of the manufacturer of the property may be deducted from gross receipts.
<b>Statutory Basis:</b>	7-9-68 NMSA 1978
<b>Intended Purpose:</b>	Presumably to properly define the tax base, as the cost of the warranty is part of cost of the good or service and taxes were paid on it at the time of the original purchase.
<b>History:</b>	Originally enacted in 1969.

## ARGUABLE

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While many of the deviations from New Mexico's many tax programs are easily categorized as either "Tax Expenditures" or "Not Tax Expenditures", there are a number about which good arguments could be made for both. With a few others, the purpose of the deviation is not entirely clear; without knowing why the deviation was put in the code, it is not possible to determine in which category it belongs.

As with the "Not Tax Expenditures" section, we believe that including information about these deviations, even without any analysis of the fiscal impact, makes the reader better informed about the New Mexico tax structure.

## ADMINISTRATIVE AND ACCOUNTING SERVICES DEDUCTION FROM GRT

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<b>Brief Description:</b>	Receipts of a business entity for administrative, managerial, accounting, and customer services performed by it for an affiliate upon a nonprofit or cost basis are deductible from gross receipts.  Receipts of a business entity from an affiliate for the joint use or sharing of office machines and facilities upon a nonprofit or cost basis are deductible from gross receipts.
<b>Statutory Basis:</b>	7-9-69 NMSA 1978
<b>Intended Purpose:</b>	Presumably to reduce tax pyramiding.
<b>History:</b>	Originally enacted in 1969 and amended in 1990, 1993, 1998, 2002, and 2015.

## AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS EXEMPTION FROM GRT AND GGRT

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<b>Brief Description:</b>	Receipts from selling livestock, including horses, and the receipts of growers, producers and trappers from selling live poultry, unprocessed agricultural products (for example, a bale of hay, a head of lettuce or an unroasted sack of green chili), hides or pelts are exempt from the GRT and GGRT.  Receipts from selling dairy products at retail are not exempt from the GRT.
<b>Statutory Basis:</b>	7-9-18 NMSA 1978
<b>Intended Purpose:</b>	Presumably to reduce tax pyramiding.
<b>History:</b>	Originally enacted in 1969 and amended in 1991, 1992, 1993, and 2011.  The 2011 amendment expanded the deduction by defining “livestock” as all domestic or domesticated animals that are used or raised on a farm or ranch, including the carcasses thereof, and also includes horses, asses, mules, cattle, sheep, goats, swine, bison, poultry, ostriches, emus, rheas, camelids and farmed cervidae upon any land in NM.
<b>Evaluation:</b>	This deduction cannot be completely considered an anti-pyramiding device, as there is no limitation that the receipts come from the sale of goods that are intermediate goods, or that are for resale. However, it is not possible to determine which portion is attributable to resale activities and which is not.



## CERTAIN COMMISSIONS DEDUCTION FROM GRT

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<b>Brief Description:</b>	Receipts derived from commissions on sales of tangible personal property when the property sold is not subject to gross receipts tax are deductible from gross receipts.  Receipts of the owner of a dealer store for selling a principal's goods are deductible from gross receipts.
<b>Statutory Basis:</b>	7-9-66 NMSA 1978
<b>Intended Purpose:</b>	Presumably to reduce double taxation since commissions are taxable as personal income.
<b>History:</b>	Originally enacted in 1969 and amended in 1999.

## FEED AND FERTILIZER & AUCTIONEERS SELLING LIVESTOCK AND AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS AT AUCTION DEDUCTION FROM GRT

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<b>Brief Description:</b>	Receipts from selling feed for livestock, fish, poultry, or animals raised for their hides/pelts and from selling seeds, roots, bulbs, plants, soil conditioners, fertilizers, insecticides, germicides, insects used to control populations of other insects, fungicides or weedicides or water for irrigation purposes is deductible from gross receipts.
<b>Statutory Basis:</b>	7-9-58 NMSA 1978
<b>Intended Purpose:</b>	Presumably to reduce tax pyramiding.
<b>History:</b>	Originally enacted in 1969 and amended in 1977, 1983, 1991, 1992 and 2002.

