Improving Child Well-Being Through Tax & Budget Policy: Progress and Possibilities

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Our mission is to champion public policies that improve the well-being of New Mexico's children, families, and communities.

Where and how families live, learn, play, and work impacts their ability to lead healthy lives.

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Why NMVC works on tax and budget policy

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Tax policy is a powerful tool that can help advance equity because it determines who pays their fair share of taxes, who doesn't, and who benefits most from the way the system is structured.

Agenda

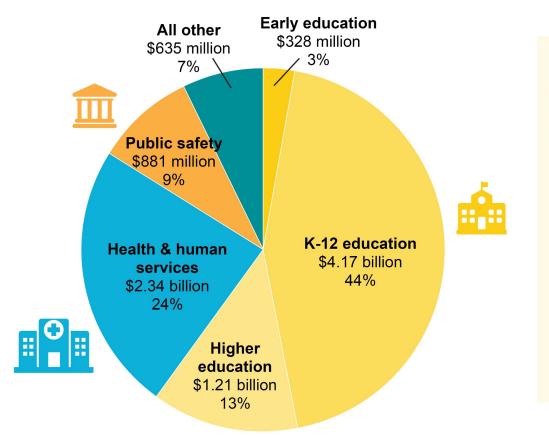
- Importance of tax and budget policy
 Brief history of past policy decisions
- Policy progress
- Recommendations
- Questions

Our State Budget

Our state budget is a reflection of what we value most and an illustration of the kind of communities we wish to create.

How New Mexico funds state government

FY2024 General Fund Operating Budget (\$9.57B)



The state budget helps drive our economy because the money flows right into our communities.

The state budget helps our economy by:



paying wages and salaries for teachers, first responders, judges, and others;



purchasing goods like computers, office supplies, squad cars, building materials, and more; and



purchasing services like IT, health care, upkeep of state buildings, and more.

We made significant improvements to our budget these past few years!

But these investments require adequate revenue.

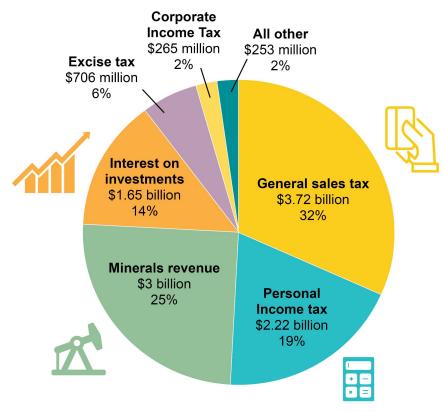
Our State Tax Code

Adequacy and equity in NM's tax code

Our state tax revenue is what allows us to accomplish things that benefit us collectively.

Where New Mexico gets its revenue

FY2024 estimated general fund revenues



Source: General Fund Consensus Revenue Estimates, December 2022

General sales taxes include gross receipts taxes (GRT) and compensating taxes. GRT is levied on most goods and services and is often passed along to the consumer.

Excise taxes are also sales taxes, but they are reserved for things like tobacco, liquor, motor vehicles, and telecommunications services.

Income taxes include personal income taxes (PIT) and corporate income taxes (CIT). Corporate income taxes are levied on a corporation's net profits.

Mineral revenues are collected on crude oil, natural gas, coal, copper, and other hard minerals that are extracted from the ground, as well as rents and royalties from the sale or lease of mineral-producing land.

Interest on investments is primarily income derived from investing permanent fund revenue in the stock and bond markets.

All other includes gaming revenue from tribal casinos as well as the fees paid on things like registering your car or visiting a state park or museum.

We have not always had adequate revenue to invest in families and comunities.

We tried - and failed - to cut our way to prosperity

Major actions pre-2019:

- <u>Personal income taxes</u>: big personal income tax cuts in 1981 and 2003 mostly for the very wealthy
- <u>Wealth taxes</u>: elimination of estate tax in 2001 + major opposition to wealth taxes
- <u>Corporate income taxes</u>: tax cuts mostly for big businesses in 2013
- <u>Gross receipts taxes</u>: tax breaks for different groups, services, and products

Attempts to drive growth by cutting taxes harmed adequacy and equity

 Inability to fund crucial programs
 Over-reliance on oil and gas industry's volatile revenues
 Inequitable and unbalanced tax system

