Quarterly Economic Summary

Los Alamos County

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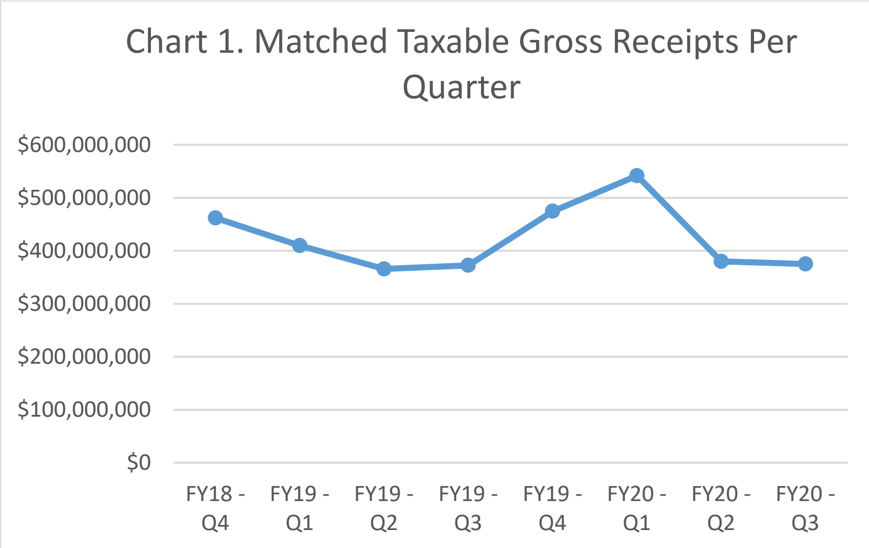
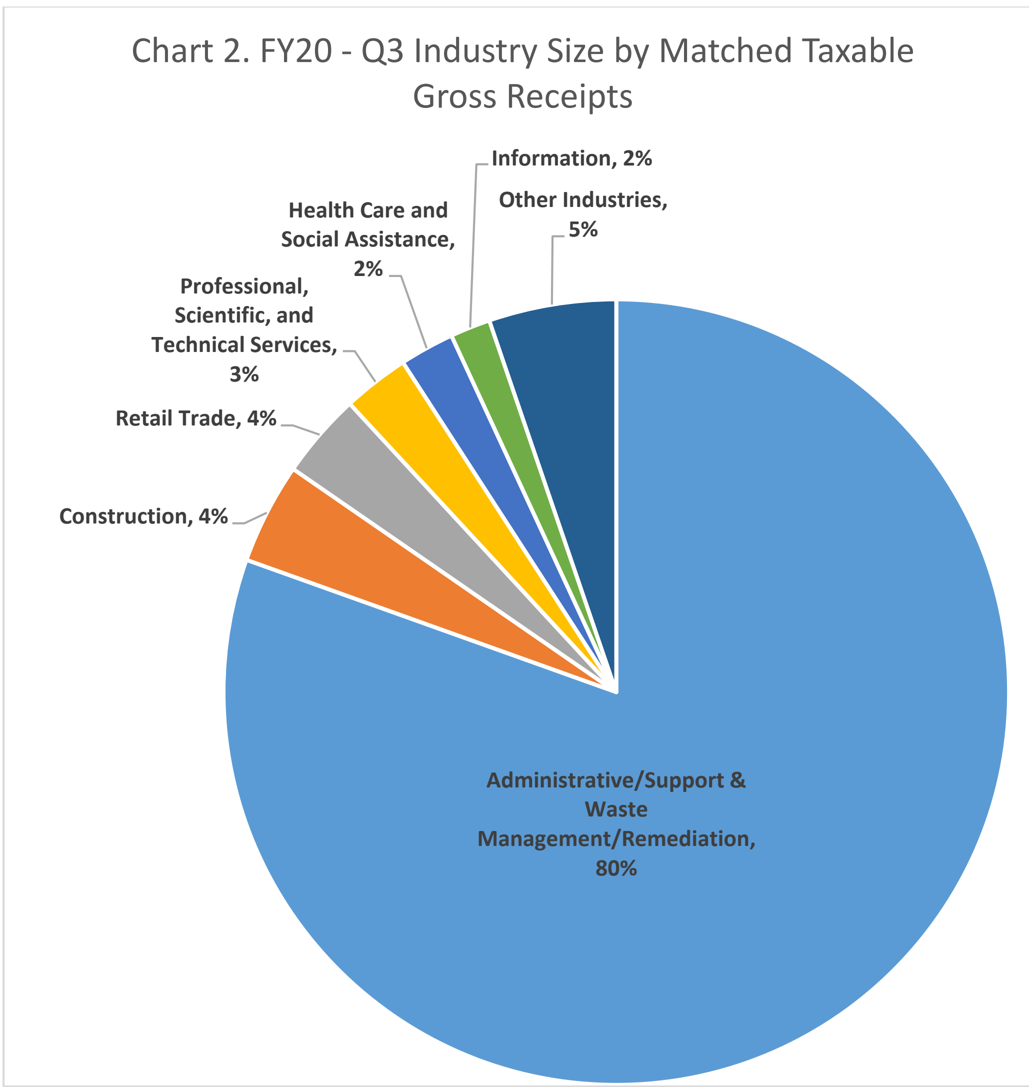


