HOUSE BILL 665

48TH LEGISLATURE - STATE OF NEW MEXICO - FIRST SESSION, 2007

INTRODUCED BY

Roberto "Bobby" J. Gonzales

FOR THE REVENUE STABILIZATION AND TAX POLICY COMMITTEE

AN ACT

RELATING TO TAXATION; PROVIDING FOR ALTERNATIVE UNIT VALUATION OF PROPERTY USED IN THE PROCESSING, GATHERING, TRANSMISSION OR DISTRIBUTION OF OIL, GAS, CARBON DIOXIDE OR LIQUID HYDROCARBONS.

BE IT ENACTED BY THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF NEW MEXICO:

Section 1. Section 7-36-27 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 1975, Chapter 165, Section 8, as amended) is amended to read:

"7-36-27. SPECIAL METHOD OF VALUATION--PIPELINES, TANKS, SALES METERS AND PLANTS USED IN THE PROCESSING, GATHERING, TRANSMISSION, STORAGE, MEASUREMENT OR DISTRIBUTION OF OIL, NATURAL GAS, CARBON DIOXIDE OR LIQUID HYDROCARBONS.--

A. All pipelines, tanks, sales meters and plants used in the processing, gathering, transmission, storage, measurement or distribution of oil, natural gas, carbon dioxide .166125.1

or liquid hydrocarbons subject to valuation for property taxation purposes shall be valued in accordance with the provisions of this section.

B. As used in this section:

(1) "construction work in progress" means the total of the balances of work orders for pipelines, plants, large industrial sales meters and tanks, in the process of construction on the last day of the preceding calendar year, exclusive of land and land rights and equipment, machinery or devices that are used or are available for use to construct pipelines, plants, large industrial sales meters and tanks but that are not incorporated into the pipelines, plants, large industrial sales meters or tanks;

[(1)] <u>(2)</u> "depreciation" means straight line depreciation over the useful life of the item of property;

 $[\frac{(2)}{3}]$ "direct customer distribution pipeline" means <u>a</u> low or intermediate pressure distribution system pipeline of four inches or smaller diameter situated in urban areas;

(4) "economic obsolescence" means, with respect to valuation for property taxation purposes, loss in value of a property caused by unfavorable economic influences or factors outside of the property; "economic obsolescence" is a loss in value in addition to a loss in value attributable to physical depreciation;

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(5) "functional obsolescence" means, with
respect to valuation for property taxation purposes, loss in
value of a property caused by functional inadequacies or
deficiencies caused by factors within the property; "functional
obsolescence" is a loss in value in addition to a loss in value
attributable to physical depreciation:

[(3)] (6) "large industrial sales meter" means a sales meter having an installed tangible property cost in excess of two thousand five hundred dollars (\$2,500);

[(4)] <u>(7)</u> "other justifiable factors" includes, but is not limited to, functional <u>obsolescence</u> and economic obsolescence;

[(5)] (8) "pipeline" means all pipe, appurtenances and devices used in systems for gathering, transmission or distribution, but excludes sales meters, a pipeline operated exclusively for and constituting a part of a plant and a direct customer distribution pipeline;

[(6)] (9) "plant" means any refinery, gasoline plant, extraction plant, purification plant, compressor or pumping station or similar plant, including all structures, equipment, pipes and other related facilities, excluding residential housing, office buildings and warehouses;

[(7)] <u>(10)</u> "sales meter" means the meter, regulator and all appurtenances and devices used for measuring sales to customers and includes the service pipe to the .166125.1

customer's	property	line	from	the	point	of	connection	with	the
pipeline;									

[(8)] (11) "schedule value" means a fixed value of an individual property unit within a mass of similar or like units established by determining the total tangible property cost of a substantial sample of such property and deducting therefrom an average related accumulated provision for depreciation and allocating a proportionate part of the remainder to individual taxable property units;

[(9)] (12) "tangible property cost" means the actual cost of acquisition or construction of property, excluding construction work in progress, including additions, retirements, adjustments and transfers, but without deduction of related accumulated provision for depreciation, amortization or other purposes and excluding any amount attributable to oil or gas reserves dedicated to such item of property; and

 $[\frac{(10)}{(13)}]$ "tank" means any storage tank or container, other than a natural reservoir, for storage that is not a component part of $[\frac{any}{a}]$ a plant $[\frac{and}{a}]$

(11) "construction work in progress" means the total of the balances of work orders for pipelines, plants, large industrial sales meters and tanks in the process of construction on the last day of the preceding calendar year, exclusive of land and land rights and equipment, machinery or devices used or available to construct pipelines, plants, large .166125.1

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industrial sales meters and tanks but which are not incorporated therein].