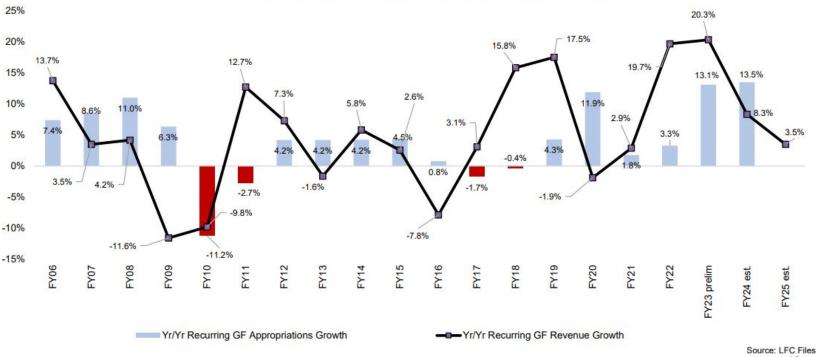
1. Lack of revenue meant inability to fund key programs for families

Revenue shortfalls prior to 2019 resulted in:

- 14% cut in per-pupil K-12 spending between 2008 and 2018
- 33% cut in per-pupil higher education spending
- Child care assistance enrollment dropped 20% between 2010 and 2018
- Funding for WIC down by 9% between 2014-2018
- Cut U.I. benefits for unemployed workers with kids
- Over a billion dollars drained from various targeted funds
- Near the bottom in educator pay
- Major agency vacancy rates

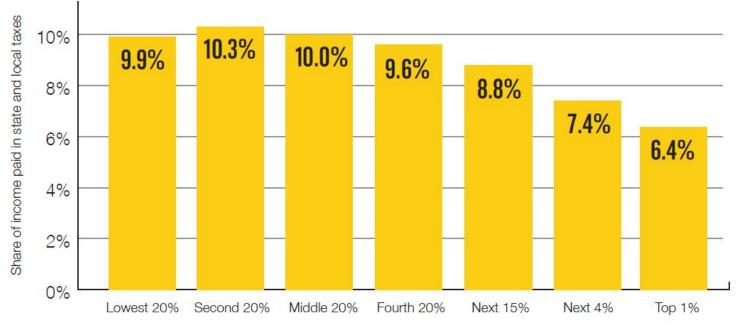
2. Over-reliance on volatile revenues makes it hard to budget sustainably

Recurring Revenue and Appropriation Annual Growth (FY 06-FY25)



3. New Mexico's tax system has long been upside-down

New Mexicans with the lowest incomes have long paid a larger share of their income in state & local taxes



Tax filers by income group

Fortunately, we've made incredible progress these past few years.

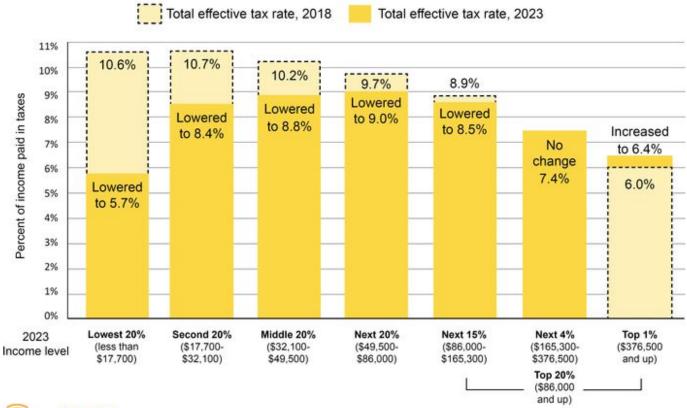
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Since 2019, NM tax policy has progressed in important ways

- More racially and ethnically equitable
- Better for families
- More diversified revenue streams
- More progressive

NEW MEXICO'S STATE & LOCAL TAX SYSTEM: THEN AND NOW

Share of family income paid in state and local taxes by income group (2018, 2023)





Source: Who Pays?, Institute on Taxation and Economic Policy, 2018 and May 2023 Note: Table shows permanent law passed in New Mexico through April 2023 NEW MEXICO VOICES FOR CHILDREN

CHANGES TO THE TAX CODE IMPROVE EQUITY, STABILITY

Legislative Tax Changes (by Year)		Additional Annual Benefit to Families (in Millions)
2019	Working Families Tax Credit increased (HB 6)	\$41
	Dependent deduction created (HB 6)	\$28
2021	Low-income Comprehensive Tax Rebate increased and expanded (HB 291)	\$51
	Working Families Tax Credit increased and expanded (HB 291)	\$49
	Income tax rebate enacted* (SB 1)	\$109
2022	Child Tax Credit created (HB 163)	\$74
	Income tax rebate enacted* (HB 163)	\$312
	Second income tax rebate enacted* (HB 2; 2022 special session)	\$678
2023	Child Tax Credit increased (HB 547)	\$105
	Income tax rebate enacted* (HB 547)	\$667
	Totals	\$2,114

*Non-recurring rebate

Source: New Mexico Legislative Finance Committee, 2022 and 2023

Where do we go from here?