Due to the necessity of the statewide business closure, which went into effect on March 24th, and the health and economic effects COVID-19 had since early March, matched taxable gross receipts and revenue collections may have declined in the third quarter of FY20. Most of the gross receipts tax decline is due to COVID-19 and the loss in business revenue, but potential delays in taxpayer reporting may add to the level of decline seen in the quarter. It is anticipated that the next quarter will have greater declines.

Los Alamos County is heavily reliant on the national lab located in its there. That dependence is illustrated in Chart 2, noting that 80% of the MTGR comes from one industry tied directly to the national lab. On the next page, Table 1 indicates a 1% jump in the administrative, support and waste management, remediation industry. This 1% increase accounts for the majority of year over year growth ($2.8M) from Q3 FY19 to the



Matched Taxable Gross Receipts (MTGR) is the best tax data available to show underlying economic activity. It matches a tax payment with reported receipts for each taxpayer, by industry.

SOURCES: NEW MEXICO TAXATION AND REVENUE DEPT, NEW MEXICO DEPTARTMENT OF WORKFORCE SOLUTIONS, U.S. BUREAU OF LABOR AND STATISTICS, U.S. BUREAU OF ECONOMIC ANALYSIS AND EDD CALCULATIONS

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Table 1. Matched Taxable Gross Receipts by Industry

Industries	FY19 - Q3	FY20 - Q3	Growth	Year over year Change
Accommodation and Food Services	$ 6,967,936	$ 5,510,837	$ (1,457,099)	-21%
Administrative/Support & Waste Management/Remediation	$ 298,950,272	$ 301,817,420	$ 2,867,149	1%
Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing, and Hunting	$ -	$ 320	$ 320	N/A
Arts, Entertainment, and Recreation	$ 993,438	$ 1,273,296	$ 279,858	28%
Construction	$ 11,854,635	$ 15,572,896	$ 3,718,261	31%
Educational Services	$ 443,147	$ 261,190	$ (181,957)	-41%
Finance and Insurance	$ 1,301,001	$ 1,190,101	$ (110,900)	-9%
Health Care and Social Assistance	$ 12,719,987	$ 8,427,703	$ (4,292,284)	-34%
Information	$ 7,032,120	$ 6,200,264	$ (831,855)	-12%
Management of Companies and Enterprises	$ 23,333	$ -	$ (23,333)	-100%
Manufacturing	$ 1,580,689	$ 1,895,720	$ 315,031	20%
Mining, Quarrying, and Oil and Gas Extraction	$ -	$ -	$ -	N/A
Other Services (except Public Administration)	$ 8,045,468	$ 5,447,274	$ (2,598,194)	-32%
Professional, Scientific, and Technical Services	$ 9,398,799	$ 10,251,681	$ 852,883	9%
Public Administration	$ 15,161	$ -	$ (15,161)	-100%
Real Estate and Rental and Leasing	$ 1,703,521	$ 1,766,843	$ 63,322	4%
Retail Trade	$ 8,455,682	$ 13,150,239	$ 4,694,557	56%
Transportation and Warehousing	$ 1,709	$ 119,547	$ 117,837	6893%
Unclassified Establishments	$ 2,414,097	$ 1,432,328	$ (981,769)	-41%
Utilities	$ 92,526	$ 95,339	$ 2,813	3%
Wholesale Trade	$ 573,156	$ 666,571	$ 93,416	16%
All Industries	**$ 372,566,674**	**$ 375,079,570**	**$ 2,512,895**	**1%**