## CERTAIN SALES FOR RESALE TEN PERCENT CREDIT AGAINST GRT AND GGRT

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<b>Brief Description:</b>	A taxpayer may claim a credit against GRT and GGRT for receipts from selling services for resale as long as the resale is in the ordinary course of business, the resale is <b>not</b> subject to either GRT or GGRT, and the buyer delivers to the seller appropriate documentation from TRD that the resale meets the criteria for resale in the ordinary course of business.
<b>Statutory Basis:</b>	7-9-96 NMSA 1978
<b>Intended Purpose:</b>	Presumably to remove the tax burden from sellers of services for resale that will not be taxed at the final sale.
<b>History:</b>	Originally enacted in 2005.

## GROSS AMOUNTS WAGERED EXEMPTION FROM GRT

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<b>Brief Description:</b>	Exempted from GRT are receipts of a racetrack which are authorized by the Horse Racing Act to be retained by a racetrack that is licensed to conduct horse races.
<b>Statutory Basis:</b>	7-9-40(B) NMSA 1978
<b>Intended Purpose:</b>	Presumably to avoid taxing receipts over which the race track has no authority to spend.
<b>History:</b>	Originally enacted in 1970 and amended in 1971, 1985, and 1989.
<b>Recommendation:</b>	Update the statute to reflect the correct citation. It currently references Section 60-1-10 NMSA 1978 which was repealed in 2007. Presumably the intention is for it to reference the successor statute which appears to be Section 60-1A-19 NMSA 1978.

## INSURANCE COMPANIES EXEMPTION FROM GRT

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<b>Brief Description:</b>	The receipts of insurance companies or any agent thereof from premiums and any consideration received by a property bondsman as security or surety for a bail bond in connection with a judicial proceeding are exempt from GRT.
<b>Statutory Basis:</b>	7-9-24 NMSA 1978
<b>Intended Purpose:</b>	Presumably to prevent taxation under multiple tax programs, as the receipts of insurance companies are subject to the insurance premium tax and presumably to ensure that considerations received as security of surety for a bail bond are not taxed as they are not rightly considered receipts.
<b>History:</b>	Originally enacted in 1969 and amended in 1988.

## LIVESTOCK FEEDING EXEMPTION FROM GRT

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<b>Brief Description:</b>	Receipts from feeding (including penning or handling livestock prior to sale and training livestock) or pasturing livestock, are exempt from GRT.
<b>Statutory Basis:</b>	7-9-19 NMSA 1978
<b>Intended Purpose:</b>	Presumably to reduce tax pyramiding.
<b>History:</b>	Originally enacted in 1969 and amended in 1974, 1991, and 1992.

## PETROLEUM PRODUCTS SOLD TO THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT EXEMPTION FROM PETROLEUM PRODUCTS LOADING FEE

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<b>Brief Description:</b>	Petroleum products sold to the US or any agency or instrumentality thereof for the exclusive use of the US or any agency or instrumentality thereof are exempt from the PPLF.
<b>Statutory Basis:</b>	7-13A-4(B) NMSA 1978
<b>Intended Purpose:</b>	Presumably to reduce the cost to US government.
<b>History:</b>	Originally enacted in 1991.

## PIPELINE TRANSPORTATION OF OIL AND GAS PRODUCTS EXEMPTION FROM GRT AND COMPENSATING TAX

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<b>Brief Description:</b>	Receipts from the sale of oil, natural gas, liquid hydrocarbon, or any combination thereof consumed as fuel in the pipeline transportation of such products are exempt from GRT.  The use of oil, natural gas, liquid hydrocarbon or any combination thereof as fuel in the pipeline transportation of such products is exempt from compensating tax.
<b>Statutory Basis:</b>	7-9-36 and 7-9-37 NMSA 1978
<b>Intended Purpose:</b>	Presumably to reduce tax pyramiding.
<b>History:</b>	The GRT and compensating exemptions were originally enacted in 1969.

