

An eligible improvement is one made after January 1, 2008, is consistent with a water conservation plan approved by the local soil and water conservation district, and designed to conserve water on farm, ranch or timber land. Co-owners of the land can receive pro-rata shares of the credit and the credit can be carried forward for five years if it exceeds the liability in the current year.

FISCAL IMPLICATIONS

The amendments by SCORC do not change the fiscal impact estimated in the original bill.

TRD:

Note: Fiscal impacts of the bill have been revised due to new information, not primarily because of the amendments.

According to the USDA's Census of Agriculture, *2003 Farm and Ranch Irrigation Survey* 2,500 New Mexico farms spent a total of \$25.6 million on all types of investment in irrigation equipment, land improvement and computer technology in that year. For the U.S. as a whole, that figure had declined slightly over the previous five years. \$6.2 million of the total was spent on water conservation investments. The estimate assumes that a substantial part of the remaining investment would qualify for the proposed credit, so that the total credit base of expenditures would be about \$14 million in tax year 2008. Assuming the \$14 million is spread over the 2,500 farms that had investments of any kind yields an average per farm of about \$5,500. At a credit rate of 75 percent, this would yield potential credits of \$4,125 per farm. Based on farm income information from the Census of Agriculture and income statistics from the federal income tax returns of New Mexico residents, it appears that the average farm operator will have between \$1,000 and \$2,000 of annual income tax liability. Thus, the average farm would not be able to take advantage of the full \$4,125 in credits in one year. The fiscal impact assumes that taxpayers will use 60 percent of the credits in the year in which they are generated, and the remainder are carried forward and used over the next four years. Credits earned in tax year 2008 are assumed to be claimed for the first time in the spring of 2009 when the tax returns for tax year 2008 are due. The same pattern is assumed in future years.

SIGNIFICANT ISSUES

Farm income tax liability is generally low due to the nature of the industry and the tax treatment of agriculture both at the state level and the federal level. The average farm had a net income of \$19, 373 in 2002, according to the Department of Agriculture. Credits for expenditures such as irrigation equipment will have the effect of completely erasing tax liability in many cases.

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