- C. Sales meters, other than large industrial sales meters, shall be valued as follows:
- the [division] department may periodically (1) determine the average tangible property cost of a substantial sample of sales meters in general use in the state;
- such average tangible property cost shall (2) then be reduced by the average related accumulated provision for depreciation applicable to the sample of sales meters; and
- (3) from the [foregoing] determinations pursuant to Paragraphs (1) and (2) of this subsection, a schedule of value for sales meters for property taxation purposes shall be determined and set forth in a [regulation] rule adopted [pursuant to Section 7-38-88 NMSA 1978] by the department.
- Pipelines, direct customer distribution pipelines, large industrial sales meters, tanks and plants shall be valued as follows:
- the valuation authority shall first establish the tangible property cost of each item of property;
- from such tangible property cost shall be (2) deducted the related accumulated provision for depreciation and any other justifiable factors [which] that further affect the tangible property value of each item of property; and .166125.1

(3) notwithstanding the [foregoing]
determination of value for property taxation purposes <u>in</u>
Paragraphs (1) and (2) of this subsection, the value for
property taxation purposes of each item of property valued
under this subsection shall not be less than twenty percent of
the tangible property cost of such item of property.

- E. Construction work in progress shall be valued at fifty percent of the amount expended and entered upon the accounting records of the taxpayer as of December 31 of the preceding year as construction work in progress.
- F. Each item of property having a taxable situs in the state and valued under this section shall have its net taxable value allocated to the governmental units in which the property is located.
- G. A reduction in value asserted by a taxpayer as attributable to economic obsolescence or functional obsolescence shall contain an obsolescence factor along with a brief statement of the facts that support the reduction, together with supporting documentation. The documentation may include items such as monthly throughput volumes from the prior year; comparisons to a documented industry standard; comparisons to a close competitor; and an engineer's or appraiser's valuation. The department may adopt rules that include other types of objective evidence of functional obsolescence or economic obsolescence.

H. If the department determines that a taxpayer has not established, based on the brief statement of facts and the supporting documentation provided, that the reduction for functional obsolescence or economic obsolescence is in accordance with the law or rules adopted by the department, the department shall notify the taxpayer of the department's determination in writing setting forth the reasons for its determination and specifying the supporting information that the department requires. The department shall provide the notice in sufficient time to permit the taxpayer to address the deficiencies before the department issues a valuation notice to the taxpayer.

[G.] I. The [division] department shall adopt [regulations under Section 7-38-88 NMSA 1978] rules to implement the provisions of this section."

Section 2. Section 7-38-8 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 1973, Chapter 258, Section 48, as amended) is amended to read:

"7-38-8. REPORTING OF PROPERTY FOR VALUATION--PENALTIES
FOR FAILURE TO REPORT.--

A. All property subject to valuation for property taxation purposes by the department shall be reported annually to the department. The report required by this subsection shall be made by the owner of the property or such other person as may be authorized by [regulations] rules of the department. The report shall be in a form and contain the information .166125.1

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required by [regulations] rules of the department. It shall be made not later than the last day of February in the tax year in which the property is subject to valuation. Claims of economic obsolescence or functional obsolescence on properties not regulated by the federal government shall be made at the time the annual report is filed; however, the department shall accept supplements to the annual report containing claims of economic obsolescence or functional obsolescence on properties regulated by the federal energy regulatory commission or its successor agency at the time the annual commission report becomes available, but no later than April 15 of the tax year following the year in which the property was subject to valuation, or at a later time allowed by an extension granted by the department. In the case of the failure or refusal to file the report required under this subsection, the department shall determine the value of the property subject to valuation from the best information available.