## PROCESSING AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS DEDUCTION FROM GRT

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<b>Brief Description:</b>	Receipts from warehousing grain or other agricultural products and from threshing, harvesting, growing, cultivating, and processing agricultural products are deductible from gross receipts.
<b>Statutory Basis:</b>	7-9-59 NMSA 1978
<b>Intended Purpose:</b>	Presumably to reduce tax pyramiding.
<b>History:</b>	Originally enacted in 1969, and amended in 1970, and 2000.

## RECEIPTS OF HOMEOWNERS ASSOCIATIONS EXEMPTION FROM GRT

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<b>Brief Description:</b>	Receipts of homeowners' associations from membership fees, dues, and assessments from owner-members to be used for tax, insurance, utility expenses, management and improvement, maintenance or rehabilitation of those common areas, elements, or facilities appurtenant thereto for commonly-owned areas and facilities are exempt from GRT.
<b>Statutory Basis:</b>	7-9-20 NMSA 1978
<b>Intended Purpose:</b>	Presumably for clarification. A homeowners association can be recognized as a 501(c)(4) organization and qualify for this exemption if its activities benefit a community.
<b>History:</b>	Originally enacted in 1988.

## RESALE OF CERTAIN MANUFACTURED HOMES DEDUCTION FROM GRT

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<b>Brief Description:</b>	Receipts from the resale of a manufactured home which was subject to GRT, compensating tax, or MVX upon its original sale or use in New Mexico are deductible from gross receipts.
<b>Statutory Basis:</b>	7-9-76.1 NMSA 1978
<b>Intended Purpose:</b>	Presumably to avoid taxation under multiple programs, as the deduction only applies if the initial sale was subject to the GRT, the compensating tax, or the MVX.
<b>History:</b>	Originally enacted in 1979 and amended in 1980, 1990 and 1991.

## SALE BY OR TO US ARMED FORCES EXEMPTION FROM LIQUOR EXCISE TAX AND LOCAL LIQUOR EXCISE TAX

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<b>Brief Description:</b>	Alcoholic beverages sold to or by any instrumentality of the US armed forces that are engaged in resale activities are exempt from the liquor excise tax and the local liquor excise tax.
<b>Statutory Basis:</b>	7-17-9 and 7-24-12 NMSA 1978
<b>Intended Purpose:</b>	Presumably to comply with the preemption doctrine with respect to sales by US instrumentalities.
<b>History:</b>	<p>The liquor excise tax exemption was originally enacted in 1966 and amended in 1973, 1984, and 1985.</p> <p>The local liquor excise tax exemption was originally enacted in 1989.</p>

## SALE OF ALTERNATIVE FUEL TO THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT, STATE OF NEW MEXICO, OR NEW MEXICO TRIBES DEDUCTION FROM ALTERNATIVE FUEL EXCISE TAX

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<b>Brief Description:</b>	Alternative fuel distributed to or used by the US, the State of NM, or an Indian nation, tribe, or pueblo is deductible from the alternative fuel excise tax.
<b>Statutory Basis:</b>	7-16B-5 NMSA 1978
<b>Intended Purpose:</b>	Presumably to reduce the costs of government.
<b>History:</b>	Originally enacted in 1995.

## SALE OF PROSTHETIC DEVICES DEDUCTION FROM GRT AND GGRT

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<b>Brief Description:</b>	Receipts from selling prosthetic devices to persons licensed to practice in a number of medical disciplines are deductible from gross receipts and governmental gross receipts.  The buyer must deliver a nontaxable transaction certificate and must deliver the prosthetic device incidental to the performance of a service and must include the value of the prosthetic device in his charge for the service.
<b>Statutory Basis:</b>	7-9-73 NMSA 1978
<b>Intended Purpose:</b>	Presumably to reduce tax pyramiding as the value of the prosthetic must be fully included in the final price of the service, and the nature of the final sale will determine whether it is taxable or not.
<b>History:</b>	Originally enacted in 1970 and amended in 1992.