same time period in FY20. The construction and real estate and rental leasing industries saw the largest year over year growth. A 6,000% increase was seen in the transportation and warehousing industry; this size of an increase is likely due to a timing issue with the taxpayer which occurred in Q3 FY19. Gross receipts tax (GRT) revenue collections were down in Q3 FY20, as seen in Chart 4. GRT revenue collections in Q3 FY20 ($13.3M) saw a year over year increase of 2% ($203K), compared to Q3 FY19.

HB6, passed in 2019, made widespread tax changes within New Mexico. One notable change is the conversion to destination-based sourcing that will begin after a two-year delay. During this delay, local governments will receive a distribution that is a portion of $2M each month. The portion distributed will be based on what the population of each county is to the total population of all counties, as per the most recent decennial census.

Chart 3. Annual Total GRT Revenue Collections

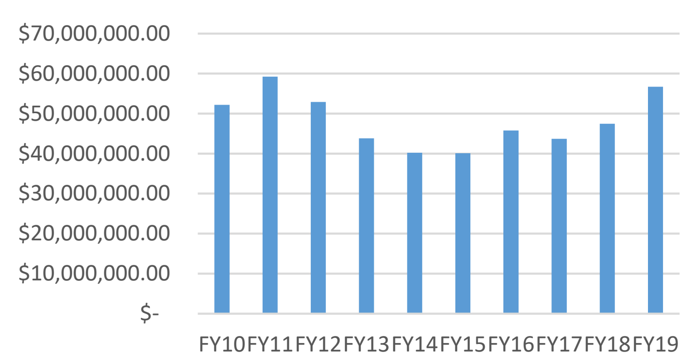

Chart 4. Quarterly GRT Revenue Collections

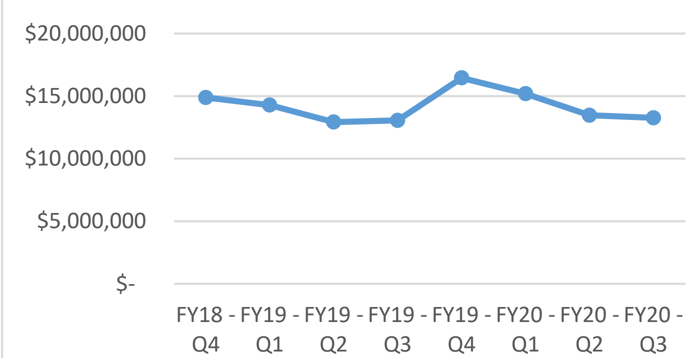

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Chart 5. Quarterly Average Total Employment & Weekly Wage

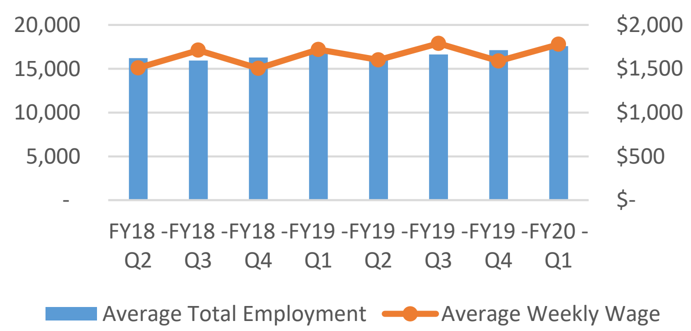
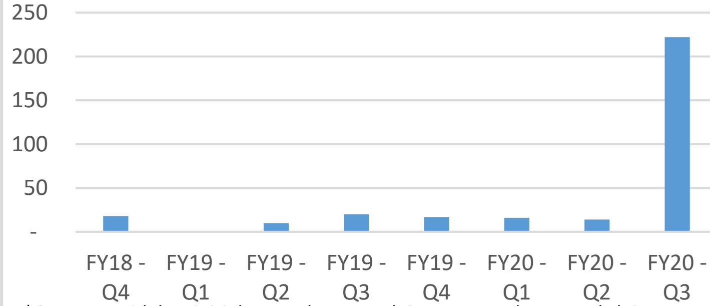


