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# FISCAL IMPACT REPORT

SPONSOR	Orti	z y Pino	ORIGINAL DATE LAST UPDATED	2/14/19	НВ		
SHORT TITI	LE	Tax Deduction of	f Certain Business Expens	es	SB	308	
				ANAI	YST	Iglesias	

# **REVENUE (dollars in thousands)**

	Es	timated Rev	Recurring or	Fund		
FY19	FY20	FY21	FY22	FY23	Nonrecurring	Affected
\$0.0		(Negative bu	t likely smal	1)	Recurring	General Fund

Parenthesis ( ) indicate revenue decreases

#### SOURCES OF INFORMATION

LFC Files

Responses Received From

Taxation and Revenue Department (TRD)

#### **SUMMARY**

### Synopsis of Bill

Senate Bill 308 amends the definitions in the Income Tax Act and the Corporate Income and Franchise Act for base income to allow a deduction for business expenditures that have been disallowed for federal income tax purposes by Section 280E of the Internal Revenue Code (IRC). IRC Section 280E prevents businesses trafficking in controlled substances from deducting otherwise ordinary business expenses from gross income. Decoupling Section 280E from the state's personal income tax (PIT) and corporate income tax (CIT) regimes would allow statelegal medical cannabis businesses to deduct ordinary business expenses from their gross income for the purpose of determining state tax liability.

There is no effective date of this bill. It is assumed that the effective date is 90 days after this session ends. The provisions of this bill apply to tax years beginning on or after July 1, 2019.

#### FISCAL IMPLICATIONS

The Taxation and Revenue Department (TRD) and LFC staff are unable to generate a fiscal estimate for this bill due to lack of sufficient data. Because this bill would allow for deduction of business expenses from gross income, it will reduce the state tax liability of legal medical cannabis businesses and therefore result in a negative fiscal impact to the general fund. However,

#### Senate Bill 308 – Page 2

due to the relatively small size of the medical cannabis industry in the state, the impact is likely to be small, although it could grow over time as the industry grows. Currently there are about 35 producers participating in the state's Medical Cannabis Program.

## **SIGNIFICANT ISSUES**

Currently, New Mexico's legal medical cannabis businesses cannot avail themselves of deductions available to other state taxpayers. Ordinarily, firms engaging in legal business in this state are able to deduct business expenses from their gross income for the purpose of determining state tax liability. However, because New Mexico's income taxes piggyback the federal IRC, and because cannabis is a controlled substance, duly licensed medical cannabis businesses in New Mexico cannot deduct legal business or trade expenses in a manner similar to other taxpayers in the state. This bill appears to address this issue and therefore seems meet the LFC tax policy principle of equity, which holds that different taxpayers should be treated fairly.

New Mexico is one of 25 states that allow the use of cannabis by individuals with certain qualifying medical conditions. The Compassionate Use Medical Marijuana Act, enacted in 2007, permits the use of cannabis by New Mexico residents with certain severe medical conditions and establishes the broad regulatory framework for the state's Medical Cannabis Program.

# Does the bill meet the Legislative Finance Committee tax policy principles?

- 1. Adequacy: Revenue should be adequate to fund needed government services.
- 2. Efficiency: Tax base should be as broad as possible and avoid excess reliance on one tax.
- **3.** Equity: Different taxpayers should be treated fairly.
- **4. Simplicity**: Collection should be simple and easily understood.
- 5. Accountability: Preferences should be easy to monitor and evaluate

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