## SALE OF SPECIAL FUEL TO THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT, STATE OF NEW MEXICO, OR NEW MEXICO TRIBES DEDUCTION FROM SPECIAL FUEL EXCISE TAX

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<b>Brief Description:</b>	Special fuel sold to the US, the State of NM, NATO or an Indian nation, tribe, or pueblo is deductible from the special fuel excise tax.
<b>Statutory Basis:</b>	7-16A-10(B), 7-16A-10(C), and 7-16A-10(D) NMSA 1978
<b>Intended Purpose:</b>	Presumably to reduce the costs of government.
<b>History:</b>	Subsections B and D were originally enacted in 1992 and Subsection C was amended into the statute in 1993. Additional amendments to the statute occurred in 1997, 1998, 2001, 2005, 2006, 2007, 2009, and 2013.

## SALES TO FEDERAL GOVERNMENT, STATE OF NEW MEXICO, OR NEW MEXICO TRIBES EXEMPTION FROM CIGARETTE TAX AND TOBACCO PRODUCTS TAX

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<b>Brief Description:</b>	Sales of cigarettes and tobacco products to the US, the State of NM, or an Indian nation, tribe, or pueblo are exempt from the cigarette tax and the tobacco products tax.
<b>Statutory Basis:</b>	7-12-4 and 7-12A-4 NMSA 1978
<b>Intended Purpose:</b>	Presumably to reduce the costs of government.
<b>History:</b>	<p>The cigarette tax exemption was originally enacted in 1943. Section 7-12-4 NMSA 1978 was amended in 1971, 1992, and 2010. The 2010 legislation also included an increase of the cigarette tax by \$0.75 per pack.</p> <p>The tobacco products tax was originally enacted in 1986. Section 7-12A-4 NMSA 1978 amended in 2009 to expand the exemption to include the sale of tobacco to tribes or tribal members.</p>

## SALES TO GOVERNMENTAL AGENCIES DEDUCTION FROM GRT AND GGRT

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<b>Brief Description:</b>	Receipts from selling tangible personal property to the US, the State of NM, or an Indian nation, tribe, or pueblo for use on an Indian reservation or pueblo grant are deductible from gross receipts and governmental gross receipts.
<b>Statutory Basis:</b>	7-9-54 NMSA 1978
<b>Intended Purpose:</b>	Presumably to reduce the costs of government.
<b>History:</b>	Originally enacted in 1969 and amended in 1976, 1985, 1989, 1992, 1993, 1995, 2000, 2001, and 2003.

## TAX PAID ON SPECIAL FUEL USED CREDIT AGAINST SPECIAL FUEL EXCISE TAX

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<b>Brief Description:</b>	A taxpayer is entitled to a credit against the calculated special fuel excise tax due for a reporting period for special fuel excise tax paid on special fuel used during the reporting period.
<b>Statutory Basis:</b>	7-16A-12 NMSA 1978
<b>Intended Purpose:</b>	Presumably to avoid requiring a taxpayer to pay taxes on fuel that is not available to be sold.
<b>History:</b>	Originally enacted in 1992 and amended in 1997.

## TRAVEL AGENTS' COMMISSIONS DEDUCTION FROM GRT

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<b>Brief Description:</b>	Receipts of travel agents from commissions paid by maritime transportation companies, and interstate airlines, railroads and passenger buses for booking, referral, reservation, or ticket services are deductible from gross receipts.
<b>Statutory Basis:</b>	7-9-76 NMSA 1978
<b>Intended Purpose:</b>	Presumably to reduce tax pyramiding.
<b>History:</b>	Originally enacted in 1977.



## USE OF ELECTRICITY EXEMPTION FROM COMPENSATING TAX

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<b>Brief Description:</b>	Electricity used in the production and transmission of electricity, including transmission using voltage source conversion technology is exempt from the compensating tax.
<b>Statutory Basis:</b>	7-9-38 NMSA 1978
<b>Intended Purpose:</b>	Presumably to reduce tax pyramiding
<b>History:</b>	Originally enacted in 1969 and amended in 2012.  The 2012 amendment expanded the exemption to include electricity used in the transmission of electricity using voltage source conversion technology.