Chart 6. Quarterly Initial Unemployment Claims

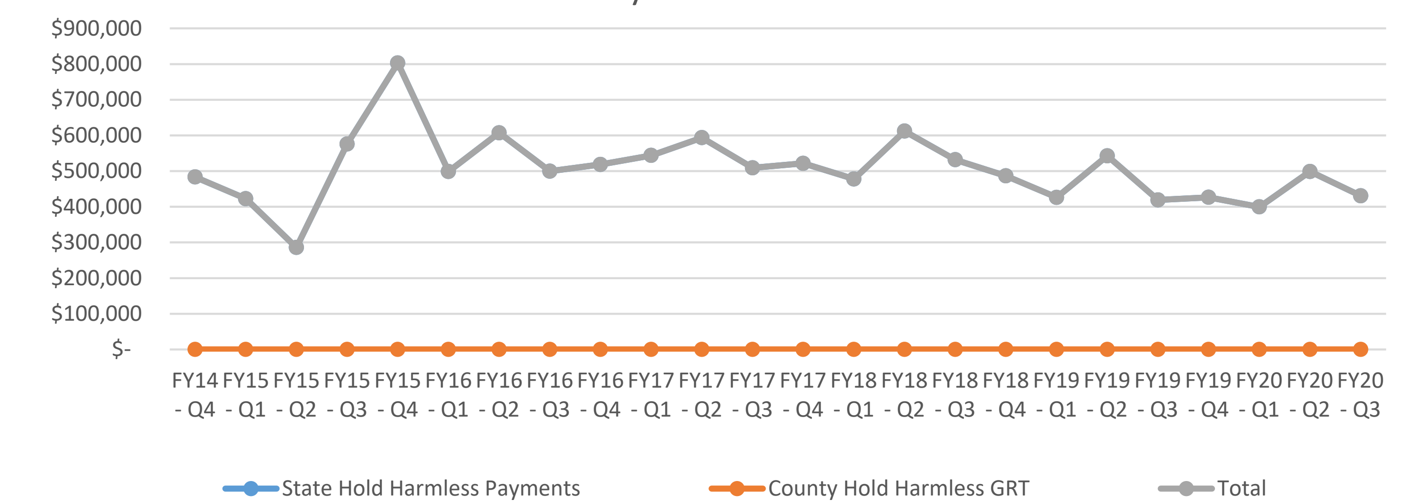


**Quarters with low initial unemployment claim amounts have total claims withheld to avoid disclosure of confidential information.*

The state makes “hold harmless” payments to local governments equal to the tax revenue that would have been generated if the state had not enacted deductions for food and healthcare practitioner services. These payments will be gradually phased out by 2029, but local governments were able to enact up to three 1/8% GRT increments to offset this loss. These GRT increments were repealed and consolidated in 2019 with a number of other restricted local options under the unrestricted countywide local option with an increased rate cap.

A significant unexplained increase in **Initial Unemployment Claims** can be an early indicator of an incoming economic downturn. Explained increases commonly include seasonal job fluctuations, government shutdowns resulting in mass employee furloughs and the closing of a major regional facility. The major uptick in the initial unemployment claims is directly tied to the COVID-19 outbreak and the subsequent closure of “non-essential” businesses. These businesses tend to be a major component of the workforce. As the stay at home order stays in effect, it is likely that the initial unemployment claims will continue to increase as the economy shifts to handle the unprecedented changes.

Chart 7. County Hold Harmless Revenue



* Total may overlap state hold harmless payments

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