- B. Except as provided in Subsection D of this section, all property subject to valuation for property taxation purposes by the county assessor shall be reported as follows:
- (1) property valued in the 1974 tax year by the county assessor need not be reported for any subsequent tax year unless required to be reported under Paragraph (3) of this subsection;

by the county assessor but that becomes subject to valuation by the county assessor in any subsequent tax year shall be reported to the county assessor not later than the last day of February of the tax year in which it becomes subject to valuation, but such property need not be reported for any year subsequent to the year in which initially reported unless required to be reported under Paragraph (3) of this subsection;

- in a tax year, but which is not valued for a year subsequent to the year of initial valuation because it is not subject to valuation for that subsequent year by the county assessor, shall be reported to the county assessor not later than the last day of February in a tax year in which it again becomes subject to valuation by the county assessor; and
- (4) reports required under Paragraphs (2) and (3) of this subsection shall be in a form and contain the information required by [regulations] rules of the department.
- C. Not later than the last day of February of each tax year, every owner of real property who made, or caused to be made, in the preceding calendar year improvements costing more than ten thousand dollars (\$10,000) to that real property shall report to the county assessor the property improved, the improvements made, the cost of the improvements and such other information as the department may require.

- D. Manufactured homes, livestock and land used for agricultural purposes shall be reported for valuation for property taxation purposes to the county assessor at the times and in the manner prescribed under Sections 7-36-26, 7-36-21 and 7-36-20 NMSA 1978 and [regulations] rules promulgated by the department.
- E. Property subject to valuation by the county assessor for property taxation purposes and improvements to such property that are required to be reported under Subsection C of this section shall be reported to the county assessor of the county in which the property is required to be valued under Section 7-36-14 NMSA 1978. Reports shall be made either by the owner of the property, the owner's authorized agent or any person having control or management of the property and shall be in a form and contain the information required by [regulations] rules of the department.
- F. Reports required by this section shall be made by the declarant under oath, and the [director] secretary, employees of the department, the assessor and [his] the assessor's employees are empowered to administer oaths for this purpose.
- G. [Any] \underline{A} person who intentionally refuses to make a report required [of him] under the provisions of Subsection A, B or C of this section or who knowingly makes a false statement in a report required under the provisions of .166125.1

Subsection A, B or C of this section is guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction shall be punished by the imposition of a fine of not more than one thousand dollars (\$1,000).

- H. [Any] \underline{A} person who fails to make a report required [of him] under the provisions of Subsection A or B of this section is liable for a civil penalty in an amount equal to five percent of the property taxes ultimately determined to be due on the property for the tax year or years for which [he] the person failed to make the required report.
- I. [Any] A person who intentionally refuses to make a report required [of him] under the provisions of Subsection A or B of this section with the intent to evade any tax or who fails to make a report required [of him] under the provisions of Subsection A or B of this section with the intent to evade any tax is liable for a civil penalty in an amount equal to twenty-five percent of the property taxes ultimately determined to be due on the property for the tax year or years for which [he] the person refused or failed to make the required report.
- J. [Any] \underline{A} person who is required to make a report under the provisions of Subsection C of this section and who fails to do so is personally liable for a civil penalty in an amount equal to the greater of twenty-five dollars (\$25.00) or twenty-five percent of the difference between the property taxes ultimately determined to be due and the property taxes originally paid for the tax year or years for which the person .166125.1

failed to make the required report. This penalty shall not be considered a delinquent property tax, and the provisions of the Property Tax Code for the enforcement and collection of delinquent property taxes through the sale of the property do not apply. However, the county treasurer may use all other methods provided by law to collect the property tax or penalty due. Notwithstanding any other provision of the Property Tax Code, amounts collected pursuant to the penalty provided by this subsection shall be distributed among jurisdictions imposing tax on the property in the same proportion as the amount of tax ultimately determined to be due for the jurisdiction bears to the total due for all such jurisdictions.

K. The civil penalties authorized under Subsections H and I of this section shall be imposed and collected at the time and in the manner that the tax is imposed and collected. In order to assist in the imposition and collection of the penalties, the persons having responsibility for determining the value of the property shall make an entry in the valuation records indicating the liability for any penalties due under this section.

L. For the purposes of this section:

(1) ["improvements"] "improvement" means the construction of any new structure permanently affixed to the land or the repair, rehabilitation or alteration of an existing structure permanently affixed to the land that, for property
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used for any commercial purpose, is required or allowed to be	
capitalized under the Internal Revenue Code and, for other	
properties, any similar construction, repair, rehabilitation	21
alteration: and	

(2) "owner of real property" includes every owner of improvements who does not own the land upon which the improvements are made."

Section 3. APPLICABILITY.--The provisions of this act apply to the 2007 and subsequent property tax years.

Section 4. EFFECTIVE DATE.--The effective date of the provisions of this act is July 1, 2007.

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