## VETERINARY MEDICAL FOR TREATMENT OF CATTLE DEDUCTION FROM GRT

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<b>Brief Description:</b>	Receipts from sales of veterinary medical services, medicine or medical supplies used in the medical treatment of cattle may be deducted from gross receipts if the sale is made to:  <div style="margin-left: 40px;"><p>(1) a person who states in writing that the person is regularly engaged in the business of ranching or farming, including dairy farming, in New Mexico, or</p><p>(2) a veterinarian who is providing veterinary medical services, medicine, or medical supplies in the treatment of cattle owned by that person.</p></div>
<b>Statutory Basis:</b>	7-9-109 NMSA 1978
<b>Intended Purpose:</b>	Presumably to reduce tax pyramiding.
<b>History:</b>	Originally enacted in 2007.

WIDE-AREA TELEPHONE AND PRIVATE COMMUNICATIONS  
SERVICE  
DEDUCTION FROM ITGRT

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<b>Brief Description:</b>	Receipts from the provision of wide-area telephone service and private communications service in this state may be deducted from interstate telecommunications gross receipts.
<b>Statutory Basis:</b>	7-9C-6 NMSA 1978
<b>Intended Purpose:</b>	Unclear.
<b>History:</b>	Originally enacted in 1992 and amended in 1993.



State of New Mexico

Susana Martinez  
*Governor*

**EXECUTIVE ORDER 2011-071**

**REQUIRING PREPARATION OF AN ANNUAL TAX EXPENDITURE BUDGET**

**WHEREAS**, New Mexico's tax code contains provisions that reduce tax liability for qualifying taxpayers.

**WHEREAS**, these provisions have the effect of reducing state revenues and are thus equivalent to spending programs. For this reason they are referred to as "tax expenditures."

**WHEREAS**, aggregate foregone revenue through tax expenditures comprises a substantial component of total state spending.

**WHEREAS**, the state does not currently have a systematic means of reporting on these expenditures and of analyzing whether they meet their intended objectives.

**WHEREAS**, many exemptions, deductions and exclusions in the tax code are not tax expenditures but rather are needed to properly define the tax base and to prevent double taxation. These provisions should not be considered tax expenditures.

**NOW THEREFORE, I, Susana Martinez, Governor of the State of New Mexico, by authority vested in me by the Constitution of the State of New Mexico and by its statutes, do hereby ORDER and DIRECT:**

An annual tax expenditure budget will be prepared as a joint product of the executive branch agencies. The Taxation and Revenue Department will be the lead agency in preparation of the budget, with assistance from the Department of Finance and Administration, the Economic Development Department, the Energy, Minerals and Natural Resources Department, the Environment Department, the Department of Health and other executive branch agencies.

The tax expenditure budget will explain the difference between tax expenditures and other exemptions, deductions and exclusions that are needed to properly define the tax base. The latter will not be included in the tax expenditure report.

The tax expenditure budget will include information on the statutory basis for each tax expenditure including an analysis of the intended purpose of the statute.

The tax expenditure budget will include an evaluation of whether each provision is achieving its intended purpose. If such information is not available, the tax expenditure budget will recommend means by which such information might be collected without violating taxpayer confidentiality.

The tax expenditure budget will include estimates of the cost effectiveness of each provision in achieving its intended purpose. If such information is not available, the tax expenditure budget will recommend means by which such information might be collected without violating taxpayer confidentiality.

The tax expenditure budget will include estimates of the revenue foregone due to each provision, including state general fund, other state funds and local government revenues.

The tax expenditure budget will make recommendations for how to improve statutory provisions when they are found to not be achieving their purpose in a cost effective manner.

**THIS ORDER** supersedes any other previous orders, proclamations or directives in conflict. This Executive Order shall take effect immediately and shall remain in effect until such time as the Governor rescinds it.

SIGNED AT THE EXECUTIVE OFFICE  
THIS 9<sup>TH</sup> DAY OF AUGUST 2011.

WITNESS MY HAND AND THE GREAT  
SEAL OF THE STATE OF NEW  
MEXICO.