Tax policy recommendations

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Recommendations to improve tax fairness and family economic security

- Reform personal income tax code to benefit lowerand middle-income earners (and raise taxes on highest earners)
- Increase the CTC's positive impact by doubling it for our youngest children
- Lower the state gross receipts tax (GRT/sales tax) rate

Recommendations for raising fair, sustainable, and adequate revenue our state can rely upon Reform personal income tax code Cut taxes for low- and middle-income earners, raise taxes on the wealthiest Eliminate the capital gains tax break for the wealthy Increase corporate income taxes Broaden the gross receipts tax (GRT) base \bigcirc Oppose poorly targeted tax breaks that worsen \bigcirc inequity and reduce revenue

Despite the current revenue surplus, New Mexico needs to focus on diversifying our revenue streams now more than ever

- 1. We are dangerously dependent on the boom-and-bust cycle of the oil and gas industry
- 2. A number of indicators show the oil and gas industry is in a long-term decline
- 3. For the health and well-being of our children, New Mexico needs to transition away from fossil fuels
- 4. The state has many unmet revenue needs, and they're only expected to grow
- 5. Raising adequate and sustainable revenue can help promote equity in our communities

Personal income tax revenues

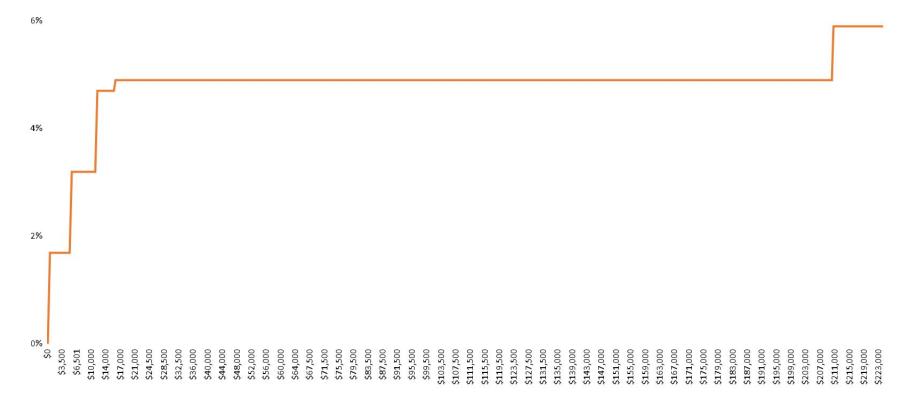
Issues

- 2003 personal income tax cuts of more than \$500 M
- Capital gains deduction unproven, costly, inequitable
- NM's PIT is significantly underutilized as compared to other states
- Best option for restoring progressivity

Revenue options

Raise rates for those with higher incomes

New Mexico's current PIT rates (single filers)



Taxable Income

29

The capital gains deduction

Issues

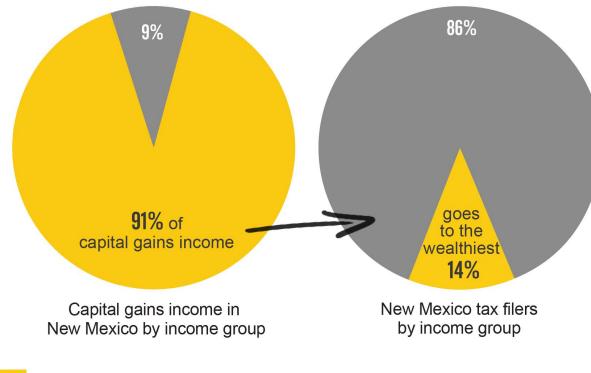
- Income that an investor gets when selling an asset at a profit - like stocks, bonds, or artwork - at a profit
- No requirement that the investment or asset is NM-based
- One of only 9 states that allows this type of deduction
- An unproven and costly tax giveaway

A PASSA

Revenue Options

Tax capital gains income at the same rate as income from work - repeal the 40% capital gains deduction (\$70m +)

Vast majority of capital gains income goes to NM's earning more than \$100K



Even more alarming, over half (54%) of the value goes to the tiny share of New Mexicans (0.1%) who make more than \$1 million.

Income more than \$100,000

Income less than \$100,000

Source: IRS Statistics of Income, 2020



Corporate income tax revenues

Issues

- Corporations should be responsible for paying their fair share for use of NM's land, water, roads, and services
- NM has a lower rate than national average
- Major cuts at state level in 2013 and federal level in 2017

Revenue options

Raise rates for more profitable corporations

Other revenue options

- Wealth taxes
- Real Estate Transfer Tax
- Alcohol and tobacco taxes
- Re-examine sales tax/GRT expenditures
- Oppose poorly targeted tax breaks that worsen inequity and reduce revenue
- Property tax

Thank you!

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