SUSANA MARTINEZ  
GOVERNOR

ATTEST



DIANNA J. DURAN  
SECRETARY OF STATE



## APPENDIX B: TABLE OF EXPENDITURES BY CATEGORY

Citizen Benefit Expenditures	
Name of Expenditure	Statute
Affordable Housing Credit against Modified Combined Tax, PIT, or CIT	7-9I-5
Armed Forces Salaries Exemption from PIT	7-2-5.11
Back-to-School Tax-Free Weekend Deduction from GRT	7-9-95
Buses Operated by Religious and Nonprofit Charitable Organizations Exemption from WDT	7-15A-5(C)
Certain Disabled Military Veteran Exemption from MVX	7-14-6(E)
Child Care to Prevent Indigency Credit against PIT	7-2-18.1
Contributions of Inventory to Nonprofit Organizations or Governmental Agencies Deduction from Compensating Tax	7-9-91
Corporate-Supported Child Care Credit against CIT	7-2A-14
Disabled Person Exemption from MVX	7-14-6(D)
Disabled Street Vendors Exemption from GRT	7-9-41.3
Education Trust Fund Payment Deduction from PIT	7-2-32
Electronic ID Reader Credit against PIT and CIT	7-2-18.8 and 7-2A-18
Excess of Elderly Taxpayers Maximum Property Tax Liability Rebate from PIT	7-2-18
Fees from Social Organizations Exemption from GRT	7-9-39
Food Stamps/SNAP Exemption from GRT	7-9-18.1
Hybrid Vehicle Exemption from MVX	7-14-6(G)
Job Mentorship Credit against PIT and CIT	7-2-18.11 and 7-2A-17.1
Loan-Related Costs Deduction from GRT	7-9-61.1
Low- and Middle-Income Taxpayers Exemption from PIT	7-2-5.8
Low-Income Comprehensive Tax Rebate and Property Tax Rebate against PIT	7-2-14 and 7-2-14.3
Medical Care Savings Account Exemption from PIT	7-2-5.6
Net Capital Gain Deduction from PIT	7-2-34
New Mexico National Guard Member Premiums Paid for Group Life Insurance Exemption from PIT	7-2-5.10
Nonathletic Special Event at New Mexico State University Deduction from GRT	7-9-104
Nonprofit Elderly Care Facility Exemption from GRT	7-9-16
Nonprofit Organizations Exemption from GRT and Compensating Tax	7-9-29 and 7-9-15
Nonprofit Organizations Fundraisers Deduction from GRT	7-9-85
Officiating at New Mexico Activities Association Events Exemption from GRT	7-9-41.4
Organ Donation Deduction from PIT	7-2-36
Persons One Hundred and Older Exemption from PIT	7-2-5.7
Persons Sixty-Five and Older or Blind Exemption from PIT and Comprehensive Tax Rebate	7-2-5.2 and 7-2-14(C)
Sale of Food at Retail Food Stores Deduction from GRT and Hold Harmless Distribution	7-9-92 and 7-1-6.46
Sale of Gasoline to the Federal Government Deduction from Gasoline Tax	7-13-4(B)
Sale of Textbooks in Certain Bookstores Exemption from GRT	7-9-13.4
Sales to Nonprofit Organizations Deduction from GRT and GGRT	7-9-60

Special Needs Adopted Child Credit against PIT	7-2-18.16
Vehicles Titled before July 1, 1991 Exemption from LVGRT	7-14A-9
Veteran Employment Credit against PIT and CIT	7-2-18.28 and 7-2A-27
Welfare-to-Work Credit against PIT and CIT	7-2-18.5 and 7-2A-8.8
Working Families Credit against PIT	7-2-18.15

<b>Economic Development Expenditures</b>	
<b>Name of Expenditure</b>	<b>Statute</b>
Aircraft Sales or Services Deduction from GRT	7-9-62.1
Alternative Energy Product Manufacturers Credit against Modified Combined Tax	7-9J-1 <i>et seq.</i>
Apportionment Election of CIT	7-4-10(B)
Apportionment Election of CIT For Headquarters	7-4-10(C)
Business Facility Rehabilitation Credit against PIT and CIT	7-2-18.4 and 7-2A-15
Commercial Motor Carrier Vehicles Operating Exclusively within 10 Miles of Mexico Border Exemption from Trip Tax and WDT	7-15-3.2 and 7-15A-5(D)
Film and Television Credit against PIT and CIT	7-2F-1 <i>et seq.</i>
High-Wage Jobs Credit against Modified Combined Tax	7-9G-1
Hosting World Wide Web Sites Deduction from GRT	7-9-56.2
Investment Credit against GRT, Compensating Tax, or Withholding Tax	7-9A-1 <i>et seq.</i>
Investment Management or Advisory Services Deduction from GRT	7-9-108
Jet Fuel Fifty-Five Percent Deduction from GRT and Compensating Tax	7-9-83 and 7- 9-84
Laboratory Partnership with Small Business Credit against GRT	7-9E-1 <i>et seq.</i>
Research and Development Small Business Credit against GRT or Fifty Percent Credit against Withholding Tax	7-9H-1 <i>et seq.</i>
Rural Job Credit against Modified Combined Tax, PIT, and CIT	7-2E-1.1
Sale of Certain Services to an Out-of-State Buyer Deduction from GRT	7-9-57
Sale or Lease of Real Property & Lease of Manufactured Homes Deduction from GRT	7-9-53
Sales to Qualified Film Production Company Deduction from GRT and GGRT	7-9-86
Sales to State-Chartered Credit Unions Deduction from GRT and GGRT	7-9-61.2
Technology Jobs and Research and Development Credit against GRT, Compensating Tax, Withholding Tax, PIT, or CIT	7-9F-1 <i>et seq.</i>
TIDD Dedicated Increments	5-15-15
Venture Capital Investment Credit against PIT	7-2D-8.1

<b>Environment, Conservation &amp; Renewable Energy Expenditures</b>	
<b>Name in TER</b>	<b>Statute</b>
Advanced Energy Credit against GRT, Compensating Tax, Withholding Tax, PIT, or CIT	7-2-18.25, 7-2A-25, and 7-9G-2
Advanced Energy Deduction from GRT and Compensating Tax	7-9-114
Agricultural Biomass Credit against PIT and CIT	7-2-18.26 and 7-2A-26
Agricultural Water Conservation Expenses Credit against PIT and CIT	7-2-18.20 and 7-2A-22
Biodiesel Blending Facility Tax Thirty Percent Credit against GRT and Compensating Tax	7-9-79.2
Biomass-Related Equipment and Biomass Materials Deduction from Compensating Tax	7-9-98
Conveyance of Land for Conservation or Preservation Fifty Percent Credit against PIT and CIT	7-2-18.10 and 7-2A-8.9
Renewable Energy Production Credit against PIT and CIT	7-2-18.18 and 7-2A-19
Solar Energy Systems Deduction from GRT	7-9-112
Solar Market Development Credit against PIT	7-2-18.14
Sustainable Building Credit against PIT and CIT	7-2-18.19 and 7-2A-21
Vegetable Oil or Animal Fat Deduction from Special Fuel Excise Tax	7-16A-10(H)(1)
Wind and Solar Generation Equipment Deduction from GRT	7-9-54.3

<b>Health Care Incentive</b>	
<b>Name in TER</b>	<b>Statute</b>
Construction Equipment and Materials Used in the Construction of Sole Community Provider Hospitals Deduction from GRT	7-9-100
Construction of Sole Community Provider Hospitals Deduction from GRT	7-9-99
DOH-Licensed Hospitals Credit against GRT	7-9-96.1
DOH-Licensed Hospitals Fifty Percent Deduction from GRT	7-9-73.1
Health Care Practitioner Services Deduction from GRT and Hold Harmless Distribution	-9-93, 7-1-6.46, and 7-1-6.47
Hearing and Vision Aids Deduction from GRT	7-9-111
Physician Participating in Cancer Treatment Clinical Trials Credit against PIT	7-2-18.27
Prescription Drugs and Oxygen Deduction from GRT and GGRT	7-9-73.2
Preservation of Cultural Property Credit against PIT and CIT	7-2-18.2 and 7-2A-8.6
Rural Health Care Practitioner Credit against PIT	7-2-18.22
Tax Stamps Rate Differential in Cigarette Tax	7-12-7(D)



<b>Highly Specialized Industry Expenditures</b>	
<b>Name in TER</b>	<b>Statute</b>
Angel Investment Credit against PIT	7-2-18.17
Blended Biodiesel Fuel Credit against PIT and CIT	7-2-18.21
Border-Zone Trade-Support Company Deduction from GRT	7-9-56.3
Buses Used for Transportation of Agricultural Laborers Exemption from WDT	7-15A-5(B)
Coal Exemption from Severance Surtax	7-26-6.2
Electric Transmission and Storage Facilities Deduction from GRT and Compensating Tax	7-9-101 and 7-9-102
Electric Transmission and Storage Facilities Services Deduction from GRT	7-9-103
Electricity Conversion Deduction from GRT	7-9-103.1
Electricity Exchange Deduction from GRT	7-9-103.2
Fuel for Space Vehicles Exemption from GRT and Compensating Tax	7-9-26.1
Geothermal Ground-Coupled Heat Pump Credit against PIT and CIT	7-2-18.24 and 7-2A-24
Goods and Services for the DOD Related to Directed Energy and Satellites Deduction from GRT	7-9-115
Locomotive Engine Fuel Deduction from GRT and Compensating Tax	7-9-110.1 and 7-9-110.2
Lottery Retailer Receipts Deduction from GRT	7-9-87
Medical and Health Care Services Deduction from GRT	7-9-77.1
Microbrewer Beer and Small Wineries Rate Differential from Liquor Excise Tax	7-17-5(A)(5) and 7-17-5(A)(6)
Military Construction Services Deduction from GRT	7-9-106
Military Transformational Acquisition Programs Deduction from GRT	7-9-94
Molybdenum, Potash, and Timber Rate Differentials from Resources Tax and Processors Tax Components of Resources Excise Tax	7-25-4 and 7-25-5
Natural Gas Exemption from Oil and Gas Severance Tax	7-29-4(B)(1)
Natural Gas Rate Differential from Oil and Gas Emergency School Tax	7-31-4(A)(6) and 7-31-4(A)(7)
Natural Gas Rate Differential from Oil and Gas Severance Tax	7-29-4(A)(4), 7-29-4(A)(6), and 7-29-4(A)(7)
Newspaper Sales Deduction from GRT	7-9-64
Oil and Other Liquid Hydrocarbons Exemption from Oil and Gas Severance Tax	7-29-4(B)(2)
Oil and Other Liquid Hydrocarbons Rate Differential from Oil and Gas Emergency School Tax	7-31-4(A)(4) and 7-31-4(A)(5)
Oil and Other Liquid Hydrocarbons Rate Differential from Oil and Gas Severance Tax Rate	7-29-4(A)(3), 7-29-4(A)(5), 7-29-4(A)(8), and 7-29-4(A)(9)
One-Way Haul and Empty Travel Rate Differential from WDT	7-15A-6(B)
Production or Staging of Professional Contests Deduction from GRT	7-9-107
Publication Sales Deduction from GRT	7-9-63



Purses and Jockey Remuneration at New Mexico Racetracks Exemption from GRT	7-9-40(A)
Railroad Equipment, Aircraft, and Space Vehicles Exemption from Compensating Tax	7-9-30
Real Estate Transactions Deduction from GRT	7-9-66.1
Sale and Use of Agricultural Implements, Farm Tractors, Aircraft, and Motor Vehicles that Don't Have to be Registered Deduction from GRT and Compensating Tax	7-9-62(A),(B),(C) and 7-9-77(A)
Sale of Software Development Services Deduction from GRT	7-9-57.2
Sales to Tax-Exempt Entities Deduction against Processors Tax Component of Resources Excise Tax	7-25-3(I) and 7-25-5
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Uranium Fifty Percent Deduction from Severance Tax	7-26-4(I)
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